







ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01831 6478

GC

929.2

H969SM





HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS

AND

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2019

<https://archive.org/details/harryburnshutchi00smit>









Harry Burns Hutchins

—Wiegand B. Shaw—

---

# HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS

*and the  
University of Michigan*

SHIRLEY W. SMITH

---



*Copyright 1951*  
*By the University of Michigan*

To

*Sara Spencer Browne Smith, '97*





## PREFACE

READERS who are going to be disappointed if they do not find in these pages a learned discussion of the principles of education will do well, at this point, to close this book forever.

It cannot be said that I was particularly surprised when beginning preparation for this biography of the fourth President of the University of Michigan by the scantiness of the material one had to work with. I knew that he was no Pepys, was not a writer of diaries or keeper of journals. But even so I had no idea that the array of some seventy files of his correspondence in the Michigan Historical Collections was so largely filled with the most routine type of matter: letters to prospective students in reply to their inquiries, letters of appointment to faculty men, letters to taxpayers setting them right on misunderstandings or complaints, correspondence with officials of the state, and like stuff. These are the records of a going *business* rather than a contribution to what even those of us who are puzzled and confused by the modern jargon of its terms speak of so glibly as "the philosophy of education." President Hutchins' life must be sought in what he did; that is, one must find it largely in the history of the University of Michigan during the years when he was a guiding part of it. I have something more to say on this subject, particularly in the Foreword and in the final chapter.

In his book, *Paths to the Present*, Arthur M. Schlesinger says: "Readers accustomed to scholarly writings in which, to quote Samuel McChord Crothers, 'at the foot of every page the notes run along, like angry little dogs barking at the text,' will feel a sense of incompleteness in essays that ignore the convention. This final section is a gesture in extenuation." So I, too, have used notes, but have grouped them by themselves in a concluding division where they need not annoy the reader if he prefers to ignore them.

In the selection or admission of notes it may be that here and there items have been included that to more serious-minded readers will seem too trivial or too slightly related to the life of Harry Burns Hutchins. The same comment doubtless applies to portions of the body of the book itself.



To such a charge I can only plead guilty and throw myself upon the mercy of a court composed of those who through this book may come to have a better understanding of the breadth of President Hutchins' human interests and of his simple enjoyments in life. They are a part of the University life of which he was contemporaneously also a part. It is probably true, also, that some things have been admitted only because I think they would divert and please him if he could know about this book. Then, too, there is the exhortation of his son, Harry Crocker Hutchins, quoted on the first page of the Foreword.

Whenever not otherwise stated the notes are mostly out of my own memory, which I believe to be still good with respect to anything included here.

I owe much to various persons. Among them I record my indebtedness to Frederick E. Hutchins, '01, Mrs. Anna Worden Lowstuter, Mrs. Louise Hutchins, Miss May Hutchins, Sabin Crocker, '15*e*, all surviving relatives; to Mrs. Lois Richardson, wife of Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, retired, Mrs. Martha Beattie, and Judge Amos N. Blandin, Jr., all descendants of Jeremiah Hutchins and present residents of Bath, New Hampshire; to Gustavus Ohlinger, '99, '02*l*, '19*hon.*, of the Toledo Bar; to Earl D. Babst, '93, '94*l*, '11*hon.*, of New York City, for encouragement and advice through the years and on the story of the National Dinner of 1911 in particular; to Chancellor Edmund E. Day, of Cornell University, for the inscription on the Andrew D. White Bench; to Dean Samuel T. Dana and Professor Robert Craig, Jr., of the University's School of Natural Resources, for a list and description of the memorial trees upon the campus; to Walter M. Roth, '26, Superintendent of Plant, for his record of lands and buildings acquired during the Hutchins presidency; to Miss Beulah Davis, the President's private secretary from 1909 to 1920, for recollections of the period; to Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Director, and to Colton Storm, Assistant Director, of the Clements Library, for aid in securing early Massachusetts records; to Wilfred B. Shaw, Director of Alumni Relations and authority on all phases of University history, for sustained counsel and for the frontispiece etching of President Hutchins; to Professor Lewis G. Vander Velde and Dr. F. Clever Bald, Director and Assistant Director respectively of the Michigan Historical Collections, for unfailing consideration in many hours of need; and above all to Miss Ruth Georgia Lawson, '45, who, under commission from the University, has given more than a year to patient, careful, and too often unrewarding

search of campus and other records and has remained undiscouraged through it all. She has visited Owosso and the Burton library in Detroit and has done endless typing of manuscripts and letters.

My thanks are due, also, the staff of the University of Michigan Press for making the index, and numbers of persons whose printed articles or written correspondence I have quoted.

But along with these thanks, it should be clearly understood that the responsibility for what appears herein, and for the form in which it appears, is mine only.

One more observation, which can hardly be of interest to anyone but myself. I had no vital realization of how few of us who were associates of President Hutchins still remain, until I began to consider with whom I might talk. When I promised to prepare the book it seemed to me I should be dealing with day before yesterday. It now turns out to be, say, a year ago last spring.

SHIRLEY W. SMITH

*Ann Arbor, January 1, 1950*





*Hutchins is one of the wisest men I know. The University has been very fortunate in her choice of presidents. Everyone feared, when Doctor Angell retired, that it would be difficult to find anyone who could so widely command the love and esteem that he had earned. Hutchins has it. It does me good to be in his presence. This man has ballast! It is a great blessing that a person of his august mind directs the University in these trying days.*

From *Doctor Hudson's Secret Journal*, by Lloyd C. Douglas. Dr. Douglas was minister of the Congregational Church in Ann Arbor during World War I, to which period his reference applies.





## FOREWORD

**I**N PREPARING a biography you must of necessity make numerous choices. Shall this incident or that event be included? Or excluded? Does it contribute to or does it distort the portrait of the subject as you believe it should be painted? How much does it contribute? Are you avoiding overstressing a minor factor or understressing a major achievement or element of character? And so on.

When, at the request of the University of Michigan authorities, I agreed to undertake this book, I think the idea uppermost in my mind—or emotions—was the thought that here I should have the opportunity to strip from the personality of Harry Burns Hutchins the false husks of dignity with which, admittedly with some reason, so many casual observers not intimate with him had clothed him during his years on the Michigan scene. President Hutchins' only son, Harry C. Hutchins, whose useful life was cut short by his sudden death on September 2, 1948, urged this same idea on me on numerous occasions. On June 24, 1948, in a final letter, he wrote: "Father was essentially a man with a wonderful sense of humor, and when you write his biography be sure to throw in his best stories in appropriate places," and he added, with Hutchins wisdom, "keep the biography from being too dry, which sometimes biographies are apt to be."

An illuminating and humiliating confession: I was a junior in Literature, Science, and the Arts when, in the fall of 1895, I saw several times a strikingly handsome man walking slowly and impressively down South Ingalls (now Tappan) Street from the campus. He wore a stiff hat and a "paddock" overcoat with long tails, his heavy black moustache was upturned at the ends, and he carried his polished walking stick as though it might be a marshal's baton enlarged. Meanwhile his glance was surveying with calm competence all that portion of the universe that was in sight. One day, with typical student brass, I asked my roommate, "Who is the old bird that struts down by here every afternoon about this time?" I learned it was the new Dean of the Law School. Through the years the memory of my impudence has humiliated me. Though he had the

grand air, in reality he was the simplest, most honestly straightforward of men. In not so many years I came to love him like a father and to enjoy him like a brother. In undertaking this book I am animated in no small part by the hope that I can correct any surviving impressions of him like my first and can make clear why, as the years went by, there arose an ever-growing multitude of those who loved him. There was an analogy between him and his great predecessor. Some newcomer on the Michigan campus once asked Wilfred Shaw: "Well, what did President Angell *do*?" With great depth of understanding, Shaw replied: "Dr. Angell didn't have to *do* anything; he *was*!" So, too, President Hutchins came to stand in the minds of the students and alumni as a source of benign strength that permeated the whole University from core to farthest rim.

I doubt whether he contributed any "educational theories" to the pedagogical world. I doubt still more whether the lack of such contributions to the educational philosophy and literature of the day ever gave him a single passing moment of regret.<sup>1</sup> In a paper on the duties of a university president that he read before a faculty club of which he was a devoted member (see note 1, Chapter IV) he wrote late in his emeritus period: "If the business of administration were to be considered a specialty, I should hesitate to discuss any phase of it in this presence, knowing as I do that one who has no preconceived *theoretical* notions as to how it should be done, but only practical experience in the field, might not, probably would not, be equal to the acid test of faculty criticism, a humiliation that one naturally seeks to avoid." In his training he had a background of the Greek and Latin classics, and he had taught history, rhetoric, and literature. He had a great faith that knowledge has power to expand the human mind and vitalize the human soul, especially when knowledge is expounded by men who love to teach, and who *can* teach. He knew that such men worked out their own theories and methods, and he left the job to them, with all the enjoyment and satisfaction they found there. He knew that men do their best and with resulting greatest success in an atmosphere of appreciation and friendliness. He also knew the weaknesses of human nature that frequently, when unguided and uncontrolled, exhaust such an atmosphere.

It will be obvious that, in my view, his biography and the University's history are in large degree identical, particularly during the years of his deanship and presidency. It must be so. If it seems to some that I have



largely written what is at best a sketch of some of the University's years, I can only acquiesce. The University was his life; his life cannot be dissected out of the history of the institution in which he lived.

For years on the campus, he made it his business to guide and to control the several groups with sympathy, understanding, and fairness to all concerned and with the minimum of anything that could be regarded as interference. In this purpose he succeeded far, far beyond the average. And when firmness was required, he had it. There was no appeasement in such cases.

It may truly be said that it was his policy to leave people alone unless they had got into trouble of their own or others' making, or clearly were going to. Then he did not hesitate to step in, but with courtesy, tact, and consideration for the rights of all concerned, and also with such obvious fixity of purpose that I can recall no case within my purview where he failed. He was a leader with a rare mixture of power and persuasiveness. This ability to encourage, this willingness to help, this gift for consideration, this humorous insight into human nature and consequent patience with it in its less attractive forms were so apparent that he had been Dean of the Law School only two years when his natural fitness for the acting presidency during Dr. Angell's ministry to Turkey was recognized not only by the Regents but by the campus as a whole.

Harry Burns Hutchins was a Michigan product. Only the splendid raw material came from New England. A Michigan graduate, a Michigan school superintendent, a Michigan teacher, a Michigan lawyer, a Michigan college professor and dean of a Michigan law school, and a Michigan president twelve years active<sup>2</sup> and over nine years emeritus, his love for his state and for his university—students, faculty, alumni, citizens, and benefactors—grew each year. His greatest monument is not even the beautiful Hutchins Hall of the Law Quadrangle, but the far-flung body of Michigan alumni whose organization he initiated, fostered, and animated year after year, and to thousands of whom he became better known and better loved than he was when they were students.

This book is a labor of love, and I hope of discriminating love. As I said in the memorial service for him on November 28, 1930: "We were fortunate that so many of the years of his strength were given to stamping our developing history with the steel die of his character."

"Character"—that is the word for Harry Burns Hutchins.





## CONTENTS

I. FOREBEARS .....	I
II. BOYHOOD .....	9
III. MICHIGAN '71. MATRICULATION.....	15
IV. MICHIGAN '71. GRADUATION.....	23
V. THE SCHOOLS OF OWOSSO.....	31
VI. THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT FACULTY.....	35
VII. LAWYER AT MOUNT CLEMENS.....	42
VIII. JAY PROFESSOR OF LAW.....	46
IX. THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL.....	55
X. DEAN OF LAW AT MICHIGAN.....	61
XI. FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE DEANSHIP.....	70
XII. FIRST ACTING PRESIDENCY.....	79
XIII. THE DEANSHIP AGAIN.....	88
XIV. LAST YEARS OF THE DEANSHIP.....	97
XV. SECOND ACTING PRESIDENCY.....	107
XVI. THE PRESIDENCY .....	117
XVII. GETTING SETTLED IN THE PRESIDENCY.....	125
XVIII. SOME THINGS ACCOMPLISHED, SOME BEGUN.....	135
XIX. NEW NAMES AND NEW FACES. MISCELLANY.....	145
XX. PHYSICAL PLANT AND OTHER RESOURCES.....	159
XXI. STATE AND LEGISLATURE. MILL TAX.....	168
XXII. WAR APPROACHES THE CAMPUS.....	180
XXIII. THE CAMPUS AS THE WAR BEGINS.....	191
XXIV. 1918: THE WAR GOES ON—AND ENDS.....	204
XXV. PRESIDENT HUTCHINS AND THE ALUMNI.....	218
XXVI. LAST PRESIDENTIAL YEAR. A SUCCESSOR.....	231
XXVII. OMNIUM-GATHERUM .....	245
FOR REMEMBRANCE .....	259
NOTES .....	261
INDEX .....	311





ILLUSTRATIONS

Harry Burns Hutchins (etching by Wilfred B. Shaw) ..... *Frontispiece*

*Facing page*

“The Tavern,” at Bath Upper Village..... 6

Carleton Brown Hutchins, Nancy Merrill Hutchins, and their son Harry  
Burns at the age of two..... 12

Harry B. Hutchins of the Class of 1871..... 28

Harry B. Hutchins as Jay Professor of Law..... 52

Mrs. Harry B. Hutchins (in early married days)..... 56

Harry B. Hutchins as Dean of the Law Department..... 92

The Law Building during Hutchins’ deanship..... 96

Mrs. Harry B. Hutchins..... 112

The Hutchins residence, Monroe Street at Packard Street..... 140

The family. President and Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Fandira Crocker, Harry  
C. Hutchins, Louise Adams Hutchins, Georgina May Hutchins..... 156

The portrait of President Hutchins by Percy Ives..... 200

Loving cup presented by the Chicago alumni..... 220

The portrait of President Hutchins by Ralph Clarkson..... 236

Hutchins Hall ..... 252

*Page*

Warrant: Frances Alcock Hutchins’ arrest for witchcraft, 1692..... 4

Return: Frances Alcock Hutchins’ arrest for witchcraft, 1692..... 5

Professor Jerome C. Knowlton, Dean Harry B. Hutchins, Professor  
Bradley M. Thompson..... 65

University of Michigan campus buildings in 1910..... 164

University of Michigan campus buildings in 1920..... 165

The handwriting of President Emeritus Hutchins at the age of eighty-two. 257



## FOREBEARS

IN HIS notably distinguished biography of President Eliot—to emulate which is a praiseworthy and hopeless aim of the present author—the late Henry James begins: “Charles W. Eliot was a great believer in ‘stocks,’ and thought that families whose men and women he had known and watched through four generations supplied him with confirmation of his faith.” The ancestral line of Harry Burns Hutchins is no less confirmatory. Not cast in the Eliot-Lyman mold, the Hutchins-Merrill stock ran true to its own type with regularity.<sup>1</sup> And it was a good stock.

Harry Burns Hutchins was exactly what one might expect of the breed—straightforward and serious-minded, practical and hardheaded, self-respecting, level-eyed, kindly, and altruistic—“New England” in the best significance. His sense of humor, however, may not have been tribal.<sup>2</sup>

John Hutchins, the first of the line in America, came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637 or 1638, at the age of thirty-six, on the ship “Bevis.” A few years later he moved to Haverhill. He was a constable in 1663-1664 and a selectman<sup>3</sup> in 1669-1670. His wife, Frances Alcock, whom he married a year after arrival in the colony had come over on the same ship. She was evidently a woman of unconcealed family pride, as she was “presented” before the General Court in 1653 for “wearing a silk hood,” says the record, which continues, “but upon testimony that she was brought up above the ordinary ranke, was discharged.” The wives of Nicholas Noyes, Hugh March, and William Chandler, likewise charged, went free “on proof that their husbands were worth two hundred pounds each.” Another Newbury or Haverhill wife, Mrs. Joseph Swett, who could claim no such “worth” or “ranke” was fined ten shillings for a like offense. Life in those times presented deprivations and annoyances little suspected by most of us as we glorify the “good old days.”

This was not Frances Alcock Hutchins’ last adventure in court, as in her extreme old age, in Haverhill, she was charged as a witch. She was evidently not universally popular—as in fact was the case with most of



the unfortunates who faced witchcraft accusations in the Salem frenzy; looking back to the silk hood incident, one is inclined to suspect that somebody felt she was too rich and gave herself too many airs. Her husband's property assessment in Haverhill was at one time more than double that of any other inhabitant.<sup>4</sup> But her son, Samuel, and Joseph Kingsbury gave bonds that satisfied the authorities. The furor subsided, and her case never came to trial.

The bond given for Mrs. Hutchins' release bears a date more than three months later than the date of her incarceration. The record does not state, but it is to be hoped, that the pathetic old lady, whatever example of irritating pride she offered the community, was not forced to lie in jail through the period. In any event she was more fortunate than some of the pitiful victims of the time whose stories have come down to us. Put into twentieth-century type, the warrant for seizing her, and the constable's record of duty performed, read as follows:

TO THE CONSTABLE OF HAVERHILL      ESSEX

Complaint being made to me this day, by Timothy Swan of Andover, and Mary Wallcott, & Anne Putman of Salem Village, Against Mrs. Frances Hutchins & Ruth Willford of Haverhill, that ye said Mrs. Frances Hutchins & Ruth Willford, hath sorely afflicted them, ye said Timothy Swan Mary Wallcott & Anne Putman in their bodies, by witchcraft several times contrary to ye peace of our Sovereigne Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary of England &c: & to their Majesty's Laws in that Case provided: & said Timothy Swan having according to law, given sufficient bond to prosecute said Complaint before their Majesty's: justices of peace att Salem ye 19th or 20th Instant:

These therefore require you in their Majesty's names to Apprehend & seize ye bodies of ye aforesaid Frances Hutchins & Ruth Willford, upon sight hereof, & them safely Convey to to Salem aforesaid, to their Majesty's justices of ye peace there, to be examined & proceeded with according to law: for which this shall be yr. warrant. Given under my hand & seal this 18th day of August Anno Domini 1692: In ye 4th year of their Majesty's Reigne &c:

Dudley Bradstreet Justice of peac[e]

---

according to this warrant I have seeized and brought down [?] Mrs. Frances hutchins: but sought with diligence for Ruth Wilford and she cannot be found      dun [?] August 19: 1692

by me Wiliam Sterlin[g] Constble for haverhill

haverhill August the 20th 1692

I seased the body of Ruth Wilfo[rd] of haverhill to answer the Complaint within menshoned

by me William Sterlin of  
haverhill Constable

Further testimony than that already cited, or to be inferred from his wife's loftiness, to the substantial position in the community enjoyed by John Hutchins during his lifetime is found in the facts that not only did he build the first church in Newbury, but the first mention of a "servant" in Haverhill is the record of the death in 1668 of "Hopewell, an Indian servant of John Hutchins." <sup>5</sup>

Two prospering generations of merchants, seafaring and otherwise—the Hutchinses seemed prosperous by habit—intervened in Haverhill between John Hutchins and Jeremiah Hutchins. The Harry B. Hutchins line of descent was through Joseph (born 1640, died 1689) and a second Joseph (born a month after his father's death, 1689, died 1759). Jeremiah, of the fourth American generation, must be regarded as a sort of second founder of the Hutchins family in America, when, immediately after the Revolutionary War in the dead of winter, 1782-1783, he brought his wife Mahitable and eleven children by ox team from Haverhill to Bath, Grafton County, New Hampshire, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The family journey was part of the general migration already begun by the farsighted. A married daughter of Jeremiah and Mahitable had preceded them. As he came with the title of "captain," it is assumed in the town history of Bath that he saw active service of some sort in the War, and there is a considerable body of legend that at Bunker Hill he fired bullets molded during the night before by his daughter Abigail. Whether he was at Bunker Hill or not, the adjutant general of New Hampshire under the date of July 11, 1894, issued this statement: "I certify that the following mention of Jeremiah Hutchins is found on the Revolutionary Records of this office. 'In rolls of the troops, engaged in the defense of Piscataqua Harbor, 1775, in a return of Captain Smith Emerson's Company on Seavey's Island, November 5, 1775, mustered that date, for four months, name Jeremiah Hutchins appears as a private.'" His first wife, Mahitable (or Mehitable) Corliss, died in October, 1783, at the age of forty-three, but whether it was the twelve children she had borne or the ox-sled midwinter journey that proved too much for her we can only surmise. He later married again, but at a date unknown. His second wife was Elizabeth. Her maiden name does not appear even in the cemetery, where so much early New England history is preserved. The records available only show that she was "from France."

Jeremiah had over six hundred acres of the best Connecticut Valley land to start with, probably purchased, as he had the means, but perhaps



To the Constable of Haverhill

Exr) Complaint being made to me this day, by Timothy Swan of Andover:  
& Mary Wallcott, & Anne Putnam of Salem Village, Against Mrs.  
Frances Hutchins & Ruth Willford, of Haverhill, & that by so much  
Frances Hutchins, Ruth Willford, hath sorely afflicted them, by —  
Timothy Swan <sup>more</sup> ~~more~~ Wallcott & Anne Putnam in their bodies,  
by witchcraft, <sup>by means of</sup> Contrary to the Peace of our Sovereign Lord & Lady  
King William & Queen Mary, of England &c.: & to their Majesties  
Laws in that Case provided; & Timothy Swan having according  
to Law given sufficient Bond to prosecute the Complaint, before  
their Majesties: Justices of Peace at Salem, by 19: or 20 Instant:—

These therefore require you in their Majesties names to  
Apprehend & seize the Bodies of the aforesaid Frances Hutchins  
& Ruth Willford, upon sight hereof, & them safely convey to  
Salem aforesaid, to their Majesties Justices of the Peace there, to be  
examined, & proceeded with according to Law; for which this  
shall be your warrant: Given under my hand & seal this  
eighteenth day of August Anno Domini 1692: In the 4th year of their  
Majesties Reign. &c.

Dudley Bradstreet Justice of Mass

According to this warrant I have seized  
and brought down in Frances Hutchins: but  
sought with Diligence for Ruth Wilford and  
she cannot be found. Dated August 17: 1692

By me William Steadlin Constable  
Haverhill August for himself

I feared the ~~the~~ body of Ruth with  
of Haverhill to answer the Complaint within  
month oned From William Steadlin of  
Haverhill Constable.

Ruth Wilford  
Received 22



a Revolutionary soldier grant. He improved and enlarged his holdings to an extent that enabled him to set up his five sons and some at least of his seven sons-in-law as prosperous farmers on their own land or as traders and businessmen. He built a tavern and a store, and he served not only as selectman but as representative for Bath at the General Court. As "Squire" Hutchins, he was from the start a natural choice for many committees, municipal and otherwise, for the public good.

The Reverend David Sutherland, for fifty years minister of the parish, in his *History of Bath* (1855),<sup>6</sup> said of Jeremiah: "He had a most patriarchal appearance, large frame, stout built. He was a man of few words, and rather distant and reserved in his manner." His [few] words were always sensible and to the point, as when asked by a prospective young bridegroom if the Squire would accept truck in settlement of the fee, he replied, "'That's a cash article!'"

It was his grandson, Henry C. Hutchins, who on January 1, 1844, was the senior founder of Hutchins and Wheeler, today the oldest law firm with continuous legal existence in the city of Boston.

The Hutchins community of big families that grew up around Jeremiah, raising by their own labor on their own farms what they ate and wore, owning their shelter, producing their own fuel, and retaining as almost pure profit the proceeds of whatever they might sell, were a closely knit, widening group and emphasized Jeremiah's patriarchal repute. Those who kept the store and the tavern were not second to those who farmed, in the profit from their activities.

The fine old village of Bath, New Hampshire, lies on Route 302, five miles north of Woodsville, which is across the Connecticut River from Wells River, Vermont. Its covered bridge over the Ammonoosuc is one of the sights shown to tourists. Six miles north of Bath is Lisbon. The route from Woodsville lies along the course of the Ammonoosuc, a tributary of the Connecticut. The road crosses another Ammonoosuc, certainly a mild and innocuous trickle in a dry summer, but known as the "Wild Ammonoosuc" from its habit, at least so the story goes, of bringing down to the Ammonoosuc itself sudden wild torrents from the hills in times of heavy rains or quick thaws. Between Bath and Lisbon, a little more than a mile from the former, lies "Bath Upper Village," a lovely little community and still today a monument to Jeremiah Hutchins. There are no shops—only five large Georgian houses and three cottages evidently, in the beginning at least, for tenant farmers. The houses, all



“The Tavern,” at Bath Upper Village





built by Jeremiah Hutchins or with his money, are of simple, "comfortable" design and of a generous solidity that shows no sign of aging after the one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty years they have stood there. The oldest, which was the tavern operated by Jeremiah's sons, was opened with a "grand ball" on New Year's night, 1800. Perhaps the most impressive feature of this group of ancestral homes is the fact that until very recently—a year or so—they have all been owned and lived in by descendants of Jeremiah Hutchins. The largest, the former tavern, has now passed out of "kin" ownership. Not for years has it been used as an inn.

The cemetery where the forefathers rest with their posterity lies between the Upper Village and Bath itself. Unlike so many old burial grounds it is as well kept as a city park. The more modern stones testify to the near availability of Barre and other New England granites, but the graves of Jeremiah, Mahitable, and Elizabeth are marked by old-fashioned, thin slate slabs. After a hundred and thirty years, these headstones are beginning to disintegrate at the edges, but their inscriptions are still distinct and legible. The large middle stone records: "The remains of Jeremiah Hutchins, Esq. (who died on November 11, 1816, in the 80th year of his age) are deposited here, being one of the first settlers in Bath. From a wilderness he raised a flourishing village, then died respected, as he lived beloved. Posterity, imitate his virtues and reap the reward we trust he inherits." (There is no mention of the substantial rewards he reaped during his earthly lifetime.) His second wife, Elizabeth (from France) survived him by one year, and she and Mahitable lie on either side under characteristic old New England epitaphs of their own.

Mitchel Hutchins, tenth child of Jeremiah and Mahitable, was born on April 13, 1777, and was thus only five years old at the time of the winter trek from Massachusetts to New Hampshire. He married Nancy Clements and had twelve children before he died at the age of fifty-two. His son, Carleton B., was the father of Harry B. Hutchins. The latter's son, Harry C. Hutchins, has stated that he never heard his father mention grandfather Mitchel. The Reverend Mr. Sutherland, the historian of Bath, says of him only that he was "unfortunate." It does not seem probable that it was attributed to him as a fault that he died at the early age of fifty-two among such a race of "four-score" men. It is certain that he lacked the "trading" abilities of his brothers Samuel and James, who ran

the tavern and store, and that he had a locally celebrated appetite for strong waters. In any event he left no mark upon the "flourishing village raised" by his father other than the contribution thereto made by his twelve children. But Carleton Brown Hutchins was in himself a sufficient gift to justify his father's life, however "unfortunate."

## II

### BOYHOOD

CARLETON BROWN HUTCHINS, sixth child of Mitchel and Nancy, left fatherless at fifteen in 1829, went to live with one of his uncles who operated the tavern and family store. In due course he opened a store of his own in Lisbon. He had all the business ability that his father lacked, showing it in full measure in his more mature years, after he had accumulated working capital. He was that somewhat infrequent combination in one individual of an inventor, a manufacturer, and a shrewd business man. He developed "patent compositions for roofing, artificial stone, water-proof mortar and paint," to quote from one of his letterheads. He traveled extensively in connection with his affairs. He went to Washington in furtherance of applications for patents, and all over New England. It is recorded that when his second son, Eugene, was forced to take a vacation from his studies at Michigan because he was one of the considerable group who preferred to go out and watch a circus parade rather than to remain in a stuffy classroom, the young man worked in a New England factory belonging to his father. The family had returned to New England between residences in Ann Arbor and Detroit. We shall see how a few hours' delay due to a railroad accident on one of Carleton B.'s trips had important consequences for the University of Michigan. Before he left New Hampshire finally his town sent him as its representative to the state legislature. During the Civil War he was quartermaster of the Ninth New Hampshire regiment. Finally, in the 1880's his development of a composition roofing for railroad cars led to the organization of the Hutchins Car Roofing Company, with a plant at Springwells, near Detroit. The Michigan Central, now part of the New York Central system, was its first and always a large customer. This business was ultimately sold to the Murphy Roofing Company of Detroit. But even before the car-roofing business was well under way, the energy and resourcefulness of Carleton B. led him to the invention of a refrigerator freight car. This was exhibited at the New Orleans exposition



of 1884-1885, where it was awarded a first-prize medal. The Hutchins car was the first to carry fruit successfully from California to the eastern cities. The corporation embodying this development was later sold advantageously to one of the meat-packing companies.<sup>1</sup> Nancy Merrill Hutchins, his devoted and sweet-natured wife, well educated for those days, was not mistaken when she wrote her husband, in her clear penmanship, as early as 1849: "I am very glad to hear of the ready sale of your lumber and the good luck in freighting it. I hope you have sold it to a good advantage. I think you have, as my C. B. understands his business pretty well." Certainly nothing that was to occur in the future could have lessened her confidence. Carleton B. died in Detroit, November 8, 1894, at the age of eighty. Nancy Merrill outlived him by thirteen years, dying in Chicago, February 26, 1908, in her eighty-third year. They had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on February 5 preceding her husband's death.

Like the Hutchins family the Merrills had been a long time in New England. In fact, the first of the Merrill line in America antedated by a few years the first Hutchins. Originally, they were of French Huguenot nobility and were known as de or du Merle. With the religious developments in France they found it safer to migrate to England, where they settled in Wiltshire and Sussex. This transfer must have been some time before 1558, when in view of their honorable social status they were granted a coat of arms. Their successive generations continued the family prominence, in the British army and elsewhere; in 1634, Sir Peter Merrill received his knighthood.

A year earlier, in 1633, Nathaniel and John Merrill, brothers, left Salisbury, Wiltshire, for Massachusetts, landing at Ipswich and settling in Newbury. On this side of the Atlantic, as in England, Merrills were active in the affairs and responsibilities of their community, locally and in broader sweep. Ebenezer Merrill, of the fifth generation after Nathaniel, was born in 1787 and died on June 24, 1861 (too soon to have heard the news of the battle of Bull Run, which would have depressed him). He lies buried in Landaff, New Hampshire, which is not far from Lisbon. Ebenezer had two sons and four daughters. The second of the four was Nancy Walker Merrill, who was born in 1825. She had the best the schools of the time and locality provided. In 1844 she was married to Carleton B. Hutchins. The most serious criticism received on an early draft of this chapter was from her granddaughter, Mrs. Anna Worden



Taylor Lowstuter, who said: "You haven't said enough about Grandma. But then, I guess nobody could express in words how pleasant, how loyal, and how dear she was. One had to *know* her." Certainly the three of her five children that the author has personally known, bore every mark of having grown up in a home where there were strength, affection, and enjoyment of life. Carleton Hutchins and Nancy Merrill were devoted to each other and serious-minded in a pleasant way. Throughout their lives they were genuinely religious members of the Methodist church. They were both good and agreeable—a combination not always found together.

Harry Burns Hutchins, born April 8, 1847, in Lisbon, Grafton County, New Hampshire, was their first child. His boyhood was like that of the average country village boy of a time the atmosphere of which is preserved in the formerly popular "boys' stories" of C. A. Stephens and J. T. Trowbridge in the early files of the lamented *Youth's Companion*.

He grew up in the company of two brothers and two sisters. Eugene R. was born in 1852. He later graduated from the University of Michigan in the college class of 1875 and from the Department of Law in 1878. His death in 1925 was for his older brother a sorrowful ending to a companionship that had been a source of happiness for seventy-three years. Charles was born in 1857 and died in 1898. His passing, at what in the Hutchins family was the early age of forty-one, removed one whose gifts of music, dramatics, and mimicry had provided them with much entertainment. The two sisters, both of them "lively" and winning, outlived all the brothers. Annabel Lee ("Belle" for everyday), born in 1854, lived to be eighty. She was the wife of Rufus Fleming, a graduate of the Department of Law in 1873 and later United States consul in Edinburgh. Carrie Elizabeth, born in 1859 and surviving till 1944, married Dr. Arthur L. Worden, a graduate of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, in 1879. The couple lived in Iowa until 1889, when they removed to Detroit, where Dr. Worden died in 1917. Carrie Elizabeth spent her remaining years in Massachusetts with her daughter, now Mrs. William J. Lowstuter, of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Harry B. went to school; he fished and skated seasonably on the Ammonoosuc and Connecticut rivers. When the sap started to run, he participated in the maple-sugar enterprises, both as a producer and consumer. He roamed the hills rising above the Ammonoosuc Valley in which Lisbon lies, and the recollection of these heights and their clear

view of the Presidential and Franconia ranges filled him with nostalgia when he first saw the flat country just west of Detroit. He worked in the family store, though not to the extent of interfering with his schooling. Such would not have accorded with the family policy; it would have been regarded as misplaced emphasis. Going to school was the serious business of boyhood, and the Hutchins family, while practicing thrift, always were able—and determined—to provide the schooling. While much work was done<sup>2</sup> it was only supplementary or contributory to the main purpose in the life of the younger generation.

It was his not infrequent promise in later years—never fulfilled—to take time off to teach interested persons the college yell of his early alma mater, the name of which in itself might be regarded as a college yell too long for any modern cheerleader: The New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.<sup>3</sup>

His fourteenth birthday antedated by four days the outbreak at Fort Sumter of the American Civil War. In the absence of his father on military duty, young Harry had to be the man of the family. At the age of fifteen he was teaching a district school. The problems there with a number of pupils older than himself were good preparation for those of later life. Many of the older men and women of today will recall the advice given them by their fathers and mothers that there was no preparation for life's puzzles more useful and effective than teaching a few terms of country district school.

He worked during vacations for money to apply on the cost of his education. His son says that one summer he was a waiter at the Profile House, and there at one of his tables served a family named Morgan. The head of the family suggested that when he had graduated from college there would be an opening for him, if he wanted it, in the House of Morgan. This Morgan was the father of the first J. Pierpont. It is interesting to speculate on how differently the Hutchins biography might have read had this offer been accepted.

There is a family story to the effect that the usually careful father, Carleton B., aroused by a sudden alarm of fire one night near the village hotel where he was "stopping," so far departed from the Hutchins way of life as to rush out to the fire leaving approximately two thousand dollars under his pillow. During his absence, the money was abstracted and could not be found. In the press of other matters requiring Carleton B.'s attention, young Harry was sent over to see what he could do. He





Carleton Brown Hutchins, Nancy Merrill Hutchins, and their son Harry  
Burns at the age of two





was able to pin the theft on a tavern employee, recovered the money, and brought it home, suspicious meanwhile of every fellow traveler who cast an eye in his direction.

At nineteen he entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. Illness compelled his withdrawal before the year was up. The Wesleyan and family records are nonrevealing as to the dates and nature of the illness that interfered with the plans of a young man who in his later years enjoyed rugged health—always except for colds. When a cold attacked him, he made recovery from it his important business. From the sustained care he gave to such matters, one suspects that his illness at nineteen (whatever its nature) impressed him with the importance of taking care of his health. After the Wesleyan experience he even gave some thought to the study of medicine, and for some months he was in the office of Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, at the University of Vermont, in Burlington. The interest thus aroused gave him in later years a special point of contact with Dean Victor C. Vaughan and others of the medical faculty in Ann Arbor. It may be noted also that Dr. Crosby was a member of the Michigan medical faculty in 1870-1871, as Professor of Surgery.

Throughout his later years he was a devotee of a well-advertised course of setting-up exercises. The author knows from traveling with him that while he might miss breakfast, he would not miss his exercise. The exercises, the heredity, the carry-over from his New Hampshire youth, or something else somewhere along the line gave him a torso and limbs like those of a blacksmith. Like his great-grandfather, Jeremiah, and his father, Carleton B., he had a large frame and was "stout built."

Business in Lisbon, New Hampshire, was not good after the Civil War, and this was something that would demand the attention of almost any Hutchins—especially Carleton B. His natural instincts and in due course his financial and business interests were not bounded by the Lisbon or even the New England horizon. Early in 1867, "C. B." took a prospecting trip west. He visited St. Louis and Chicago and was on his way to Detroit when his train was held at Ann Arbor for several hours by a freight wreck. Whatever this wreck may have cost the Michigan Central Railroad, it paid large dividends for Harry Burns Hutchins and for the University and the state of Michigan.

Ever promptly alert to each opportunity, Carleton B. Hutchins decided during his enforced delay to look around *this* town as well as the greater cities he had started out to see. He visited the University and, true to

New England instinct, found out that tuition and living expenses both were not of the style to which he was accustomed—and he had three sons not to mention two daughters to educate.

On his return, he said to his oldest: "Harry, why don't you go out there to college and grow up with the country?" The young man's reply is recorded in President Hutchins' own words, with a reasonably full account of his student days in Ann Arbor and with his clear-cut memory pictures of the University as it then was. Shortly before his death he read a paper before an Ann Arbor club of which he was a member. This paper, "When I Was an Undergraduate," was printed in the winter issue of the *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review* (1939, p. 124ff.). It records his answer to his father thus:

"My reply was, in substance, that I knew nothing about the buildings of the University of Michigan or its general equipment and I was quite sure there were able men there, and that I had noticed that the edition of Vergil's *Aeneid* which I had studied was edited by the Professor of Latin, Henry S. Frieze; that the head of the Greek Department, Professor James R. Boise, had performed a similar service in the edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis* I had studied; and that Professor Fasquelle, of the French Department, was the author of the French grammar I had used." So the young man told his father: "I think I should like to go to the University of Michigan."<sup>4</sup>

### III

#### MICHIGAN '71. MATRICULATION

LATER ON, the young student, turned teacher and administrator, learned that such books as those influencing him in his choice of Michigan are not always a criterion for judgment. Indeed, books of much more substantial character may be written by men quite without success as teachers of undergraduates. But in this case the favorable opinions he had formed were subsequently confirmed by personal contact. "They were leaders in their respective fields and teachers of great power and influence." Before leaving home he was strengthened in his favorable anticipations by receipt of a cordial and comprehensive reply from President Haven to his letter of inquiry. On the lovely September morning of his arrival he was first thrilled by the sight of Detroit, at that time a staid and conservative city of 40,000, across the broad river of the same name, then depressed by the flat and uninteresting country immediately to the west. But he was uplifted again by the beauty of the valley of the Huron and of the hills on either side. "Here, I thought, is scenery like that of my native state, something that will be familiar." He said he was never homesick in Ann Arbor after his first Saturday when he saw the hills north and east of town from what is now Geddes Heights. Today, a roadway once known by some perversity of nomenclature as the Boulevard, but now as Glen Drive, winds down the steep, thickly wooded Nichols Arboretum to the river, but when he first saw it, except for the railroad right of way in the distance, the panorama was about as wild as when the Indians left it.

In picturing the freshman's reactions to his new surroundings, liberal quotations from his paper of 1929 offer the best possible means:

"Michigan in 1867 was thought by most people of the East to be on the extreme borderline of civilization. Before leaving my boyhood home I was advised by some of my kinfolk<sup>1</sup> that, if I persisted in my plans, I would be taking chances with criminals of every kind and degree in a very wild part of the country, and with people who could not live in



good New England, that Indians were an ever-present menace and that the water was 'awfully bad.' 'What is the University of Michigan, anyway,' they said, 'that it should tempt a boy to leave the opportunities of the East?' Contrary to predictions, I found neither criminals nor Indians, but, instead, a hospitable and intelligent people, who had come largely from New York and the New England states, together with a generous sprinkling of industrious, progressive, and liberty-loving Germans,<sup>2</sup> and that the Ann Arbor of that day was not essentially different from an eastern city of like size, except in the matter of some of the then 'modern improvements.'<sup>3</sup> In one particular, however, the warning that I received had a basis in fact. The water was certainly inferior to that of my home state, although better in some respects, particularly for purposes of ablution, than the product of today.<sup>4</sup> Rainwater collected in cisterns was the source of supply for the entire city. The family filter made this reasonably pure for drinking and for general domestic use; and after a time one became accustomed to its insipidity.

"Although in a general way like an eastern city, Ann Arbor in 1867 had other crudities beside the one mentioned. For example, wooden sidewalks were the prevailing type. As these were laid upon sleepers that were thick enough to raise the walks well above the ground, they served the pedestrian in wet weather better than some of the concrete canals that one is at times today obliged to navigate. The fact that they were a constant temptation to students, who not infrequently in a spirit of mischief would turn long sections of them up against trees and fences, may have had something to do with the substitution later of the coal-tar walk, the immediate predecessor of the present concrete type.

"Another example of primitive conditions in the Ann Arbor of this early day is found in the fact that there were very few, if any, furnace-heated homes in the city and that the kerosene lamp was the ordinary means of home illumination. The furniture of the student room, which as a rule was of the most ordinary kind, included a small wood stove. The room was rented with the understanding that the student would furnish heat and light. The wood market was in the streets about the courthouse square, where farmers from miles around brought their loads of wood of various degrees of excellence. Here the student matched his knowledge of the product, usually limited, and his bargaining powers with rustic shrewdness and was often worsted. If he were wise enough, however, to wait until nightfall, when the competition among the few



remaining on the curb would be keen, not infrequently he was able to name his price. So, toward evening one would see not only the 'oil-can parade,' as it was called, of students on their way to stores to replenish their stock of kerosene, but a goodly number headed toward the wood market, intent upon driving a hard bargain with the belated farmer. Crudeness in methods of heating, however, was not confined to private homes. It obtained in the University as well. As I recollect, a gorgeously nickeled base-burner adorned the office of the President, but each class room had the primitive wood stove.<sup>5</sup>

"The physical equipment of the University in this early day was meager in the extreme. In 1867, although among the large universities of the country,<sup>6</sup> over eleven hundred students being in attendance, there were for their accommodation only six modest structures. The entire Literary Department, which then included the engineers, was housed in the two buildings which later became the north<sup>7</sup> and south wings of old University Hall. These buildings also contained the Business Office, the Museum, the Student Christian Association, and the literary societies. In a Law Building, then recently erected, was housed, in addition to the Department of Law, as then called, and its Library, the General Library of the University. The office of the President was also in this building. The Medical Building, erected in the fifties, architecturally excellent, but later disfigured by a hideous addition, was crowded to capacity by the more than four hundred medical students. A small Chemical Laboratory, among the first, and perhaps the first, in the country, and a modest Observatory, now largely concealed in the present structure, completed the list of buildings that were used during my undergraduate days for University purposes. The President's house was on the Campus, as were three other houses then occupied by members of the Faculty but later converted to other uses.<sup>8</sup>

"During the time about which I write, the University had no Buildings and Grounds Department and no officer whose special duty it was to look after the grounds and buildings. Such incidental attention as they received was given by the Secretary and Steward, as the business officer was then called.<sup>9</sup> But fortunately in the late fifties and early sixties there was upon the Faculty a man of broad culture and artistic tastes who was greatly troubled by the barrenness of the Campus and the general lack of care that was apparent. He was a graduate of Yale and was doubtless spurred to action by the memory of his Alma Mater and her

noble elms and the possibilities that he could see in the neglected University grounds. I refer to Andrew D. White, Professor of History in the University from 1857 to 1863 inclusive, later President of Cornell University, and for years outstanding in the diplomatic service. Although history was taught in an incidental way in several colleges when Professor White came to Michigan, the professorship to which he was called was the first of its kind to be established in the country. How he was impressed by his new and crude surroundings and what he did to remedy conditions, are best told in his own words. I quote from his *Autobiography*. After referring to the peculiar charm of the little city of Ann Arbor and its country environment, he concluded:

But there was one drawback, the "campus," on which stood the four buildings then devoted to instruction, greatly disappointed me. It was a flat square inclosure of forty acres, unkempt and wretched. Throughout its whole space there were not more than a score of trees. . . . Unsightly plank walks connected the buildings, and in every direction were meandering paths which in dry weather were dusty and in wet weather were muddy. Coming, as I did, from the glorious elms of Yale, all this distressed me, and one of my first questions was why no trees had been planted. The answer was that the soil was so hard and dry that none would grow. But on examining the territory in the neighborhood, especially the little enclosures about the pretty cottages in the town, I found large trees and among them elms. At this, without permission from anybody, I began planting trees within the University inclosure; established, on my own account, several avenues; and set out elms to overshadow them. Choosing my trees with care, carefully protecting and watering them during the first two years and gradually adding to them a considerable number of evergreens, I preached practically the doctrine of adorning the campus. Gradually some of my students joined me. One class after another aided in securing trees and in planting them; others became interested, until, finally, the University authorities made me "superintendent of the grounds" and appropriated to my work the munificent sum of seventy-five dollars a year. So began the splendid growth that now surrounds those buildings. These trees became to me as my own children. Whenever I revisit Ann Arbor my first care is to go among them, to see how they prosper and especially how certain peculiar examples are flourishing.<sup>10</sup>

"It is to Andrew D. White, then, young Professor of History—he was barely twenty-four years of age when he came to the University—that the credit must be given for initiating the movement and fostering it so long as he served the University, that changed a barren pasture tract, for it was often used as such in an early day, into an attractive academic grove. The enthusiasm to beautify the Campus that he inspired in the



student body was not temporary, but for several years was apparent in successive senior classes. The class of 1871, of which I was a member, in its senior year, . . . after Professor White had gone, planted evergreens that developed into an attractive group. Later they were removed to make way for that architectural monstrosity—the old Museum Building.<sup>11</sup> Other groups and many trees outside of groups suffered a similar fate as new buildings were from time to time erected. The finely developed trees on the Campus today are those remaining of the many planted by this young professor and by students who were stimulated by example to continue the service.<sup>12</sup>

“While some students in this early day were probably attracted to the University solely by the opportunities offered, the fact that a higher education under competent guidance could be had here without large expenditures undoubtedly had much to do with the attendance of many. For the majority the matter of expense was of supreme importance, as the students usually came from modest homes, where even a small additional outlay meant a sacrifice, and no inconsiderable number were entirely self-supporting.

“The University fees in 1867 would be regarded today as little above nominal, the fee for admission being ten dollars for the Michigan student and twenty-five for the non-resident. The annual fee for all was ten dollars. The admission fee entitled the student to permanent membership in the University. Board and room in private families was from three to five dollars a week. By the formation of boarding clubs the price of board was so much reduced that the weekly expense of the student for board and room would not exceed three dollars and fifty cents. When it is remembered the Civil War was only recently over and prices were as yet very generally above normal, it is quite apparent that the student was not then the victim of the grasping landlady. . . .

“Although as yet in its early youth the University, when I matriculated in 1867, was noticeably cosmopolitan. In the entering class of one hundred and four in the Literary Department, the students came from fourteen different states, the largest number, as would be expected, from the Middle Western states. But New York and Pennsylvania were represented as were the New England states with a single exception. In the professional departments students came from a much wider area. And in all departments there were small numbers of foreign students. The fact that the University in this early day had practically an unlimited field,



few of the present western state universities having even begun to function, undoubtedly had much to do with its rapid and rather remarkable development.

“Coming as I did from a New England preparatory school, I was particularly interested in observing and studying my classmates and in comparing them with my former school associates. Although it was quite apparent that a considerable number had no background, and that their training had been defective and their opportunities limited, even a brief acquaintance disclosed the fact that in earnestness of purpose, in diligence, and in the courageous qualities of true manhood they were the equal of any students whom I had met. I am very sure that no member of my class was *sent* to the University by ambitious parents because of supposed social opportunities or because it was thought by them to be the proper thing to do. At this time it was the exception for the young man to go to college, and when there, it was, as a rule, because of a distinct and settled purpose on his part. Not infrequently his purpose was more ambitious than his mental equipment warranted. Then, as now, there were failures because of mental inaptitude for university work; but there were very few because of indifference or because of neglect of opportunities offered, due to social or other distracting influences. Such influences were largely nonexistent.

“The student had his amusements, but they were comparatively few and simple. The incidentals of college life had not then grown to inordinate proportions; they had not been institutionalized and made compelling by undue and persistent overemphasis. There were baseball contests between classes and a mild form of football, but there were no athletic heroes for the crowds to idolize and applaud. I am very sure that, while athletic excellence was not unknown or discouraged under the old regime, greater recognition was then accorded by the student body to intellectual achievement than is the case today. The proportionate number of careless, indifferent, and amusement-seeking students has vastly increased, I am very sure, under modern conditions.

“In appearance the students of this early day were a somewhat motley crowd. As already suggested, they were, as a rule, of limited means. They wore what they had or what a few dollars would buy, without regard to style or harmony of colors. In some respects they were more presentable than is the sweater-clad student of today (1929). It was the starched shirt and white collar period, and even though coat, vest and

trousers failed to harmonize, the generous shirt-front and laundered collar in a measure made up for the irregularity. Among articles of apparel much in evidence was the gray shawl. . . .

“With the close of the Civil War many returning officers and soldiers entered the University, particularly the professional departments. The battle-scarred veteran was often in evidence. When I matriculated in 1867, two retired brigadier generals and several retired colonels were students in the Law Department. And those who had held the rank of captain or lieutenant were numerous in all departments, as were those who had served in the line. Older than other students and often poorly prepared, these men, nevertheless, were here for a purpose and through their earnestness and diligence usually made good in university work. They had a wholesome influence in the student body and not infrequently became leaders in student activities.”

Here, in his narrative, President Hutchins included an extended history of the dismissal of President Tappan and of the events leading up to it and following it. His own experiences as a university president undoubtedly made the accomplishments and troubles of this first great president, to whom the University of Michigan owes so much, a fascinating subject of examination. It was his conclusion that in spite of the greatness of Dr. Tappan's character and service, his bad judgment in certain situations made his departure a necessity, though without justifying the Regents in the methods by which they made it effective. President Hutchins, in his “undergraduate days” article shows his warm admiration for President Tappan's successor, Dr. Haven, in the difficult and unsought situation in which he found himself. Haven had been president for the four years preceding the arrival of the Class of 1871 in 1867 and continued for the first two years during which this class was on the campus. In view of the light thrown on Harry Burns Hutchins' ideas of university administration, we will continue to quote from his article of 1929, at the very close of his long career, relative to Doctor Haven's methods:

“All things considered, the change in administration, though growing out of a grievous wrong, was fortunate for the University. And that it was so was due largely, almost entirely, indeed, to the administrative ability and harmonizing qualities of the new incumbent. Dr. Haven, in intellect, in general culture, in scholarly accomplishment, and in vision could not be classed as the peer of his predecessor, but in ability to deal with men and



to harmonize and adjust discordant and antagonistic factions he was greatly his superior. In his years of service as preacher, college professor, and editor, he had learned how to adjust himself easily to unusual situations. He had learned also that one in official relations may, through conciliation and tolerance, often accomplish results that would be quite impossible if one were dominating and aggressive. It is not extravagant to say that he was master of the art of persuasion. By a kindly manner, by fairness and straightforwardness, he won the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact. And by calm, lucid, and forceful speech he commanded at once the attention of an audience. Thus equipped, he gained presently and with comparative ease, the support of faculties, students, the citizens of Ann Arbor, and of the state, and, after a time, to a considerable extent, of hostile alumni.

"The predictions of dire disaster to the University under the new administration, that were frequent and emphatic in its earlier days, gradually ceased and gave place to general commendation. After six years of incumbency, Dr. Haven resigned the presidency and became the head of another university,<sup>13</sup> not because of discontent on his part or of trouble of any kind, but because he felt it to be his duty to aid in the educational work of the religious denomination with which he had long been connected and in which he subsequently rendered distinguished service, first as university president and later as bishop. The Regents accepted the resignation with expressed regret and declared by resolution that the great prosperity and increasing fame of the University while under his guidance were due in very large measure to his wise and skillful management. A further indication of the esteem in which he was held, is found in the fact that the Regents, after several unsuccessful efforts to secure an acceptable successor, invited him to return as President of the University. Much to their regret they learned that his commitments were such that he could not accept the invitation."



#### IV

### MICHIGAN '71. GRADUATION

WE HAVE NOT EXHAUSTED the material contained in Hutchins' "When I Was an Undergraduate," written in 1929, at the age of eighty-two, for the club whose membership he prized. This club is still active. It is known as the "Catholeps" or "Katholeps," after the name, "Catholepistemiad," originally given to the University in 1817 by Judge Woodward.<sup>1</sup> The President Emeritus continues with considerable attention to the beginnings of financial support of the University by the state of Michigan. Up to 1867, the institution lived on the federal land grants and the student fees, small as were both these means of support. We shall give more attention to state support, always one of President Hutchins' most lively interests, in a later chapter, with special reference to the so-called mill tax. The "When I Was an Undergraduate" continues:

"In the interregnum of two years between the resignation of Dr. Haven and the inauguration of Dr. Angell, Professor Henry S. Frieze served as Acting President. He had come to the University in 1854, as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. He had been called to the chair by President Tappan and was in full sympathy with his ideals, a distinguished scholar, an inspiring teacher, a man of broad culture and great personal charm.<sup>2</sup> Professor Frieze soon proved that he had administrative talents of a high order. The fitness of his temporary appointment was very generally recognized, and such was his success that the Regents, after a time, expressed a willingness to make it a permanent one. To this, however, he would not consent. Although his administration was brief, it was in several respects eventful. . . .

"It was during this administration that women were first admitted to the University. The question of their admission had been a subject of discussion both in University circles and in the State. During the closing years of Dr. Haven's administration, the movement was active and considerable pressure was exerted upon the Regents in its behalf, but without

results. Finally at their January meeting in 1870, the following resolution was adopted by the Regents:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Regents recognize the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the University, and that no rule exists in any of the University statutes for the exclusion of any person from the University who possesses the requisite literary and moral qualifications.

“By virtue of this rather evasively worded resolution one lone woman, Miss Madelon L. Stockwell,<sup>3</sup> of Kalamazoo, about a month later was admitted to the Literary Department. I remember distinctly the February morning when she appeared to take the entrance examinations. She found that she must walk between two long lines of young men, standing at attention and perfectly silent. The courtesy accorded her was of the cold and formal variety, for almost without exception the students were not in sympathy with the new departure. Before the action of the Regents there had been frequent and vigorous protests in the college journal. To having written some of these, the author of this paper must plead guilty. We felt that the coming of women would inevitably lower the standard of scholarship and that their presence would be distracting and demoralizing.

“Nor was the opposition to the movement confined to the student body. Many members of the faculties were in doubt as to the wisdom of the change, and no inconsiderable number were positively opposed to it. The attitude of the Medical Faculty was particularly embarrassing to the administration, not only because of opposition to the plan, but also because of insistence that separate instruction must be given to women. This was done for a time, but, later, scruples were overcome, and duplication was abandoned. ‘In the feelings of professors and students alike,’ says a historian of the period,<sup>4</sup> ‘were mingled a certain good-natured curiosity and contempt for the co-eds, as they were called: they looked upon them at first as being outside the pale of well-ordered society and so as strange persons.’

“Notwithstanding general opposition and in some quarters positive hostility, the feeling regarding the plan after a time distinctly changed. The dismal prophecies that had preceded and immediately followed the action of the Regents failed to materialize. The scholarship of the University did not suffer, and none of the anticipated administrative embarrassments arose. The young women conquered the situation. It has



been frequently said that the happy outcome was in large measure due to the ability, wisdom, and purposeful attitude of the women students of the early period. Several of them, as is well known, rendered distinguished service after graduation in educational and professional fields."

In addition to the admission of women there was another radical change in the policy of the University. This was the substitution in large part of the so-called "diploma system" of admission for the former entrance examination. Of course, only a prospective student from an inspected and approved preparatory school might substitute his diploma for the entrance examination. In earlier years these inspections varied in effectiveness with the abilities for such duty of the professor making them, and always there was the possibility that the high school's compliance with the University's recommendations would keep the word of promise to the ear but break it to the hope. As this change did not in any substantial manner affect Harry B. Hutchins' college course, it is unnecessary to say more about it here than that in 1929, while admitting that the new plan had helped the high schools and their local communities, with a consequent favorable reaction toward the University as the capstone of the state's unified educational system, he wrote that as a whole "for the University the scheme, as extensively developed, has in my judgment been most unfortunate. . . . Large numbers are certified who are unprepared for work of university grade. With the first examination fatalities begin and continue in subsequent tests. I may be wrong but I am very clearly of the opinion that the present admittedly indifferent scholarship of so many students in the Literary College is due very largely to the absence of the old-time thorough entrance examination and to an elective system under which the student too frequently chooses courses for which he is not prepared or courses that demand a limited amount of intellectual effort. More required subjects and more general and careful supervision of elections are largely remedying the latter difficulty. It is to be hoped that an effective antidote for the evils of the certificate system may be forthcoming."

In the twenty years since President Hutchins wrote, much has been done toward providing the "antidote" he desired, through a closer and more understanding co-operation between the University authorities and those of the secondary schools, and by the provision that only pupils maintaining standing in the upper one-third of their preparatory school class shall be certified. With laymen probably the strongest argument



against entrance examinations is the toughly held belief that among the older and more distinguished members of college faculties very few could pass the ordinary entrance examinations outside their own or immediately related fields—at least without the special preparation commonly called “cramming.” Temporary skill acquired for the examination hurdles does not guarantee or even imply staying power for the distance runs.<sup>5</sup>

While at Wesleyan for his single term there, Hutchins was initiated into the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and was affiliated by the Peninsular (Michigan) chapter after his arrival in Ann Arbor. In his senior year he was elected president of the chapter to succeed William Rufus Day, who was later to become secretary of state and a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Hutchins never lost his interest in his fraternity and was its national president during 1912-1914.<sup>6</sup> He and Rufus H. Thayer, Class of '70, were sent to the national convention of the fraternity in 1870, where he was appointed on a committee to “rectify evils of the ‘present system of electing members,’ or ‘corruption of the ballot.’” Delos Grosvenor Smith’s *History of Peninsular Chapter* recounts an incident which must have seemed to the jovial young Hutchins a perfectly ideal way to spend a holiday evening: “On February 22, 1869, to commemorate Washington’s birthday, a meeting was held which ‘was purely social: consequently the devout portion of the Fraternity were not present. Before the regular disorder of the meeting began, a committee on peanuts was appointed who took up a collection from the brothers. The only monied man of the Chapter (the Treasurer) being absent, funds were scarce and the amount obtained was three one-cent pieces, two five-cent pieces with a ten-cent greenback generously donated by Brother Voorheis of the freshman class. The Committee at once went to Hangsterfer’s Hall returning soon with the peanuts and the information that Brother Voorheis’ contribution was spurious. He was at once voted three groans, and Brothers Johns, Day, and Hutchins were appointed as a committee on his conversion from the ways of the devil. Soon the Treasurer came, and as no oysters could be had, he purchased a repast the elegance of which could only be surpassed by Delmonico’s of New York. It consisted of sardines, red herring, crackers, butter, pickles, and cider. No plates or dishes of any kind were provided, so we ate in primitive style. All passed off well so we separated at an early hour.’” The complexities of student social life would seem to be greater today than then, except in the matter of dietary combinations at a single intake.

The sands of the Class of '71's undergraduate life finally ran out. The University catalogue of alumni, published in 1921 (mere bulk has made it seem inadvisable to bring such a publication up to date since that year), recorded a graduating total of sixty-seven, including sixteen graduating as engineers. In the years since then they provided the country with perhaps the average proportion of good lawyers, doctors, judges, and college professors. Among the latter were Richard Hudson, Professor of History at Michigan, Edward L. Mark, Hersey Professor of Anatomy at Harvard, and Charles Chandler, Professor of Latin at the University of Chicago. Charles J. Willett was a Regent of the University of Michigan from 1884 to 1892.

The "History," presented on Class Day by Robert M. Wright, who later became judge of a state court in Iowa, recorded as a fact that would doubtless cause the class to be honored in future years: "We are the last class, for some years at least, who will emerge from alma mater's portals unencumbered with petticoats." He might as well have saved the breath it took to utter the words "for some years at least." "Of the forty-eight graduates [the historian omitted the engineers and of necessity a few *nunc pro tuncs* from his total], before entering college nineteen worked on a farm, eleven taught school, two were clerks, one was a telegraph operator; one, a traveling agent; one, a machinist; and one, a reporter. Six have been in the army; five have supported themselves entirely throughout their college course; fourteen have done so in part. . . . Twenty-one are the sons of farmers; five, of ministers; four, of lawyers; three, of physicians; three, of mechanics." What occupation Harry B. Hutchins assigned to his father, we do not know. There were additional statistics presented in the class history, but those quoted above are enough to show that in his college course, as in his earlier boyhood, Hutchins was well furnished with the environment that developed in him the ability to feel at home in whatever variety of respectable companionship might be about him. It is perhaps not amiss to remark here that many years later during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, his good humor was not in the least ruffled when a chance fellow traveler on a train asked him if he did not think "college presidents were a lot of fools anyway"—profanely specifying the special kind of fools.

Scholarship records of those days at Michigan are not available today, but there can be no doubt that the Hutchins record was one of excellence. This is evidenced by two facts, first that he was early called back to teach



(his classmate, Mark, became an instructor in mathematics immediately following graduation), and secondly that he won the place of class orator and, by faculty selection, that of speaker on the Commencement program.<sup>7</sup>

His oration of some seven thousand words is, for a student commencement orator, a not unusually ponderous production. The only copy in existence, so far as known, is that printed in the student *Chronicle*, and one infers in perusing it that the proofreading is no better than the average of student work of this sort. It is entitled "The Logic of Nations," and it discusses the arguments that nations advance in attempting to settle their differences and regrets that the best arguments of all, namely those of reason and of the spirit are so often abandoned by the stronger nations for appeals to cupidity, economic advantages, and outright threats and coercion. The nations will not settle their disagreements with other nations as private citizens settle theirs with one another, because there is no power that, in the last analysis, can compel them to. War "never advanced civilization. All will admit this. And that the race might work itself up to a higher level, laws were necessarily made to protect the individual from his neighbor. But private warfare remains, though illegal. This shows the disposition of mankind. The midnight mantle still conceals a dagger. . . . War! It's in man. Provoke the individual, provoke the nation, provoke any nation, and see it manifested. Whether it was born in man originally or whether it be the result of a fallen condition, matters not. It has a place in the heart. It was there yesterday. History says so. It is there today. Cast your eyes across the water and read the proof.<sup>8</sup> And it will be in the heart tomorrow."

Were the young orator alive today and of the same opinion as in 1871, it would seem that his faith in the United Nations would not be strong. He proceeds: "'Interest alone governs nations,' said President Madison, and he has not left us a more truthful utterance. Chimerical, indeed, is it to suppose that, living in obedience to a rule which places interest first, they would enter into a compact which might subject any one of them to sacrifices for the general good, which might compel the most powerful to humble itself for the aggrandizement of the weak. Granted, however, for argument's sake, that the congress exists, and even then our difficulties are not solved. It has no power. It exists as a judge with no means of enforcing a decision. If nations were as saints, we would admit that no enforcing power would be necessary; but we have yet to learn their saint-like character. To give to the congress the power of





Harry B. Hutchins of the Class of 1871



enforcing decrees, you must transfer to its hand a vast military organization. Do that, and you license it to engage in that which it was created to prevent. Without an authoritative head which not only can make, but also enforce decrees, a congress of powers would be but a vast confederation, and like every confederation in history would ultimately fail; with a head adequate to the making and enforcing of decrees, it would be an universal oligarchy. To this, with his anything but peaceful disposition, would man submit? . . .” It is thus easy to get the views of Hutchins in 1871. It is not believed they had changed much, on this subject, when he was confronted with war problems in the University forty-five years later. People who then criticized him and called him “pacifist” were mistaken, however honestly. He was trying to support the national governmental policy. He was no great admirer of that administration, but Woodrow Wilson was President and Theodore Roosevelt was not; it was his duty, so far as conscience permitted, to obey the President.

To quote once more and finally from President Hutchins’ “When I Was an Undergraduate”:

“February 7, 1871, Doctor James B. Angell was elected President of the University. He had declined an earlier call, but the second one he accepted. During the search for a new executive there was much discussion in faculty circles and by students as to the qualities that the new incumbent should possess. The editorial board of the student publication, ‘The Chronicle,’ of which the writer was a member, felt the responsibilities of the situation, and, student-like, proffered to the Regents, through its columns, frequent and sage advice. For months before the succession was settled, it published articles, written usually by different members of the staff, in which the necessary qualifications of a successful university administrator were elaborately set forth. That these articles had a determining influence upon the Regents, we were very sure—such is the complacency of youth—as the man chosen had all of the excellent qualities that we had insisted the new President should possess. To identify the class of 1871 more closely, as some of the self-satisfied members insisted, with the new administration, the inauguration of Doctor Angell was upon our Commencement Day, and his first official act was to deliver to us our diplomas. And so it was that after having been students under two administrations, the members of the class of 1871 were present at the launching of the third, an administration that was destined to be long and pre-eminently successful.”



The class orator of 1871 did not know that day as he took his diploma from the hand of Dr. Angell that forty-one years later he would, himself, as President confer upon James B. Angell the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and place in his hands, in turn, a diploma certifying to the degree.

There was one important incident of his student days that the President Emeritus did not mention in these recollections and to which we have not thus far adverted. One day while with some of his fellow students the young Hutchins was proceeding along the Ann Arbor streets, they met two attractive sisters from Mount Clemens. One of the boys knew the girls and an introduction followed. The sisters were Mary Louise Crocker and Fandira (named for her mother) Crocker, '86-87, and B.L. (Cornell) '89. In a few years Mary Louise was to become Mrs. Harry Burns Hutchins.<sup>9</sup>

## V

### THE SCHOOLS OF OWOSSO

THE YOUNG GRADUATES of '71, after having convinced the Regents that James B. Angell was the right man and after the honor of becoming the first of the long line of Michigan classes to receive diplomas from his hand, and having rested through the night from their labors, must have awakened next morning to a changed world and as a somewhat deflated set of young men. What were they going to do now? In the language of graduating classes, they had laid the foundation, but the superstructure remained, and even its blueprints were yet to be decided on and drafted.

But after a few weeks, up in the Shiawassee County town of Owosso, later to be best known as the birthplace of Thomas E. Dewey, '23, events were making a place for one member of the class of '71 to begin his life-work. The *Owosso Press* of July 12 recorded the community's great regret that "Professor A. Hardy was leaving the Owosso schools to accept the offer to become principal of the Grand Haven schools." The *Press* concluded: "We did not learn that there is as yet any decision as to his successor."

But on August 14 the school board engaged "H. B. Hutchins of Ann Arbor as principal of the schools at a salary of \$1600 per year." A comparison with other teaching salaries shows this to have been liberal compensation for those days, especially for a twenty-four-year-old beginner. The board must have taken into consideration his New Hampshire district school experience. His beginning salary as principal was exactly 60 per cent higher than he would receive when, a year later, he put aside the title of "Professor" in Owosso and returned to the University as "Instructor."

According to the old records in the schools of this progressive town, then of 2,065 people, there were ten teachers and about four hundred pupils in the year 1871-1872. The title of "Principal of the Union School" in those days seems to have been the equivalent of the later "Superin-

tendent." There was also a principal of the high school whose name, by coincidence only, was Miss Amelia Hutchins; the two "principals" were wholly unrelated.

The following duties were officially outlined by the Board of the Owosso Union School District, for their principal. Had the principal himself written the outline, there would have been a number of improvements in grammatical construction:

1. General supervision of the schools, furniture, apparatus, etc. Responsible for the observance and enforcement of the Rules and Regulations of the Board.
2. Superintend classification of its pupils, to see that judicious programs of studies and recitations are instituted, to direct modes of discipline and instruction, and maintain a uniform system of textbooks, school records and reports, to enact such special rules for the governing of schools as shall conduce to their highest success subject to the approval of the Board.
3. Shall have the power to appoint stated or occasional meetings of all the teachers for the purpose of mutual consultations in regard to the wants of the schools, the best methods of imparting instruction, and securing wholesome discipline.
4. Visit the different schools (there were, besides the central school, three ward buildings) as often as his duties will permit and carefully observe the teaching and discipline of the teachers and shall report to the Board when he finds any teacher deficient or incompetent in the discharge of his or her duties.
5. Send the Board a monthly report; giving the statistics of attendance in the different schools and a summary of the same.

The principal did not attend the meetings of the Board.

Besides these specified duties the principal was expected to take responsibilities in teachers' institutes and conventions. Moreover, before he had been in Owosso ninety days he had been projected into semi-alumnus status of the school system by being made chairman of a committee of three to arrange for "another grand reunion of teachers and pupils." This was but a forerunner of the broader work he was to do many years later in organizing the alumni of the University.<sup>1</sup> His enjoyment in the give and take of orderly argument came out as at various meetings he debated a variety of subjects, such as: "*Resolved*—That the present liquor law of this State is too far in advance of public sentiment to be made operative." Hutchins was on the affirmative.<sup>2</sup> "*Resolved*—That a uniformity in textbooks in the public schools would be advantageous



to the educational interests of the State." He also supported this proposal with certain qualifications respecting methods by which books were to be selected.

The young principal was made a member of the executive committee of the county teachers' association, and his opinion early seemed to be prized by his associates, older as well as younger, though in fact there were not many younger. At numerous meetings he was asked to settle, presumably with finality, many of the practical problems that seem always to be puzzling teachers. One cannot but query whether the innate Hutchins honesty and humor did not at times make him pause to ask himself whether out of his inexperience could come such wisdom as his hearers seemed to assume they were receiving on questions of promoting punctuality, of military drill, of corporal punishment ("only as a last resort and never with appearance of anger"), rhetorical exercises and debates ("most assuredly"), civics, and "topic recitations *vs.* drawing out the pupil by questions."

But everybody seemed pleased, and, by January 10, 1872, the *Press* was moved to record: "The Union School opens finely. Everything moves on as smoothly as if there had been no vacation. Professor Hutchins may well be congratulated on the fine system of order this state of things implies."

During the spring recess the *Press* again expressed the community's pleasure. In its issue of April 3, there appeared: "Public school closed last Friday. Examination showed a fine state of improvement in the classes, and we hear on all sides congratulations expressed on the excellent management of the schools by Professor Hutchins and his able corps of teachers. Public rhetorical exercises were held that Friday afternoon, and there was but one expression as to the rendering of the entire programme, and that was one of delight. At the close of the programme a magnificent armchair was presented to Professor Hutchins by Miss Amelia Hutchins, principal of the high school, on behalf of its pupils and teachers, to which Professor Hutchins responded with his thanks. Our school is peculiarly blessed with a corps of faithful, efficient, and in every way superior instructors, from our justly popular principal, Professor Hutchins, down to the primaries, and well may we be proud of it."

These opinions are quoted not because they are profound or are based on "solid pedagogical knowledge" (or even because of the magnificent armchair), but because they represent the honest reaction of a first-class

little Michigan city to the efforts of a young man the town had hired to oversee and guide the development of the town's most precious possession—its children. On June 17 the young "Professor" was re-elected for another year, with salary advanced to \$1,900. His first year out in the world had been recognized as a success by those for, and among, whom he had wrought. But he went elsewhere after this one beginning year, in spite of the complimentary increase in salary.

Owosso must have liked Hutchinses, for as soon as possible it hired Eugene R., '75, Harry B.'s brother next in age, who likewise began in Owosso a long and successful career.

## VI

### THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT FACULTY

PRESIDENT ANGELL had just completed his first year. Regents' meetings were still opened with Scripture reading and prayer. In view of student Hutchins' earlier strictures on the Ann Arbor water supply, it may not be too trifling to interpolate here that it was during his first faculty period that the University, without help from the city, took the first short and halting steps toward improvement. In his report for 1874-1875, President Angell stated: "An ample supply of water has been obtained from springs on the land of Mr. Emmanuel Mann, a little more than a mile southwest of the University. It flows through wooden pipes 3,000 feet to a cistern on State street, and is pumped through iron pipes 2,000 feet, and forced into a tank in the tower adjacent to the [chemistry] laboratory. The tank holds 40,000 gallons. The water is distributed by pipes to the various University buildings. The need of this additional supply of water had become very pressing. The rainfall on our roofs did not furnish water enough to supply our steam boilers, to say nothing of the wants of the Hospital, the Medical College, and the laboratory. We had no means of contending with fire. The danger from fire is now so much diminished that we expect to secure a reduction in the cost of insurance equal to 12 per cent of the cost of introducing the water." The President found nothing to say concerning improvement in water for drinking purposes.<sup>1</sup>

The action of the Regents on June 26, 1872, shows unfamiliarity with even the name of the new instructor. By unanimous vote, on motion of Regent Willard, it was: "*Resolved*, That Henry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., of Ann Arbor, be appointed Instructor in the department of History and Rhetoric, at a salary of \$1000 per year."<sup>2</sup>

As instructor in two departments, in spite of their being united in this Regents' record, Mr. Hutchins had two masters to serve: Charles Kendall Adams and Moses Coit Tyler. These were able men.

Charles Kendall Adams was born in Vermont on January 24, 1835.



He went west to Iowa, but in 1857 came back east far enough to enter the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861, and, on examination, Master of Arts in 1862. He was immediately appointed Instructor in History and a year later the subject of Latin was added to his title. In 1867, on resignation of Andrew D. White, he was made Professor of History and given a year's leave of absence for study in Europe. This was not the only time he was to succeed Andrew D. White, for when the latter resigned in 1885, he became president of Cornell University. In 1892 he left Cornell and became president of the University of Wisconsin where he continued until 1901, when ill-health necessitated his retirement. He died in Redlands, California, in 1902.

The other chief to whom Hutchins owed responsibility was Moses Coit Tyler, whose career was somewhat varied and whose professional reputation still rests largely on his *History of American Literature*, the first two volumes of which he published in 1878, while a member of the Michigan faculty. Tyler was but a few months younger than Adams and was a native of Connecticut. He entered Michigan in 1852, but remained only a single year, being graduated from Yale in 1857. During his early career he was a Congregational minister; later he was ordained to the Episcopalian diaconate. He was Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Michigan from 1867 to 1873 and Professor of the English Language and Literature from 1874 to 1881. The intervening months he gave to the literary editorship of *The Christian Union*. In June, 1881, he resigned to accept the chair of American history at Cornell, where he continued, with some lack of concentration in his work, to preach and to write in a wide variety of fields until his death in Ithaca in December, 1900.

While the relations of these two men were far from cordial and mutually respectful at Cornell,<sup>3</sup> this may have been due to their contacts as professor and president, instead of as professorial colleagues. In any event there is no known evidence today of anything that should have made life hard for the young instructor in his efforts to please and to be loyal to both his superiors. Indeed, when, during the interval of the service on *The Christian Union*, President Angell tactfully did the now assistant professor the honor to write him about the possibility of persuading Professor Tyler to return, Hutchins replied: "You are quite right in thinking that I can cordially assent to an arrangement with Mr. Tyler. My

personal relations with the man have always been of a very pleasant nature. I have faith in his scholarship and in his ability to do good work when he is engaged upon subjects in which he is interested." To this letter a postscript was added: "Since the above was written, your lines of the [August] 25th have been rec'd. I am pleased to learn that the vacancy is filled. Be assured I shall gladly join hands with Mr. Tyler. I am certain that we can lift together. I trust that in the future the instruction in the English Department of the University may be such as must awaken in the undergraduates a genuine enthusiasm for English study. Study without enthusiasm, whatever be its direction, is well-nigh valueless. Such is my doctrine. Don't you think it sound? I shall write Mr. Tyler tomorrow." <sup>4</sup>

One year after his appointment as instructor the *Regents' Proceedings* records on June 24, 1873: "*Resolved*, That Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., be and hereby is appointed Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and History, at a salary of \$1,300 per year, from and after October 1st, 1873." <sup>5</sup> Whether his salary continued at \$1,300 during the remaining two years of his assistant professorship is not shown by any records to be found, but times were hard, student attendance was falling off, and it would be surprising if an increase were voted to an assistant professor then regarded as on a "permanent" appointment.

The work done during the year 1873-1874 presumably was not much different from the year previous and the two years succeeding, and is thus commented on, as quoted in the *President's Report* for 1874, by Professor Adams and by Acting Professor Pierre Leslie Irving, during the absence of Professor Tyler:

#### Freshman Class.

. . . To the members of the Scientific, and of the Engineering Course, forty lessons in the History of Greece were given by Professor Hutchins; and these lessons covered a period similar to that studied by students in the Classical Course.

#### Sophomore Class.

. . . the members of the Scientific section of the class received forty-five lessons in Roman History, under Professor Hutchins.

#### Junior Class.

. . . The Latin and Scientific members of the same class received from Professor Hutchins sixty lessons in the History of Greece.



Professor Hutchins was employed with the Sophomore and Freshman classes one hour a day during the whole of the first semester, and with the Latin and Scientific section of the Junior class one hour a day during twelve weeks.

Acting Professor Irving reported:

The plan pursued by Professor Hutchins with the Classical section of the Sophomore class in essay-writing and essay-reading, was substantially the same as that followed by myself with the other sections of the class; it will be described hereafter.

It is proper to state that during the year Prof. Hutchins criticised 118 speeches and 205 essays.

Under my own charge were the Junior speeches, and the essays of the Scientific and Latin and Scientific sections of the Sophomores. These were carried on through the entire year. Each member of the Junior class was called upon to write, in the course of the year, five original speeches, which were handed to me for examination and after careful correction and criticism, were returned to the writer, and by him committed to memory and delivered. For the purpose of the essays, the Sophomore class was divided into small sections, which met separately, one in each week, to read essays. Each section met twice, for each essay required; once to read, and once for the purpose of criticism. On these occasions, each essay was taken up in turn, and criticised for the benefit of the entire section, and became in fact the subject of a sort of rhetorical parsing.

Further with respect to Hutchins' duties in this period, the *Michigan Alumnus* in February and March, 1897, published an article on oratory and debating in the University in the course of which it is stated:

Professor Hutchins introduced the Junior Debate. The students of the Junior Class were divided into sections and debated against each other by sections. This occasioned great rivalry and stimulated the debating interests to reach a height never before attained. To be a member of the winning team was an honor of no small distinction. The debates were held with the professor in charge acting as judge and critic.

A student opinion also has survived. In a letter home in 1875, George N. Carman, '81, after 1895 director of the Lewis Institute, Chicago, wrote:

I am well pleased with Hutchins our English teacher, he calculates to teach us reading as well as speaking in fact to make us know something about English as well as Latin and Greek. I think if one will try he will do all in his power to help him.



And to his diary on October 8 of the same year Carman confided, in similar refinement of language that his freshman status may be thought to excuse:

Met this afternoon with the rest of classical Fresh with Prof. Hutchins from whom I learned that I must be prepared to hand in an oration (or speech) October 29th to be returned Nov. 1. to orate—Nov. 12. These are pleasant news.

During at least a part of his incumbency, Hutchins was secretary of the Literary Department faculty and also of the University Senate. This latter body was described, as of that day, by President Frieze as being organized "for the reading of scientific and literary papers, for discussion, and for the occasional transaction of business." It had, he believed, a tendency to promote unity and harmony among the several departmental faculties. In June, 1874, Hutchins as Senate secretary transmitted to the Regents the senatorial view that the Regents should not restrict their powers of conferring honorary degrees. But, on recommendation of the Literary Department faculty, the Regents voted that after 1877, the master's degree should no longer be conferred in course three years after graduation, but only on proper examination. President Angell congratulated the institution that its master's degree would no longer be no more than a certificate that its holder "had existed three years after his graduation." Further, Michigan would hereafter offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to the graduate "who shall pursue studies here for at least two years."

The University reached another peak along its way during this period. University Hall was completed and opened "with appropriate ceremonies" on October 8, 1873. One of the three speakers was Andrew D. White. In his report for the year, President Angell said: "The capacity of the Hall was well tested by the great throng, who attended the exercises. About 3,400 people were comfortably seated. The acoustic qualities of the Hall are found to be good. This spacious, airy, well-lighted auditorium is of the greatest service to us." Anyone looking into University Hall today—it is not likely to be here at all very long—could only reflect, *sic transit gloria mundi*.<sup>6</sup>

But very early in his college teaching days occurred an event of far more importance to Hutchins even than anything yet mentioned in this chapter. On the day after Christmas, 1872, he was married to Mary Louise Crocker, in Grace Church in her home town of Mount Clemens. He was twenty-five; she was twenty-one. She was the daughter of Thomas M.

Crocker, an able and successful lawyer of Mount Clemens—the “T. M.” of Hutchins’ later correspondence and for eight years his partner. She was descended from Deacon William Crocker, who settled on Cape Cod in 1636, and through another line from the Reverend Thomas Hooker, who “with a Bible in one hand and a flintlock in the other” was a founder of Hartford, Connecticut. With this ancestry, it is not surprising that she was a lifelong devoted member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was vivacious, humorous, sweet-tempered, and competent. Doubtless there were moments before her passing in August, 1927, when she was irritated and felt her poise threatened, but if so the present author never heard of it even with all the pleasantly complacent buzzing that goes round in army posts and college communities. She richly deserved the praise that one bereaved husband had chiseled upon his wife’s stone, “She was a pleasant woman.”

There is many a greater achievement in life than that of being “pleasant,” though there are moments when every husband and every wife would argue warmly against this proposition. But Mary Crocker Hutchins, while perhaps not having all the intellectual interests of her college-bred sister, who was long a successful teacher, nevertheless “averaged well” even for a university community. She knew, from inside the covers, the books people were reading. She was a working member of the usual clubs, and some of the unusual ones, including the American Association of University Women, the Faculty Women’s Club, the Classics Club, the Ann Arbor Ladies Library Association, and was one of the organizers of the Ann Arbor Women’s Club. She was a member of Colonial Dames, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the John Howland Association. But she was chiefly active in St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church and in the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the last-named organization she was a charter member of the Sarah Caswell Angell chapter of Ann Arbor. She was the second regent of this chapter and served on committees of the national society and as a director for the state organization. And she was “pleasant” through it all. In the two women who meant most in his life, his mother and his wife, Harry B. Hutchins was outstandingly fortunate.

Where the young couple set up their housekeeping in Ann Arbor is not known. No city directory for those years survives, if it ever existed. But Hutchins’ days in the Literary Department faculty were soon to be over. For whether tiring of the ceaseless contacts with still immature

minds, or discouraged when the reappointment of Professor Tyler blocked any hope of promotion, or from a love of the law, or from just plain "needing more money," he soon began the study of law, doubtless to a considerable degree under the tutelage of his father-in-law, "T. M." In any event the *Regents' Proceedings* of June 17, 1876, has this communication addressed as of that date, to the Board:

GENTLEMEN: Having determined to abandon teaching for other employment, I hereby tender to you my resignation of the Assistant Professorship of Rhetoric and History, to take effect October 1, 1876, and desire that you accept the same.

Yours respectfully,  
H. B. HUTCHINS

The resignation was accepted,<sup>7</sup> and a very few days thereafter in the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor, Hutchins was admitted "to practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State."



## VII

### LAWYER AT MOUNT CLEMENS

NO ONE who knew Harry B. Hutchins and who, also, knows the difference between life as it is lived in the sometimes somewhat rarefied atmosphere of an academic community<sup>1</sup> and as it is lived by one engaged in the everyday practice of the law, particularly as it was in a small Michigan town of the seventies, could doubt that the eight years of lawyer's life in Mount Clemens including a short period in Port Huron, where Crocker & Hutchins opened a branch office, left an influence that persisted throughout all his remaining years. It was like going back to the scenes and people of his boyhood. Neither Cornell nor Michigan could ever obliterate the influence of those years nor the understanding he had of the common citizen whom he once called "the stub-and-twist man," and whom to know intimately is generally to like and to honor. Despite his urbane dignity, he was never ill at ease with any type of honest, self-respecting people nor were they with him.

Years later, when William Nank, of Mount Clemens, chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives session of 1913, came to Ann Arbor one night to see for himself whether the University really needed the natural science building it was asking for, he made an inspection of the then quarters of the departments that would move into the new building, if provided. The President and Secretary of the University were guides, and the party met representatives of the several scientific faculties interested. Mr. Nank, a big and impressive man, was certainly not voluble; he said little but he listened attentively, especially to what the President said. Finally, the party came to the quarters of the Department of Psychology, where Professor John F. Shepard made tactful comments during the rounds of the old wooden building. What he saw was too much for the rugged old one-time sheriff of Macomb County. He harked back to the days when he and the President often met as law enforcement officer and lawyer whose clients were involved and burst out with his first use that evening of the old familiar

name: "Why, Hutch, I own thirty horses and everyone of 'em has a better place to live in than this!"<sup>2</sup> "Folks" who knew him addressed him deferentially as "President," but they thought of him as one of themselves.

In the Mount Clemens *Monitor* of September 8, 1876, there appeared a professional card reading:

HUBBARD, CROCKER & HUTCHINS

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Collections Promptly Attended To

Office over T. W. Snook's Store

GILES HUBBARD—T. M. CROCKER—H. B. HUTCHINS

Before the end of the year the old senior partner was dead and the firm became Crocker & Hutchins, to continue as such till Hutchins went back for good to the life of an educator. Late in the eight-year period of practice, he gave part of his time to an office in the neighboring town of Port Huron, in association with George P. Voorheis, '72, the same fraternity brother whose contribution of a spurious ten-cent scrip toward the expense of a Washington's birthday feast had caused Hutchins' appointment as one of a committee of three for his conversion.<sup>3</sup>

Within the first year of the Mount Clemens life, Hutchins was appointed city attorney.

His practice was comprehensive, though there are no records in the counties of Macomb and St. Clair, or of the Michigan Supreme Court, of any cases making significant contributions to the development of the law. His Mount Clemens professional life as a beginning lawyer served him more in later years as increasing his knowledge of human nature and as furnishing endless humorous anecdotes. He loved to relate the story of a medical witness he once had as the very keystone in the arch of his case. The doctor had "graduated" in the days when many were called and no one, seemingly, failed to be chosen by the profession. Hutchins had no doubt as to the probity of his witness, but the latter was so obviously and far-reachingly ignorant of anatomical and physiological terminologies that the attorney felt the need of giving him a sort of postgraduate course in the medical dictionary. The results were not of substantial ultimate benefit to the Hutchins cause, as cross-examination involved the doctor in repeated and ever more dignified insistence that the important open tail gate of a lumber wagon was "at the posterior of the vehicle." "Doctor," said the opposing counsel, "are you certain it was the *posterior* end of the



vehicle?" And the doctor replied with an even greater access of dignity, "I be." Tears of laughter were in the President's eyes as in later years he recalled the disaster brought about by too much learning.

In 1881 he was appointed by the Michigan Supreme Court to the board of editors charged with revision and annotation of the court's reports. His editorial work will be found mostly in Volumes XXX to XXXIV, inclusive. *The Bench and Bar of Michigan*, edited by George Irving Reed (Chicago, 1897), appraises his work as exhibiting a broad and comprehensive view of law and as winning merited recognition and praise.

In 1884 he wrote from Port Huron to his father-in-law in Mount Clemens, addressing him familiarly as usual: "Everything looks favorable for me here. . . . But I am frank to say, T. M., that I very much miss your society and our pleasant association together." In the same letter, he wrote: "Heard from Father the other day. It looks as though his refrigerator car was a great success. We must take hold of that with him, T. M. There is money in it. I can arrange matters. Will be down the last of the week and we'll have some talk on the subject."<sup>4</sup>

But a chain of events had already been set in motion that would alter Hutchins' life to a far greater degree than refrigerator freight cars could have occasioned. By 1883 he had reached a degree of prominence that brought about his nomination by the Republican party as a candidate for the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. Had he been elected he could hardly have been appointed to the faculty by a board of which he was a member. But it was a time when the Republicans were beset by many troubles, chiefly Democrats, Greenbackers, and Populists. In spite of its own serious mistakes, the "G. O. P." of Michigan probably could have handled any one of these alone, but when they united under the banner of "Fusion" their artillery was too heavy. Along with the whole Republican ticket, Hutchins was defeated by Fusionist Charles J. Willett, with 125,405 votes to Hutchins' 120,627.

But Willett, a classmate of '71, was no sooner in office the following January than he began to urge the fitness of Hutchins to be Jay Professor of Law as successor to the most distinguished jurist that the state of Michigan ever produced—Judge Thomas M. Cooley.

On August 25, 1884, the *Regents' Proceedings* recorded: "Regent Willett moved that Mr. H. B. Hutchins be appointed a Professor in the Law School, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600) provided he



reside in Ann Arbor and enter upon his duties October 1st." On October 3 following, on motion of Regent Blair, he was honored with the Jay professorship.<sup>5</sup>

And so, with the opening of the first semester in the autumn of 1884, there began again the long and outstanding career of Harry Burns Hutchins as University professor, dean, and president. This time it was not to be interrupted.

## VIII

### JAY PROFESSOR OF LAW

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS opened on October 1, 1884, one week later than the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. When he walked up to the campus from his home at 7 Lawrence Street <sup>1</sup> that first morning, the new Professor Hutchins <sup>2</sup> found as his colleagues, teaching 119 juniors and 143 seniors in the Department of Law, three part-time professors, Campbell, Kent, and Wells, and one full-time professor, Henry Wade Rogers. The year 1883-1884 had marked the extension of Law Department instruction from terms of six months to nine months per annum. The new building to house the General Library had been completed, and the space this function had occupied in the Law building had been, by Regents' order, at the disposal of the Department since January, 1884, principally for its own library. The "ingenious and painstaking" assistant in charge of the Law Library, Mr. Joseph Vance, was a not infrequent Regents' petitioner for an increase in his pay. This seems not to be wondered at, since when the increase finally came in December, 1886, it was from \$400 to \$600 per annum, by a ballot so narrowly divided that the majority was but a single vote. The Law Library contained about 4,500 volumes. The generous and enthusiastically received gift of Christian H. Buhl, of Detroit, which was slightly more than to double the collection, was only to be made in the following spring.

"Any person is at liberty to matriculate in this Department [of Law]," said the *Calendar*, but he might not become a candidate for a degree until he had attained the age of eighteen, and then only if he passed such written examinations in respect to general education as in the estimation of the faculty would justify his entering on the practice of law after completing his legal studies. These examinations included arithmetic, geography, orthography, English composition, and the outlines of United States and English history. The examination papers must evidence a "competent knowledge" of English grammar. Such were the scanty foundations a student must have on which to erect a career as a lawyer.

Doubtless to many a boy perusing the University catalogue they looked formidable enough. But that their bark might be worse than their bite is evidenced by the paragraph immediately succeeding their announcement:

“Inasmuch as many present themselves a long time after completing their school education, it may be said that the examination will not be technical. The object is not to ascertain the amount of technical school-book knowledge which the candidate possesses, but the aim is to ascertain the results of his previous training, and his present practical capacity and ability to appreciate the technical study of law.”

It is submitted whether, in its own field, this is not a just and impressive statement of what an examination ought to be. And there was a leaven among the student body in addition to that provided by the examinations. Of the 143 seniors, twenty or almost exactly 14 per cent held degrees from recognized colleges, and among the 119 juniors there were sixteen holders of degrees—over 13 per cent.

The recently increased fees for law students were: for residents of Michigan, matriculation, \$10, annual, \$25; for nonresidents, matriculation, \$25, annual, \$35. For diploma on graduation the fee was \$10 for everyone. These were all.

The Department of Law was particularly well known for its announced and achieved design “to give instruction that will fit students for practice in any part of the country.” Whether it was this fact, or the distinguished professional standing of the faculty during the whole history of the Department, or the moderate fees that had drawn students from so wide a range, no one then or now could say. It might well be a combination of all three. In any event, of the 262 students enrolled in 1884-1885, 183 came from outside the state of Michigan. Twenty-five states including Michigan were represented out of the thirty-eight then in the Union. They ranged from New England to California. Four states south of the Mason and Dixon line sent students. There were three students from Ontario, one from New Brunswick, two from Hawaii, and two from Japan. In his report for the year President Angell called attention to this situation with some reasonable pride and gave the arguments that have had to be repeated to each succeeding generation for the soundness of the investment by Michigan taxpayers when they open the doors of the University to the country and to the world. The Regents had, indeed, recently extended the “diploma system” to a considerable number of selected secondary schools outside the state.



The period in which Hutchins held the Jay professorship was one of ferment in the whole University, but particularly in the Law Department. The old order was changing, indeed, had changed. The great men of its past were represented still by Campbell, Kent, and Wells, but Campbell resigned within the year, Kent in 1886, and Wells, after a resignation in 1885, was persuaded to return in 1887 for but a few brief years more. As already seen, the Law Department year had been extended from six to nine months, and as early as March, 1883, the Regents had directed the faculty to report a scheme for making the nine-month year most effective. The faculty members seemed unable to reconcile individual views until, with some resignations, the return for the year 1886-1887 of Charles I. Walker and the arrival of Levi T. Griffin and Jerome C. Knowlton, they were able to agree on a report that was presented to the Regents on October 12, 1886, with such assurance of its favorable reception that its recommendations had actually been put into effect for the year then beginning. Among other things the report recommended in effect—and the faculty had started to comply with the recommendations:<sup>3</sup>

. . . The course of instruction should be a graded one, and the lectures delivered to the two classes separately, the more elementary subjects to be assigned to the junior year, and the more complicated postponed to the senior year.

This in spite of the fact that it would require more work from the faculty:

While the lecture system should not be supplanted by the use of textbooks, it would be very unfortunate for the department if the textbook were to be abandoned. In fact, the textbook should not only be continued for the junior class, but should be extended during one semester of the senior work.

Further, the report recommended the study of leading cases as a feature of the senior year:

. . . Such instruction has been given in other law schools of the country, and has been found to be of very great benefit to the students. We hope and believe that similarly happy results will attend its introduction into our course. At the end of each year both classes must pass oral and written examinations, the seniors in order to graduate and the juniors in order to continue into the senior work.

An appendix accompanied the report, with statements of the work each member of the faculty would contribute to the enlarged program. In the junior year Professor Hutchins was to give the courses in Real Estate, Easements, The Origin, History and Nature of Equity Juris-

prudence, and The Maxims of Equity. In the senior year his subjects were to be Equity Jurisprudence and Equity Pleading and Procedure.

All this the Regents promptly approved, including the faculty's jumping the gun. A further recommendation that members of the medical faculty should give lectures in the Law Department on various subjects of medical jurisprudence, and also the appointment of a proper person to lecture on admiralty law, was referred to "the Law Committee of the Board with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting." At the next succeeding meeting, in December (the Board still met only quarterly) the Law Committee reported that they "saw no objection" to granting these requests, so Dr. Victor C. Vaughan began to lecture to law students on toxicology, Dr. Edward S. Dunster, on medical jurisprudence, and Dr. Charles H. Stowell, on legal microscopy, while Henry W. Rogers was appointed lecturer in the Medical Department "upon such topics as may be desired by that Department." Doubtless one reason why the committee saw no objection to the plan was the fact that no additional compensation beyond their regular salaries was to be paid to any of the lecturers. Lectures on admiralty had to wait until a lecturer could be found, though the Regents authorized a committee to make an appointment. At this same December meeting Thomas C. Trueblood's long and honorable connection with the University began with his appointment as "teacher in elocution in the Law Department for the year 1886-1887 for a period of ten weeks at a compensation of \$325." The three-year course desired by the faculty would have to wait much longer; it went into effect only in 1895-1896, the first year of the Hutchins deanship.

Even before the faculty handed the Regents their report of what they were going to do, it was not so much fun being a law student as some of the boys had previously found it. The student *Michigan Argonaut* of June 23, 1886, observed: "The faculty seem disposed to make the graduates of '86 earn their diplomas. Star Chamber examinations are being held by Professors Kirchner, Hutchins, and Rogers, and many of the boys are coming out from their interview so dazed that for an hour afterwards they can't tell their own names. A special treat will be served up to the doubtful ones next Friday by the entire faculty sitting *en banc* and all four asking questions at once."

Earlier in the year in its issue of January 9, the *Argonaut* took the public into its confidence with respect to "the peculiarities of the law professors" and had this to say of the incumbent of the Jay professorship:



"Professor Hutchins is very dignified upon the rostrum. In his lectures he is remarkable for fine diction and the excellent arrangement of his subject. In speech, slow and distinct; in manner, courteous, yet dignified. He possesses the power of making his present subject, equity jurisprudence, which is so important a branch of the law, appear so to both seniors and juniors. . . . His manner of quizzing requires closer study of notes, for he gives no clue to the correct answer." In April of the same year the *Argonaut* recorded: "Last week's rush [between the '86 and '87 Laws] caused a few remarks, complimentary and otherwise, from Prof. Hutchins, Monday." While the Professor had much less to say about "the Dignity of the Department" than he said after he became Dean, the idea already possessed his soul.<sup>4</sup>

Again the *Argonaut* shortly after Christmas recess: "'Oh, but you're not going to leave me now, are you?' The words came so plaintively from the lips of one of Chicago's fairest maidens, that the editor (one of those of this department) to whom they were addressed, could not disregard them. 'But I must get back in time for that quiz in Equity Pleading. Oh! How I hate that quiz! Were it not for that, Ann Arbor would not see me for a week yet.' And then he thought, almost aloud, 'What will it profit a man to gain Hutchins' esteem and lose the fairest prize in all Chicago?' He stayed, of course."

Money was scarce in the Regents' cashbox, but in August, 1885, the salaries of Hutchins and Rogers were increased to \$1,800 each. This action followed the Regents' rejection by a vote of five to one of Regent Willett's motion to fix the salaries of the then professors of law at \$2,200. Evidently this action caused the two favored ones some embarrassment, for at the next meeting, in the following March, they personally appeared and addressed the Board, with the result that the Regents voted that the salaries of full professors in the Law Department should be made equal from and after October 1, 1886. In June of that year they were equalized at \$2,000. In June, 1885, the standard annual wage for janitors had been fixed at \$450.<sup>5</sup>

The Board found funds to build a new laboratory for the engineering faculty and students, then still a part of the Literary Department. It cost \$9,387. In October, 1885, the all-observant *Argonaut* reported: "The entire outside woodwork of the law building has been repainted, a new slate roof put on, new floors laid in the halls and in Professor Hutchins' room. A very artistic piece of work and one worthy of especial mention, is that



of the painting and graining done in the halls of this building by the contractor, Mr. Sorg.”<sup>6</sup> Also, in March, 1886, the lighting of the Law Library, as provided by windows, was greatly improved, a new floor was laid in it, and the book shelves increased to a capacity of 13,000 volumes. While voted in March, the work could not be done until the summer vacation.

The appropriation for the Law Library was increased to \$1,000 for the year 1885-1886, and in March, 1885, the Regents gave permission to sell or exchange duplicates for the purpose of acquiring reports or other books needed.

In his report for 1885-1886, President Angell introduced a subject that has plagued his successors and succeeding Boards of Regents through the sixty-five intervening years to this day. He said: “We need at once to settle upon some carefully considered plan concerning building upon the campus. It is greatly to be regretted that when land in the vicinity of the University was cheap, the Regents had not procured at least a hundred acres.<sup>7</sup> But no one could in the early days foresee the needs which we now experience. Our forty acres seemed a liberal supply. But already we are finding ourselves crowded, while yet at no distant time, and we hope very soon, we shall be called upon to find sites for the art gallery, the gymnasium, and several laboratories. If we could at once remove the dissecting room and the hospitals from the campus to some eligible site, not far away, I should deem it very wise to make the removal. It would be well if we had a large field for the sports of the students. More room than we have is now desired by them for ball grounds and tennis courts, and we can, of course, never have fine lawns on ground which is used for either ball or tennis. The expediency of acquiring more land before the growth of the city carries the price still higher than it now is seems to me well worthy of consideration.”

During 1884-1885 the law students organized an eighth club court and named it “the Hutchins Court of Common Law Pleadings.” It met Wednesday evenings. These courts were the forerunners of the Practice Court that has for so many years contributed to the efficiency of the Michigan Law School. Their weakness when not presided over by a competent authority was fully recognized by the students themselves. They enabled the participants to “acquire some ease in addressing a court, and perhaps some facility in collecting authorities. But these embryo lawyers are apt to make too frequent personal remarks during a trial,

and thereby a habit is acquired which would not be tolerated by the best judges in actual trials.”<sup>8</sup> Professor Hutchins doubtless realized the substantial character of this criticism when he himself presided over a trial in which two women law students, “sisters-in-law, assisted by two gallants,” were the attorneys.

In June, 1886, he was invited to give the commencement address at the high school graduating exercises in Mount Clemens but was obliged to decline.

A number of benefactions occurring during the Hutchins term as Jay professor were regarded as of great importance—as indeed, for the times and for the beneficiary, they were. The Buhl gift to the Law Library has been mentioned. Senator James McMillan added appreciably to the Shakespeare Collection that already bore his name. The bequest of Mr. Henry C. Lewis, of Coldwater, of his entire collection of paintings and sculptures impressed the need for an art gallery. The Lewis Collection, with the changing standards of values, is today not so highly regarded as it was then; nevertheless, the interest that led this resident of a small Michigan city to make his collection, and then to present it to the University, is genuinely significant. The distinguished American sculptor Randolph Rogers, whose life, following younger years in Ann Arbor, had largely been spent in Italy, presented a complete collection of the models and casts of his works, totaling more than seventy. The state legislature was so impressed by this gift that it promptly made an appropriation of \$2,500 for the expense of bringing the collection to Ann Arbor—and in the 1880's in Michigan \$2,500 was a great deal of money for art.

But doubtless the gift that attracted the most general attention was that by the Chinese government of its exhibit at the New Orleans exposition of 1884-1885. The whole state as well as the University felt the distinction implied in the communication received by President Angell from Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of the Chinese Maritime Customs and president of the Chinese Commission for the exposition: “I now address you officially to say that from among the several claimants it gave me great pleasure to select your University for the gift, mindful as I was of the pleasant relations you cultivated and maintained, official and private, when at the American Legation here. The destination of the exhibit was duly reported to the Chinese Foreign Board on the 13th August last (1885).” Regents, faculty, students, citizens, all had a warm



Harry B. Hutchins as Jay Professor of Law





feeling induced by the gift and letter, as though they too had been ministers to China right along with President Angell in 1880-1882. The exhibit was set up in the Museum, where for over forty years it was a center of interest to students and visitors. When the museum exhibits were removed to the new building in the late 1920's, the changes in the form of Chinese government and in Chinese culture had been such that, in connection with the corruption of moth and rust wrought in the exhibit itself, it was not re-erected but was placed in research quarters where it is still available for the use of interested historians and anthropologists.

The University itself had an exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, and in March, 1885, the Regents directed the printing, in pamphlet form as an advertisement of the University, of five thousand copies of the *Statement of the Organization and History of the University*. This booklet was distributed at the exposition. In June, 1885, the Board contracted for a clock to be placed in the tower of the new Library Building, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000. But perhaps the most spectacular University achievement of the period during which Hutchins was holding the Jay professorship was the development of a plan that came to fruition only as he was leaving, namely the five-day Semi-Centennial Celebration staged at Commencement time in 1887. Hutchins served on the Committee for Entertainment and Hospitality. Many years later the semicentennial character of this event was destroyed by the acceptance of the "Catholepistemiad" initiated in the territorial days of 1817 as the true beginning of the University. But nothing of this disturbing nature rippled the solemnities and the gratification of the complacent celebrants in 1887. This occasion was so memorable that its nineteen orations and addresses, its record of dinners and musical contributions, its lists of thirty-three delegates from American universities with congratulatory messages from twenty universities in Europe and one in Japan, as well as from thirteen individuals of note—all these and the names of nearly nine hundred registrants—are preserved in the *University of Michigan—Semi-Centennial—1887*, an unusually handsome volume of 318 pages published by the University in the following year.

We have mentioned a few faculty changes. In August, 1885, Judge Cooley had been named Dean of the School of Political Science. But even then the School was fading out and "the final announcement of it quietly disappeared from the calendar in 1888-1889."<sup>9</sup> Already, in February, 1883, Mr. James H. Wade and Major Harrison Soule had begun their long

terms as secretary and steward and as treasurer, respectively. When Professor Charles Kendall Adams resigned in 1885 to become president of Cornell, where a new law school was certain to be established, it had presaged a new call of duty for Harry B. Hutchins. On March 22, 1887, he sent this letter to the Regents:

I hereby resign my position as Jay Professor of Law in the Law Department of the University, the resignation to take effect Oct. 1st, 1887.

And I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness that I have always received at the hands of the Board of Regents and of the Faculties and other Officers during the seven years of my service here as a teacher. I assure you that I *believe* in the University of Michigan. I tender my resignation with many feelings of regret; and only because of an opening offered elsewhere that I think it best under all the circumstances to accept.

With great respect, I am very sincerely yours.

This resignation was accepted by the Board in a resolution tendering to him the thanks of the University for his "faithful and satisfactory service here."



## IX

### THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, in existence for twenty years, had never had a law school and was awakening to its duty. Professor Waterman T. Hewett in his extensive *Cornell University: A History*, published by that University in 1905, wrote: "In November, 1885, upon the initiative of President Adams, a committee, of which he was chairman, was appointed by the Board of Trustees to consider the desirability of the establishment of a department of law. The other members of the committee were Judge Douglass Boardman, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, James F. Gluck, and George R. Williams. The report of this committee was presented in June, 1886. It showed the importance of legal education, in fact that the provisions then made for it in New York were not adequate, and especially that rural New York was but indifferently served, pointed out the favorable situation of Cornell University for this work, and that the financial situation of the University would warrant the undertaking. It is especially interesting to note in this report the statements that 'there are at present no very conspicuous advantages for the most thorough study of the law between the banks of the Hudson and the Detroit River,' and that 'nearly as large a number of students in law schools from the State of New York, outside of the metropolis and its immediate suburbs, go to Ann Arbor as go to New York City.' But the total number of students in law schools from New York, exclusive of New York City, Brooklyn, and Albany, was believed to be less than forty. The argument was therefore pressed that what may be called rural New York was inadequately provided with facilities for legal education."

After the report of this committee was accepted by the trustees, they announced that the University intended to admit students in law with the opening of the first term of the year 1887-1888. As a minimum requirement for admission the committee recommended a New York Regents' academic diploma, which was the equivalent of the requirement for admission to the academic divisions of Cornell. This part of the com-

mittee's advice, however, was disregarded, and, until September, 1898, says Hewett, students might begin the study of law with a minimum requirement about equal to one year of high-school work.

On January 13, 1887, President Charles Kendall Adams, apparently a bit nervous, addressed a personal letter to President Angell, saying: "I am not sure that our Trustees will not make another raid on the goodly crowd at Ann Arbor. We have been trying since last May to find a man for the Deanship of our Law School who unites the proper knowledge and experience to a familiarity with New York law and New York lawyers. We have not as yet been very successful. On the matter of the amount of instruction to be given, we needed the help of an expert and invited Hutchins to visit us for consultation. All those who saw him like him, and nothing but the fact of his being an alien to this proud State causes any hesitation. Even this circumstance may not be enough to prevent such action, though it is possible that at the last moment some other person may be thought preferable.

"I want to assure you that it was less than two weeks ago that I mentioned the name of Hutchins to Judge Boardman and that I did so only because one after another the men we had thought of in this State had slipped between our fingers.

"Our meeting is next Wednesday, when, if there is agreement, an election will take place. I am by no means certain what the result will be; but I thought it only proper to tell you what mischief is afoot.<sup>1</sup> If any such thing should happen, I still hope it will not be unsafe for me to come to the Jubilee."<sup>2</sup>

The election did not in fact take place until March 9. Of this action Hewett said: "The first resident faculty chosen to begin the work of instruction in the school consisted of Hon. Douglass Boardman, dean; Harry B. Hutchins, secretary; Charles A. Collin, and Francis M. Burdick. In addition, Professor Moses Coit Tyler and Professor Herbert Tuttle, of the general University faculty, were included also in the law faculty, giving instruction in American constitutional history and law, and in English constitutional history and law, respectively.

"Judge Boardman was a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and his part in the work of instruction consisted of a course of lectures upon 'The Preparation, Trial, and Argument of Cases.' He accepted the deanship with reluctance, and only because it seemed at that time advisable to have at the head of the school a New York





Mrs. Harry Burns Hutchins  
in early married days





jurist who was widely and favorably known to the profession. He died September 5, 1891, and Hon. Francis M. Finch of the New York Court of Appeals was appointed his successor, with Professor Hutchins as associate dean in charge of the school. . . ."

Hewett continued: "Professor Hutchins came from the Michigan Law School, where he had been a professor for three years. While his title at the Cornell Law School was that of secretary, he was in fact the resident administrative officer, and his title was later changed to that of associate dean. For the first eight years of its history, the school was under his guidance, and upon him fell the chief burdens of organization and administration. Later he went back to Michigan as dean."

The first year of the law school at Ithaca opened in somewhat ill-adapted quarters in the upper story of Morrill Hall, with fifty-five students. Not until 1892-1893 was Boardman Hall, planned and built for the law school at a cost of \$110,000, to be occupied. Meanwhile the student attendance increased steadily. Only in the final year of Hutchins' service, 1894-1895, was there to be a decrease and then only of three, from 229 to 226. This in spite of frequently expressed fears of the depressing effect of high fees; they were finally fixed at \$100 per annum, somewhat lower than they had been. Further fears that increased entrance requirements would unfavorably react upon the attendance proved equally groundless. The first year's report of the school was signed "D. Boardman, Dean, by H. B. Hutchins, Sec." For the next three years he signed only his own name as secretary of the school. For three years, from 1891-1892 on, his signature was as associate dean. The report for his last year, 1894-1895, was submitted by his successor, Dean F. M. Finch.

The law library at the beginning included only about four thousand volumes, and the need of its expansion was mentioned in each of Hutchins' annual reports until 1891-1892, when he characterized it as "reasonably good for law school purposes so far as state reports and textbooks are concerned. . . . Our great weakness at present is in the line of the English reports previous to the year 1865." Within the next year the extensive and well-selected library of Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany was offered for sale at his death. Of it, the associate dean said in his report for 1892-1893: "It was known the country over to be a remarkable collection, and that no expense had been spared in making it complete. Its purchase was at once authorized for the use of the school and as a memorial to its first Dean, Judge Douglass Boardman, by his widow,

Mrs. A. M. Boardman, and his daughter, Mrs. Ellen D. Williams. Besides a very extensive line of text-books, the Moak collection contains all of the reports of every state in the Union, all of the Federal reports, all of the English reports, all of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports, the Australian, New Zealand, and Hawaiian reports, complete sets of all the leading legal periodicals, a complete set of the United States Statutes, and the statutes of many of the states. It is, also, rich in sets of leading cases, and in specialties, for example, in medical jurisprudence, patent law, mining law, admiralty, insurance law, and ecclesiastical law. This collection, added to the original one, gives to the School a library of about 22,000 volumes." The associate dean must have been in somewhat the same state of mind as the ancient Simeon who is recorded as murmuring, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

Meanwhile President Adams had left Cornell for Wisconsin to be succeeded in 1892-1893 by President Jacob Gould Schurman. With him, so far as any records show, Hutchins' relations were equally cordial. In June, 1891, Professor Francis M. Burdick, one of the original three, was called to the Columbia Law School and was succeeded by Charles Evans Hughes. Hughes stayed two years, with great success as a teacher and with the further result of establishing a friendship with Hutchins that would endure as long as they both lived.<sup>3</sup> Charles A. Collin, the other of Hutchins' first colleagues at Ithaca, stayed out a term coincident with that of the associate dean and left, like Hughes, to re-enter practice in New York.

In a sketch of his father's life, the adopted but no less loved son of Harry and Mary Hutchins, Harry Crocker Hutchins,<sup>4</sup> wrote of the Cornell days, during which he grew into small-boyhood, with a nostalgic enthusiasm which could but reflect the happiness of the family at Ithaca. He records, in effect: "At that time the University had about one thousand acres of land, partly used for the academic buildings and the rest for the College of Agriculture. The campus was placed on a plateau forming the top of East Hill, about four hundred feet above Cayuga Lake and the city of Ithaca in the valley below. A number of the professors built their homes on the avenues known as Central, East, and South. The University leased them the required home-sites at a rental of one dollar per year. The first year the family spent in Ithaca they lived in the Esty house on Aurora street, and Mr. Hutchins climbed 'Buffalo Hill' twice a day to his duties in the law school. The second year he rented the



residence of Moses Coit Tyler in East Avenue and built the house at No. 1 Grove Place, which we occupied during the remainder of his stay at Cornell.

“Life on the campus was like living in a great big park. All of the houses were occupied by members of the faculty and by some of the college fraternities. All of one’s neighborhood was free for the children to play in, and was quite safe for them as there were no traffic routes across the campus. Father and Mother had many friends, both on the campus and in the City of Ithaca, and there was a great deal of social activity. Mother used to invite her numerous girl cousins from New York State and Michigan. As these cousins were about the age of the students, the Hutchins home became the center of much youthful life and activity.”

Then Harry Crocker Hutchins turns to the recreations of the summer vacations. These, he says, “were spent at Cotuit, on Cape Cod, where Mother’s ancestor, Deacon William Crocker, settled in 1636. After boarding for four summers, Father built a cottage on Cotuit Highground, where the family spent some seventeen summers. Uncle Eugene Hutchins bought a cottage next door, the old home of a Cape Cod fishing captain, and enlarged it to accommodate his family. Both places had beach frontage for our swimming. The Hutchins cottage was usually full of guests. Many days were spent in fishing on salt water and in the inland lakes of the region. Eugene Hutchins owned a good-sized sloop, and Father himself bought a small sailboat which both he and I learned to navigate. One result was that in accordance with the local custom that gave even the owner of a rowboat the title of ‘captain,’ he too came to be addressed by his friends as ‘Captain Hutchins.’ ”

Harry Crocker Hutchins lovingly relates the experiences he and his father had on a visit years later to these scenes among the individualistic land and seafaring folk, in particular with the proprietor of a general store, Captain Asa F. Bearse. Harry C. says that over the front of the store appeared the proprietor’s name with the words, “Groceries and Fancy Notions.” Over the side door appeared “Coffins, Caskets, Robes, and Flowers.” The Captain also “had a livery stable, a garage, and a plumbing shop. He sold windmills, and was a notary public and a justice of the peace, a deacon of the church, sexton, and as a side line was the local undertaker, real estate broker, and general building contractor. There was practically nothing he did not do for his fellow citizens from the cradle to the grave.” President Hutchins grew younger during every

hour of this trip, particularly after Captain Seth Handy explained as he dug in his garden, "I'm eighty-four, but down here on the Cape we don't grow old; we just weather."

But, early in 1894, the day was approaching when, with respect to Professor Harry B. Hutchins, Michigan would even the score with Cornell. Representatives of Michigan were "making a trip through the East." Professor Floyd R. Mechem, who was one of the party, after his return, in a talk before a student society was reported by the *Michigan Daily* as saying: "Cornell was the first law school visited." "The Professor," said the *Daily*, "spoke particularly of the beautiful location and surroundings of the university. They have a magnificent library and the material equipments were the most splendid seen. The students number 250 and are steadily increasing. The method of instruction is textbook work and case-reading, modified by a few lectures. Students are required to search out the principles from their original source. Four professors give their entire time to the work. New York law is taught to a great extent. Students lack the animus that prevails here." (Professor Mechem alluded to the familiarity with the laws of all the states, emphasized at Michigan.)

The Cornell *Sun* also mentioned the Michigan party's excursion. In a January issue the *Sun* said: "Professors Knowlton and Mechem of the University of Michigan and Regents W. T. Cocker and Levi Barbor [the *Sun* did not give either Regent his correct name] visited the University yesterday. They are making a tour of the eastern universities with a view to incorporating some new features into the University of Michigan curriculum."

The principal new feature to be incorporated turned out to be a new dean, Harry B. Hutchins, late of Cornell.<sup>5</sup>



## X

### DEAN OF LAW AT MICHIGAN

WHEN THE UNIVERSITY OPENED in the fall of 1895, Harry B. Hutchins, at the age of forty-eight, was home to stay. After a year in Owosso, eight years in Mount Clemens, and eight more at Cornell, he was to be in Ann Arbor for the remaining nearly thirty-five years of his life, fourteen as Dean of the Department of Law, eleven as President of the University, and more than nine as President Emeritus and as accepted "Counsellor in Chief on many University problems."

The *Regents' Proceedings* of September 19, 1894, records:

Regent Butterfield, on the part of the Law Committee, reported to the Board the conditions on which Prof. Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., writes that he could accept a professorship in the Law Department and also the Dean-ship, viz; A salary of \$3,000 as Professor and a salary of \$1,000 as Dean, the assignment of the same subjects on which he now lectures, the use of a stenographer and an office.

Regent Butterfield then offered this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate with Prof. Hutchins, and inform him that his proposition to accept the duties of Professor and Dean of the Law Department is accepted, and request him to begin the work at the beginning of the Second Semester, and to assure him that the Faculty will unanimously aid him in every reasonable way he may require.

This motion was carried by unanimous vote.

It may be noted that at the meeting of June 11, 1894, the Board had directed a committee to sound out the distinguished lawyer Benton Hanchett, of Saginaw, with respect to the deanship. If this committee actually saw Mr. Hanchett, evidently he declined to consider any change in his lifework, with all the possibilities involved in entering after maturity a field in which one is inexperienced, and with the certain financial sacrifices that would follow in his case. The committee appointed to wait upon him never even went through the formality of making a report. As the then salary of President Angell was \$6,000, the compensation of the new Dean must be regarded as strong evidence of the Board's desire



to bring Hutchins back to the University. His earlier success as a member of two faculties at the University and his record at Ithaca as shown by the rapid development of the Cornell Law School all added to the confidence in him. Later the Regents paid his removal expenses of \$137.25. He found it impossible, in fairness to Cornell, to comply with the request to begin his official duties with the second semester, but was able to deliver a few lectures in Ann Arbor and elsewhere in the state during that period.

The Michigan Department of Law (now "Law School" by the "comprehensive nomenclature" adopted on January 21, 1915) had had two full-time working deans preceding Hutchins. The title had been held by Professors Campbell, Cooley, and Kent of the early faculty, but in the case of each of them it had little significance—was little more than honorary or nominal. The late Professor Edwin C. Goddard, in his unpublished history of the Law School,<sup>1</sup> quoted from the records of the Department of Law: "[When first] convened at their Library Room<sup>2</sup> Monday, October 3, 1859, present James Valentine Campbell, Charles Irish Walker, Thomas McIntyre Cooley, Professor Campbell was elected Dean of the Faculty and Professor Cooley was elected Secretary."

Goddard further said: "In the Centennial History of the Harvard Law School we are told that on September 27, 1870, at the first recorded faculty meeting in the history of that school, Langdell was elected Dean. The [Centennial] writer adds: 'Deans were novelties in American education, and Langdell was probably the first in this country to head a faculty of law.' The written record shows that Michigan had a recorded faculty meeting and elected a law dean more than a decade earlier." However, "it may very well be that Langdell was the first to exalt his office into a position of leadership of his faculty." All of Michigan's first three deans of law, as well as their confreres on the faculty, had wide and insistent interests outside their teaching, and had their professorial duties required more of them than was demanded by the lecture system and the school's loose organization, they would have had no choice but to withdraw from teaching. Even Judge Cooley, the only member of the early faculty of law to reside in Ann Arbor, was a hard-working Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan and wrote incessantly on all sorts of legal, political, and historical subjects.

But in 1882 there had come to the faculty its first full-time member in the person of Henry Wade Rogers, Tappan Professor of Law. He at

once became the leader in what Goddard calls the second, or middle, era of the Law School's existence, extending from Judge Cooley's resignation in 1884, to the accession of Dean Henry M. Bates in 1910. Rogers was instrumental, not unaided of course, in bringing about the use of textbooks, formal quizzes and recitations in sections, written examinations, and extension of the two Law Department terms of six months annually to two years of nine months each. He became dean in 1886, but resigned four years later, following the example of President Haven in becoming president of Northwestern University. In 1900 he joined the faculty of the Yale Law School, serving as its dean from 1903 to 1916, when President Wilson appointed him a federal judge. When he died in 1926, he left an unfinished biography of Judge Cooley, and Goddard states that had not death intervened he would have been back at Michigan as Professor of American Institutions under the William W. Cook Foundation.

The second full-time Dean of the Department was Jerome C. Knowlton, Acting Dean, 1890-1891, and Dean, 1891-1895. He held the Marshall professorship from 1889 until his death while still active, at the age of sixty-six, in 1916. Few if any members of the law faculty in its history have been more beloved of their students than he—always known affectionately as “Jerry.” He was a slight, birdlike man, and his very weaknesses so far as he had any were endearing, while his sense of humor never failed. On one occasion, a mature law student from below the Mason and Dixon line resented a hazing party's interference with him. In broad daylight, directly in front of the Law Building, he backed against a tree, drew out a revolver—no toy—and announced coolly that he would kill the first man that laid a hand on him. The rapidly gathering group did not think he would, but having heard of the “hot Southern temperament” feared he might. While those in front endeavored to avoid contact as they were being crowded forward by those behind, a white-faced student burst into Dean Knowlton's office with his report. “Jerry” hurried out and as rapidly as his slight frame permitted pushed the crowd right and left till he was face to face with the threatening marksman. “Young man! Young man!” he mildly scolded, “Put that thing up at once! Don't you know you might shoot a hole right through your diploma?” Triggerman and possible targets dispersed at once with everybody happy. There is no riot control that can compare with laughter.<sup>3</sup>

Dean Knowlton's desire to continue administrative work was a minus quantity. He much preferred to give his full time and energy to his



teaching—a work he was born to. Seemingly at his own request he was made chairman of a committee to find his successor. They found Harry Burns Hutchins, “a man who had experience.”

Besides Knowlton, Hutchins found on his faculty, when he arrived in 1895, five full-time professors—a considerable change since he and Henry Wade Rogers were the only two. The oldest in point of years was Bradley M. Thompson, born in Michigan in 1835. He was a graduate with the Class of 1858 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and from the Law Department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1860. After two years of practice in Saginaw, he went to war as a captain in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He came home as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and went back to practice in Saginaw until, following a year as non-resident lecturer on real property, he became Jay Professor of Law in 1888. No one who remembers Professor Thompson would ever associate with him anything austere professorial. Stout, heavily bearded, ruddy, kindly, with a strong husky voice, he was easily the most articulate man among the members of the Law faculty. Goddard said of him:

“Professor Thompson was a thorough believer in the ‘good old lecture system’ of instruction and never became a convert to the new methods. He came to realize that the lectures could not compete with textbook and cases in holding the interest and securing the diligence of the students. His first concession to the new ways was to have his lectures printed in a book, but he continued to read the lectures from the printed page to the students who had the book before them in the lecture room. Naturally, this did not make for attention on the part of the class nor for order in the lecture room. In 1904, and thereafter, he announced for his courses: ‘Textbook. Class divided into sections.’ He never adopted the case method of instruction. He lived to be the last of the old school.

“He was very genial and jovial, personally popular with the ‘boys’ who would joyously shout for ‘Tommy’ on any and all occasions. They would often interrupt a lecture with cries of ‘Speech! Speech!’ As Professor Thompson was very accommodating, well-informed on a wide variety of subjects, and a ready speaker, he would usually give them a short speech on some topic of current popular interest. His students, however little some of them profited from his courses, always had a soft place in their hearts for the genial ‘Tommy.’ He retired from active service in 1911 and until September 29, 1917, the date of his death at the age of eighty-two, was Professor Emeritus. The *Daily* stated that he had planned to argue a case in New York October 2.”<sup>4</sup>





Dean Harry B. Hutchins



Professor Jerome C. Knowlton



Professor Bradley M. Thompson

Student cartoons

A later comer was Floyd Russell Mechem, Tappan Professor of Law from 1892 to 1903. He was a different type entirely, except for his beard, from Professor Thompson. Equally kindly, he was tall and spare, reserved and quiet; he never spoke on anything he regarded as important until he had first given it thoughtful consideration. President Hutchins himself once ascribed to this not too common trait the fact that he was not a success at the active bar. Said the President: "Mechem was one of the most careful, thorough, and able planners of a case I ever knew, and as long as everything went as he had anticipated he was master of the situation. But if he was importantly surprised, his arms went down on the table and he was lost. It didn't take long for his competing colleagues to find this out, and after that he didn't win many more cases." Mechem became one of the very greatest teachers of law ever to ornament the faculty of any law school, and when the University of Chicago took him away in 1903, there was deep, genuine, and long-lasting regret at his loss, with the repeated comment: "We shall never see his like again." While dividing his time between practice and teaching in Detroit, he had published his work on *Agency* that is still standard and "has become a classic." This was followed by numerous other texts. Of him Goddard said: "Professor Mechem was equally acceptable as a lecturer and as a law teacher by the use of texts and cases. Modest to a degree he was positive and firm in his convictions, a man whom all respected and who was a strong influence in any position he occupied. He died, aged seventy, in December, 1928."<sup>5</sup>

The third colleague of professorial rank was Thomas Ashford Bogle, who was bringing to fame the Michigan Practice Court, already initiated and on its way through the earlier efforts of Mechem. Professor Bogle was brought expressly for this duty, and, said Goddard, "a more fortunate choice could not have been made." He was a big, slow-moving, slow-spoken, earnest man, and among a faculty noted for its kindly attitude toward one another, its students, and the world in general, he was not least. He was born in 1852, and the earlier years of his active life were spent in teaching and in school administration. In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar, and for eight years thereafter his life was a blend of educational work and law practice in Kansas. In 1888, after one year's attendance, he was graduated from the Department of Law. In 1894 he resigned as city attorney of Ann Arbor to join the faculty of law on a full-time basis. To quote Goddard again: "Professor Bogle was a man of



great virility and earnestness, a hard worker and a good driver. He felt that the principles of pleading were founded on the eternal verities, that if they did not now exist they would have to be again discovered and adopted. Not all the statutes and codes could essentially change these fundamentals for they were grounded in the very nature of things. He knew by heart the classical texts such as Stephen and Pomeroy and often quoted from them at will. He presented a difficult subject so clearly and forcefully, so conscientiously and sympathetically, that his students are everywhere devoted to his memory. There were law professors in those days who said that practice could not successfully be taught by moot or practice courts in the schools. To these Professor Bogle's reply was, 'We are doing it.' In the hands of a less capable master it might not have succeeded. He died in June, 1921."

The final full-time professor of law to greet the new Dean—in fact arriving coincidentally—was Horace Lafayette Wilgus, who served his first two years, to 1897, as acting professor. He had resigned as secretary of the Ohio State University Department of Law to come to Michigan. He held degrees of Bachelor of Science, 1882, and Master of Science, 1889, from Ohio State. Wilgus had taught there the seemingly but slightly related subjects of mathematics and physiology. He studied law and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1886. In 1891 he helped organize the law department at Columbus and became its secretary. At Michigan, where he particularly developed the subjects of torts and private corporations, he was the first of the faculty to prepare and use in his work "a complete and modern case-book as the basis of instruction." His earliest publication of distinction was *A Study of the United States Steel Corporation* (1901). It was followed by a number of other works of recognized merit. Wilgus was a slight man, pleasant, never aggressive, with a countenance that seemed to bear an inquiring expression truly indicative of his passion for research. In this field he could hardly have a superior. Goddard said of him in this respect: "Whether the subject he was called upon to investigate was trivial or of great importance, his research was exhaustive, his report comprehensive and complete." As a working colleague he was beyond reproach. He retired in 1929 and lived as Professor Emeritus until 1935.

The last man on full time was yet to reach professorial rank, though the work he was doing and would do would soon win him his professorship. Elias Finley Johnson, born in Ohio in 1861 and graduated from the



Law Department in 1890, was the first at Michigan to bear the title, Instructor in Law. This appointment came in the same year that the degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon him, in 1891. In 1892 he was designated Secretary of the Faculty; he was its first working secretary. The title had been given to others from the very first; as has been seen, Judge Cooley was secretary. Even Johnson did not officiate in a practical sense until after the arrival of Dean Hutchins. But after that everybody worked. Regular stated meetings of the faculty began. Johnson started keeping not only the faculty minutes, but the record cards of six hundred to eight hundred students, all in his own handwriting. He was gluttonous toward work and did an amazing amount of it both before and after his promotion to a professorship in 1897. He was a giant of a man. An observer recalls being in a local tailor shop in which Professor Johnson was being measured for a suit of clothes, when the jovial Professor Robert E. Bunker, a law faculty colleague, signaled his entry into the establishment with the resounding comment: "Why, Johnson, you're in the wrong place; you don't want a suit, you want a tent!"<sup>6</sup> His attitude toward his associates and his students was always kindly, but he felt that life was for labor—"work for the night is coming." In 1901 he resigned to become a United States judge in the Philippines. Ultimately, he went to the Supreme Court of the Islands, where he continued usefully, justly, and indefatigably until his retirement shortly before his death in 1933.

These were the full-time men with whom Hutchins was to start his Michigan deanship. There were a number of others, of whom Goddard said:

"Alexis C. Angell, oldest son of President James B. Angell and son-in-law of Judge Cooley,<sup>7</sup> lectured in 1891-1893, and held a professorship from 1893 to 1898, in Constitutional Law and Domestic Relations. . . . Levi T. Griffin lectured on Pleading, Evidence, and some other subjects from 1887 to 1897. . . . John W. Champlin of Grand Rapids, later a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, lectured on Torts and Corporations from 1891 to 1897. Otto Kirchner, from 1893 to 1906, lectured on Husband and Wife and Private International Law for the greater part of the time. All these men were Detroit residents except Champlin. . . . They were eminent members of the legal profession and were all faithful in meeting their lecture engagements. . . . When Kirchner re-

signed, he was the last of his race—the last non-resident professor. . . . With him the lecture system was gone, and the part-time professor as well.”

These, with 660 law students in 1895-1896, made up the population of the old Law Building during Dean Hutchins' first year.

## XI

### FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE DEANSHIP

AS THE *Daily* recorded, the new Dean of the Law Department attended the various exercises of the 1895 Commencement week. The Commencement speaker was Dr. James Hulme Canfield, en route from the presidency of the University of Nebraska to that of the Ohio State University. Then, and for many years yet until the erection of Hill Auditorium, the addresses were delivered and degrees were conferred in University Hall, which even then had lapsed somewhat from the proud place in community esteem it had held when President Angell first described it. The assembly at Commencement occasions was somewhat mixed in character. There was plenty of room, and admission by ticket had not yet been developed. One recalls overhearing complaints from the more dignified and academic that altogether too many young mothers and nursemaids brought their small charges into the back seats as a pleasant departure from the monotony of wheeling or leading them about the campus walks. These young members of the audience were often not interested in the program and conveyed their views to the rest of the gathering in unmistakable terms.

During his stay in Ann Arbor for the ceremonies and festivities, Dean Hutchins was the house guest of President and Mrs. Angell.<sup>1</sup> But already, in April, the Dean-elect and his wife had bought of Mr. Henry M. Taber, for \$6,800, the house at 508 Monroe Street where they were to pass the remainder of their days.<sup>2</sup>

Two other new deans were beginning their service along with Hutchins. These were Charles E. Greene, heading the Engineering Department, just set off from Literature, Science, and the Arts, and Dr. Wilbert B. Hinsdale, of the Department of Homeopathy.<sup>3</sup> These two were unique personalities in their own right, able men, who with Hutchins were to be a decided influence in University of Michigan history for years to come. The *Daily* kindly predicted splendid futures for all.



The first two years of the Hutchins deanship were a period of hard times and heavier burdens. The President reported that while in 1894-1895, "we had the unprecedented number of 2828 [students]," 1895-1896 had brought an increase of 94, or a total of 2,922, and "if we add the number in attendance on the Summer School in 1895, not counting the regular students who took courses in that school, the grand total is 3019." There was a sufficient falling-off in the Law Department registrations in 1896-1897, due to the introduction of the three-year course, to cause a slight reduction in the total, but numbers pressed hard on the resources of the institution. Desiring to meet the demand for daily access to the Art Gallery, at their November meeting of 1895 (in 1891, the Board had gone to monthly meetings, "except the months of June, July, August, and September") the Regents voted that the Curator of the Art Gallery "be authorized to employ a suitable person to keep the Gallery open six afternoons in the week, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per week." Apparently an art lover was found who was willing to render this service for this sum plus atmosphere. Librarian Raymond C. Davis having recommended that the Library be kept open continuously from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., after this proposed increase in expense had lain upon the table for five months, the Board voted in May, 1895, to appropriate \$125 for the purpose. Even then, Regents Cocker and Kiefer voted "no," and when men of their stamp were opposed to such a project we may be assured that money was hard for the Board to come by. In February, 1896, the Board unanimously appropriated the sum of \$22 "for the purpose of keeping the Library open from eight o'clock A.M. to five o'clock P.M. during the session of the summer school."

But not all problems could be so economically solved, and in May, 1896, the Regents reluctantly dropped four instructors for the following year. Then after adopting a hopeful preamble, namely: "Teachers of large attainments and great promise in the University can only be retained by some increase in salary," they went on to say: "This, however, can only be done by reducing the teaching force and requiring more work to be done by the remaining professors and instructors." Ultimately, the Regents arrived at the rule: "When any department of study has two or more full professors only the senior professor by date of appointment shall receive a salary of more than \$2,500." The result of this action was a salary reduction for some of the best teachers who ever stood behind a professor's desk at Michigan, among them Albert H. Pattengill. The

action of the Regents was accepted upon the campus as doubtless a present necessity; but to many even aside from those affected it seemed invidious, and had all the popularity of World War rationing.

Another evidence of the scarcity of funds was found in curtailment of the services of the two University hospitals—"regular" and homeopathic. When the University Hospital was approaching completion<sup>4</sup> in November, 1891, the Regents directed that it should be kept open continuously during the entire year, "and when the Department of Medicine and Surgery is not in session, the assistants of the several Clinical Professors [shall] take charge of the patients under their respective chiefs without extra compensation." Similar arrangements were made for the Homeopathic Hospital on its completion a few months later. Also provision was made for a training school for nurses, "the number of pupils to be limited to eight, and the compensation of each not to exceed fifty dollars per year." But after a year or two the expense of operating the hospitals in the summertime became burdensome. In the summer of 1894 the operating deficit of the University Hospital, exclusive of maintenance and "permanent" expense, was \$67.28 and of the Homeopathic Hospital, \$579.80. These are small sums, but they would in those days have hired a battalion of caretakers for the Art Gallery and would have met a correspondingly large number of other expenses the Regents found unavoidable. The Board unanimously voted not to keep the hospitals open during the summer vacation of 1895, and in May, 1896, continued the summer shutdown from July 1 to September 15. President Angell's comments in the fall of 1895 were accurate and seem temperate and restrained under the circumstances:

"It was greatly regretted that, mainly for pecuniary reasons, it was deemed necessary to close both hospitals during the summer. Of course the patients began to disperse before the second semester ended, and new patients could not then be received. It was also impracticable to fill the hospitals by the time the first semester of the new year opened.

"There was severe disappointment in many parts of the state, whence patients desired to come during the summer months for treatment. These expressions of disappointment showed how widely the beneficent influence of this charitable institution, for such it is, extends."

These hospital problems obviously had little direct connection with the problems of the Dean of the Law Department. But they emphasize the fact that it was a period of industrial depression, which could not



fail to have its effect on all divisions of the University. The Dean had his first session with the Regents on September 25, 1895, when the Board "went into executive session for the purpose of conferring with Dean Hutchins on matters relating to the Law Department." In spite of the depression and shortage of resources, soon after the return to open session the Regents made some appropriations for the Department of Law, though they must seem to constitute rather a small mouse to be produced by the mountainous labor of an executive session. Regent Butterfield moved, and it was passed by unanimous vote, that "20 Welsbach gas burners be placed in the Law reading room; and that 200 lockers be placed in the Law Building at a cost not exceeding \$500, the student being required to pay \$1 per year as a rental for each locker; and that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to enclose the porch of the Law Building at a cost not exceeding \$200."

The Dean's first faculty meeting was held on September 24. Its first action was to adopt "a schedule of work for the first semester beginning October 1, 1895, at 8 A.M." By October 9 the *Daily* reported: "The law students are already beginning to groan under the supposed load of increased work. Seniors have eight lectures more per week than any previous class. The change is highly commended by all the best students." All members of the first-year class—the first to begin a three-year study of law at Michigan—were directed to meet the Dean in the law lecture room at 4 P.M., October 1. Times and places were fixed for examinations for admission and for advanced credit. The law faculty did not meet again until October 4, when Professor Wilgus was present for the first time. So little business came up that evidently no need for a further meeting was felt for nearly eight weeks—until December 19. But this was a meeting calculated to try the patience of a presiding officer and to drive a secretary wild. Secretary E. Finley Johnson began his record: "The Committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of formulating a course of instruction for the Summer Law School made the following report." Then in a wide expanse of blank space following this entry Johnson wrote simply, in what frame of mind can be imagined: "The Committee for some reason never filed this report!" In the consideration of the report as orally made there was a field day of parliamentary jockeying, with a grand total of ten motions, including one to adjourn, voted down, not supported, or withdrawn. The ultimate whole result achieved by this group of legal minds was the appointment of a new committee



(Knowlton, Mechem, Wilgus) to report a new summer school scheme.<sup>5</sup> In contemplation of such a meeting the mind of one who in his time has served as a secretary inexorably goes back to the inscription that President Andrew D. White caused to be placed on the beautiful bench that, in 1892, he presented to the Cornell campus:

To you who shall sit here rejoicing,  
To you who shall sit here mourning;  
Sympathy and greeting;  
So have we done in our time.

These inconsequential matters of Dean Hutchins' early months in his new office have been dwelt on not because of any false view of their importance, but because they illustrate, in fact, the kind of things with which a university administrative officer spends the most of his time and energy. If officials had only to deal with things that the world hears about, there would be wide gaps between their periods of activity. But, as with an automobile, it is the little squeaks that, neglected, cause the most wear.

The Dean was appointed by the Regents as head of a committee of four charged with the expenditures of the Christian Buhl bequest of \$10,000<sup>6</sup> for the benefit of the Law Library. This sum, together with the annual appropriation, \$1,500 in 1895-1896, must have recalled to Hutchins his satisfaction when the Moak library came to the law school at Cornell. The Buhl gift provided, during the first two years of his deanship, about 1,250 volumes, mostly English, Scottish, and Canadian reports and other foreign publications. The *Daily* congratulated the Law Department in February, 1897, on the fact that "with these additions, the library collection of case reports in the English language (though a number of volumes were in the law French of the twelfth century) is nearly complete and the library offers excellent facilities for original work." And best of all only "about half of the fund has now been expended."

During his first two years as dean, however, there were developments in a matter of vital concern to the University in its constitutional relationship to the state of Michigan. This was the question of the Regents' freedom from control by the legislature in all matters relating to the University. It was one of two questions that always elicited Mr. Hutchins' most serious interest; the other, of which we shall have more to say later, was the "mill tax" as the preferred means of University support.

The so-called homeopathic question had initiated a number of court tests, all of which had resulted in sustaining the position taken by the Regents, though in one instance by the narrowest of margins, namely

a tie vote by the eight justices of the Supreme Court, with the result that the mandamus prayed for versus the Regents did not issue. Then, in connection with the erection of the new Hospital buildings the question of legislative control was squarely raised. A statute of the legislature required public authorities making contracts for any public buildings or works to take from contractors bonds guaranteeing performance. The Regents did not demand or take such bonds from the contractors for the Hospital, and a materials man unable to collect from a subcontractor brought suit against the Regents to recover. This was the celebrated Weinberg case, pointing the way in many of the later decisions by which the independence of the Regents has been maintained. Mr. Weinberg was successful in the Circuit Court, but on the Regents' appeal the case was reversed in language that has become historic.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Claudius B. Grant<sup>7</sup> and includes the following:

Property aggregating in value nearly or quite half a million dollars has been donated to the University by private individuals. Such property is the property of the University. It is not under the control of the State when it acts through its executive or legislative departments, but of the Regents who are directly responsible to the people for the execution of their trust, so when the State appropriates money to the University, it passes to the Regents and becomes the property of the University to be expended under the exclusive direction of the Regents, and passes beyond the control of the State through its legislative department. . . .

The people, who are incorporators of this institution of learning, have by their Constitution conferred the entire control and management of its affairs and property upon the corporation designated as "The Regents of the University of Michigan" and have thereby excluded all departments of the state government from any interference therewith. The fact that it is state property does not bring the Regents within the purview of the statute. The people may by their Constitution place any of its institutions or property beyond the control of the Legislature.

At the July meeting of the Regents in 1895, another question of a similar but not too closely related sort arose. As currently the lands granted to the University by the federal government had been sold, the state had retained the proceeds of such sales, and under an arrangement dating back many years had been paying interest to the institution at the rate of 7 per cent. At the time this arrangement was made, the legal rate in the state had been 10 per cent. In 1887, the legal rate was set by the legislature at 6 per cent, and in 1895 the auditor general not only declined to pay more than 6 per cent, but demanded return of the 1 per cent excess during the



intervening period. The Regents appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that the auditor general was without authority for the course he took. The payment continues at 7 per cent to this day, more than fifty years later.

But again in 1895, an issue arose that went to the essence. Public Act 257 of the legislative session of that year "provided in mandatory form for the removal of the Homeopathic Medical College from Ann Arbor to Detroit. The Regents refused to comply, and one Sterling (*Sterling v. The Regents of the University of Michigan*) started proceedings to compel favorable action. The Regents answered the petition, stating that they based their refusal to comply primarily upon the ground that the legislature had no constitutional right to dictate the management of the University. Since the provisions of Act 257 were not made a condition precedent to an appropriation, the question of the independence of the supervisory power of the Board of Regents was presented for decision in its clearest form."<sup>8</sup>

Justice Grant again wrote the decision, which this time was concurred in by the entire bench. In it he said:

We are therefore constrained to state some further reasons to show that the Legislature has no control over the University or the board of regents.

(1) The board of regents and the legislature derive their power from the same supreme authority, namely, the Constitution. In so far as the powers of each are defined by that instrument, limitations are imposed, and a direct power conferred upon one necessarily excludes its existence in the other, in the absence of language showing the contrary intent. Neither the University nor the board of regents is mentioned in article 4, which defines the powers and duties of the legislature; nor in the article relating to the University and the board of regents is there any language which can be construed into conferring upon or reserving any control over that institution in the legislature. They are separate and distinct constitutional bodies, with the powers of the regents defined. By no rule of construction can it be held that either can encroach upon or exercise the powers conferred upon the other.

(2) The board of regents is the only corporation provided for in the Constitution whose powers are defined therein. In every other corporation provided for in the Constitution it is expressly provided that its powers shall be such as the legislature shall give. . . .<sup>9</sup>

(3) Let us apply another test. It is a rule of construction that where a general power over one subject is conferred upon one body in one clause of an instrument, without any restricting or qualifying language, and the like power over another subject is conferred upon another body in another clause of the same instrument, with restricting or qualifying language, the restric-



tions or qualifications of the second clause cannot be read into the first clause. On the contrary, they must be excluded. By article 13, paragraph 1, the superintendent of public instruction is clothed with "the general supervision of public instruction"; but it is added, "His duties shall be prescribed by law." By article 13, paragraph 9, the board of education is given "the general supervision of the State Normal School"; but it is added, "Their duties shall be prescribed by law."

Thus in every case except that of the regents, the Constitution carefully and expressly reposes in the legislature the power to legislate and to control and define the duties of those corporations and officers. Can it be held that the framers of the Constitution, and the people, in adopting it, had no purpose in conferring this power, viz., the "general supervision," upon the regents in the one instance, and in restricting it in the others? No other conclusion, in my judgment, is possible than that the intention was to place this institution in the direct and exclusive control of the people themselves, through a constitutional body elected by them. As already shown, the maintenance of this power in the legislature would give to it the sole control and general supervision of the institution, and make the regents merely ministerial officers, with no other power than to carry into effect the general supervision which the legislature may see fit to exercise, or, in other words, to register its will. We do not think the Constitution can bear that construction.

The writ is denied.

Harry B. Hutchins, throughout his official career at the University, held the Supreme Court, and Justice Grant in particular, in most exalted esteem.<sup>10</sup> And well he might, for they made effective the hopes for the University foreshadowed as far back as 1840, in the report of a "select committee" appointed by the legislature, appearing as House Document 2 of the session:

No state institution in America has prospered as well as independent colleges with equal, and often with less, means. Why they have not may be ascribed, in part, to the following causes: They have not been guided by that oneness of purpose and singleness of aim (essential to their prosperity) that others have whose trustees are a permanent body—men chosen for their supposed fitness for that very office, and who, having become acquainted with their duties, can and are disposed to pursue a steady course, which inspires confidence and insures success, to the extent of their limited means. State institutions on the contrary, have fallen into the hands of the several legislatures, fluctuating bodies of men, chosen with reference to their supposed qualifications for other duties than cherishing literary institutions. When legislatures have legislated directly for colleges, their measures have been as fluctuating as the changing materials of which the legislatures were composed. When they have acted through a board of trustees, under the show of giving a representation to all, they have appointed men of such dissimilar and discordant

characters and views that they never could act in concert; so that, while supposed to act for and represent everybody, they, in fact, have not and could not act for anybody.

Again, legislatures, wishing to retain all the power of the state in their own hands, as if they alone were competent or disposed to act for the general good, have not been willing to appoint trustees for a length of time sufficient for them to become acquainted with their duties, to become interested in the cause which they were appointed to watch over, and feel the deep responsibility of the trust committed to them. A new board of trustees, like a legislature of new members, not knowing well what to do, generally begins by undoing and disorganizing all that has been done before. At first they dig up the seed a few times, to see that it is going to come up; and, after it appears above the surface, they must pull it up, to see that the roots are sound; they must pull it up again, to see if there is sufficient root to support so vigorous branches; then lop off the branches, for fear they will exhaust the root; and then pull it up again to see why it looks so sickly and pining, and finally to see if they can discover what made it die. And, as these several operations are performed by successive hands, no one can be charged with the guilt of destroying the valuable tree. Whilst state institutions have been, through the jealousy of state legislatures, thus sacrificed to the impatience and petulance of a heterogeneous and changeable board of trustees, whose term of office is so short that they have not time to discover their mistakes, retrace their steps, and correct their errors, it is not surprising that state universities have hitherto, almost without exception, failed to accomplish, in proportion to their means, the amount of good that was expected from them, and much less than colleges in their neighborhood, patronized by the religious public, watched over by a board of trustees of similar qualifications for duty, and holding the office permanently, that they may profit by experience.

The argument by which legislatures have hitherto convinced themselves that it was their duty to legislate universities to death is this: 'It is a state institution, and we are the direct representatives of the people, and therefore it is expected of us; it is our right. The people have an interest in this thing, and we must attend to it.' As if, because a university belongs to the people, that were reason why it should be dosed to death for fear it would be sick, if left to be nursed, like other institutions, by its immediate guardians. Thus has state after state, in this American Union, endowed universities and then, by repeated contradictory and over legislation, torn them to pieces with the same facility as they do the statute book, and for the same reason, because they have the right.

The friends and beneficiaries of the University of Michigan may well give thanks that over a century ago there were men here who knew its necessity for freedom if it were to live and to fulfill the purpose for which the people set it up. Even if these men exaggerated and used overpicturesque language here and there, they had the idea.<sup>11</sup>



## XII

### FIRST ACTING PRESIDENCY

WE HAVE already alluded to President Angell's leave of absence while Minister to China. Now the national government was making further demands on his time, and on November 21, 1895, the Board granted him such leave as his duties on the Deep Water Ways Commission might require. He had been appointed by President Cleveland on November 4. His fellow United States commissioners were John E. Russell and Lyman E. Cooley, distinguished engineers upon whom fell the greater burden of the American duty. The Canadian commissioners also included two able engineers. In his *Reminiscences*, Dr. Angell records the few meetings held and says that the bulk of the work, for which the appropriation was only \$10,000, and which thus had to be almost wholly of the nature of surveys and recommendations of what might be regarded as feasible, fell largely upon the engineers by the very nature of the problem. He was convinced, however, of the "practicability of establishing deep-water communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, and of the immense value to the nation and to the world of accomplishing the task." It is, nevertheless, not yet fully accomplished. The President had required very little time off.<sup>1</sup>

Then, Wednesday, June 24, 1896, the day before Commencement, was given up to a Quarter-Centennial Celebration of Dr. Angell's coming to Michigan as president. The Regents had five hundred copies of the addresses and responses, the commemorative ode by Charles M. Gayley, and the congratulatory letters and telegrams printed and bound by the Riverside Press in a handsome volume of about one hundred pages. No true son of Michigan can read this little book today, after a lapse of over fifty years, without a thrill of pride that he *is* a Michigan man. Dean Hutchins was one of the committee of three that drafted the address of the University Senate to the President; the others being Professor Martin L. D'Ooge and Professor Edward L. Walter, lost two years later when "La Bourgogne" went down.



On April 28, 1897, after the press had announced the Senate's prompt confirmation of Dr. Angell's nomination as Minister to Turkey, the Regents adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the Board of Regents recognize the great honor conferred on Dr. Angell, the University, and the State, in his appointment by the President of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey. For the purpose of enabling him to perform the duties devolving upon him we grant him leave of absence until October 1st, 1898.<sup>2</sup>

"There is no need of words to express to the beloved President of this University our heartfelt wishes for the good health of himself and his family during his absence, the success of all his endeavors in his arduous mission, and his safe return at the appointed time, to renew his labors in behalf of this institution which he has so long and so ably served."

A little later in the same session, with true regental thrift, the Board adopted this supplementary resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the leave of absence heretofore given to President Angell be granted upon the condition that the performance of the duties of his office be without additional expense to the University."<sup>3</sup>

This is a biography of Harry B. Hutchins, not of James B. Angell, but mention of these facts in the life of the latter seems necessary in order that it may be clear how large was the place that the former was so promptly and so unquestioningly called upon to fill. At a meeting held in Detroit, May 5, the only business transacted was thus recorded: "Regent Cocker moved that Professor H. B. Hutchins be chosen Acting President during the absence of President Angell as Minister to Turkey. The motion was carried by the unanimous vote of the Board."<sup>4</sup>

But before proceeding to a record of the year during which he bore the burdens of the Acting President in addition to those of the Dean of the Law Department, it seems reasonable to mention briefly one or two more events of the 1895-1897 period. These were not motivated by him, and some of them, at least, had no direct effect upon his life, but as accompaniments of his earthly pilgrimage they interested him.

In January, 1896, Robert M. Wenley was appointed Professor of Philosophy. Thus there came to the campus a distinguished scholar who became Hutchins' close friend and a block-away neighbor on Madison Street. Wenley was destined to win the loyalty and stimulate the thinking of many hundreds of Michigan students, until his sudden death on March 29, 1929.

At the same meeting Eliza M. Mosher, '75*m*, became the first Dean of Women at Michigan. She resigned in 1902 and thus did not remain long, as terms of service go at Michigan. She was a kindly, motherly, and altogether lovable woman—and a good physician. Even the startling facts (?) <sup>5</sup> she sometimes put forth in her scientific lectures in hygiene caused her colleagues and her women students to smile fondly, not maliciously. She had considerable influence, and the creation of her post and her administration of it marked a new era in the recognition of women's importance in the University.

During these two years also the Regents ceased to content themselves with meeting in the President's office and set up quarters exclusively their own in the Law Building. Another innovation in a quite different field was the superseding of the daily chapel exercises in the morning by vesper services twice a week, held in the later afternoon in University Hall.<sup>6</sup> Chapel was always optional. Still another innovation in a much humbler field came about when the Regents in September, 1896, directed that the two sheds for housing firewood in connection with the Dental and Homeopathic colleges should be brought together and fitted up as a barn, enclosed with a tight board fence. The resultant structure, fully occupied by equines and rodents, remained there until very shortly after the arrival of Regent William L. Clements, who for so many years served as Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and who held strong views on where a barn ought not to be. The barn and its critics raised frequent problems for the University Business Office. The lofty flagpole floating the national banner now stands on approximately the site of the barn and is universally regarded as an improvement to the landscape and to the academic atmosphere.

Waterman Gymnasium had been completed a little before Hutchins' arrival except for the northern exposure, which was left in rough brick, in contemplation of the addition of the women's wing of the building.<sup>7</sup> One recalls participation as a student in an exhibition of "exercise" for the entertainment of the members of the legislature of 1895, when they visited the campus on a tour of inspection.<sup>8</sup> President Angell reported in the fall of 1895 that Waterman Gymnasium had been built and equipped at a cost of \$65,134.14, a considerable portion of which had been furnished by the donor for whom it was named.<sup>9</sup> In February, 1896, a contract was let for the shell of the women's building but it was not to be immediately completed. At their meeting of January 26, 1898, the Regents named it in



honor of Regent Levi L. Barbour, a generous contributor toward its cost; its auditorium was named the Sarah Caswell Angell Hall in honor of the President's wife, whose interest in the women of the University was unremitting. Meanwhile, the girls continued to use Waterman Gymnasium in the morning hours, and Dean Mosher held consultations with her students in University Hall.

But during the summer President Angell departed and at last the Acting President was on his own. On October 10, President Hutchins gave the opening address of the college year, in the course of which he said: "At the present time in every university of the country there is a great army of earnest young men and women ready to make the most of their opportunity. This fact places a great responsibility upon the instructors, ending not with the mere teaching, but extending into the realms of good morals and right spiritual conduct. Those who stand upon the threshold of college will find here a cordial Christian spirit, and an opportunity to develop their moral and religious nature to the highest extent. Character is not a mantle to be put on and off at pleasure. It must be an individual growth. But the dangerous part lies at the beginning of the course. Thirty years of college work have taught me this fact. Those who are not subscribers to some church faith should at least attend religious service. He who says that no good can be obtained from church attendance is narrow and illiberal. The University of Michigan has no religious test or services, but it is not immoral or irreligious in its tendency; its function is necessarily limited by the scope of the laws under which it works."

He gave numerous addresses, for example, to the alumni in various cities, to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at its annual meeting, and to the opening meeting of the Good Government Club, and at the Freshman Banquet he responded to the toast, "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Lawyer." These are but a very few illustrations of the demands upon the neophyte President's time. Then, at the December meeting of the Regents, he filed and read the first and the only "annual report of the President" he ever prepared. And this one begins with the words: "By request of President Angell." It may be noted, further, that the report of Hutchins' own year in the office was presented in November, 1898, by President Angell, and one may assume that the latter might truthfully have begun, "At the request of Dean Hutchins." But he does say: "First of all, I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the industry,



energy and wisdom which Acting President Hutchins brought to his executive duties. At your urgent request he most reluctantly undertook them. But students, faculties and the public most cordially agree with the warm commendations of his work which you have formally uttered in your resolutions of thanks to him."

In his report for 1896-1897, Hutchins notes that the decrease of forty-four in enrollment was attributable to the falling-off in Law Department attendance due to the adjustments to the three-year course. Other departments increased. He is pleased with the increasing attendance from the state of Michigan itself, showing that appreciation was penetrating every part of the commonwealth. But he is no less pleased that the nonresident contingent which "contributes much to the strength and influence of the University . . . continues to be so large . . . coming from forty-four different States and territories and from the following foreign countries and provinces. . . ." He puts in a strong plea for still further development of the graduate department: "The institution that is unable to furnish this kind of training can hardly aspire to the name of a university." He does not forget that while he is Acting President of the University, he is also Dean of the Law Department, and he is very happy that in the year then beginning the wisdom of the three-year course and of higher entrance requirements is justified by entering students in greater numbers than ever before in the history of the Department; they are even spilling over into the big room in University Hall formerly used for the superseded chapel service. "But the expedient is far from satisfactory," because the room is often needed by the Literary Department and, very practically, "the mingling of large classes from different departments in the same building is liable to result in more or less confusion and disorder." He is particularly pleased with the results of the so-called "combined course," which enabled good students, without sacrificing a single prescribed course, to cut down by one full year their preparation for their professional life, either legal or medical. This was possible because certain studies in constitutional history or international law, for example, were treated as meeting the requirement for the bachelor's degree in arts and the bachelor's degree in law. Under the administration of a careful committee considering every application for the privilege of pursuing the joint course and reporting favorably only when it was clear that the privilege could safely be granted to the applicant, the combined courses served very useful purposes down to the time when more and more college

work was required for entrance to the professional schools, and even to this day in modified form are timesavers for the student in many cases.

The Acting President took special pleasure in reporting something which could not fail, he thought, "to result in great good to the institution . . . the amalgamation of the alumni societies of the different departments into one University Alumni Association. . . . The movement has met with unqualified approval from the alumni and friends of the University in all parts of the country. Already an enthusiasm that is quite unprecedented is manifest, and the outlook is most encouraging. A paid Secretary has been installed in quarters provided by the University, and he is expected to give his entire time and predominant energies to the work of the Association. The plan contemplates among other things the formation of local associations in different parts of the State and country, where they do not now exist, and a continuous attempt to keep the alumni interested in the University by a systematic distribution among them of the journal of the Association and the various University publications. The movement is certainly one of great significance, and it means much, I am sure, to the University."<sup>10</sup>

A letter is in existence from Hutchins to Angell, quotations from which are indicative not only of some of the things going on in the University but of the personal relations that always subsisted between the two men as long as they both lived:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 30, 1897

DEAR PRESIDENT ANGELL:

Your kind letter was duly received. I was pleased to hear from you and to know that all was well with you and your good wife. I trust that you will pardon my somewhat tardy reply. As you can well understand the days since the opening of the University have been very busy ones with me. I have had very little time that I could call my own. I am beginning, however, to get accustomed to the new duties, and I occasionally now get a half-hour to myself without interruption. I think I can assure you that from now on you may expect reports from me with considerable regularity.

You will be pleased to know that everything indicates that we are to have a quiet and prosperous year. . . .

The attendance this year, as you probably know, is larger than ever before. The present enrollment is about 3100. Mr. Wade<sup>11</sup> thinks it will, without doubt, reach 3200 and that it may reach 3250. There is a gain in all departments except the Department of Medicine and Surgery. In the Law Department, we have now 725 regular law students and about 40, as I recollect, who



are on the combined course. We shall probably have at least 25 more regular law students in attendance before the books are closed.

The new men in the Law Faculty are all doing well. I am especially pleased with Judge Lane. I think he will make a very successful law teacher.

The electric light plant is now practically completed. The engines did not reach here until two weeks ago, some six weeks behind contract time. During the summer the gas fixtures had been removed from some of the buildings, and considerable inconvenience resulted.<sup>12</sup> But nearly the entire plant is now in working order, and everyone is happy. All the buildings are well lighted. The change in University Hall is particularly marked. The expense of the completed plant will be between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in excess of the appropriation.

The Regents have contracted for the re-seating of University Hall with opera-chairs. The work is to be done during the holiday vacation, so that we are soon to have quite luxurious accommodations. The chair selected is a very easy one<sup>13</sup> and tasty in appearance.

The Board is somewhat troubled over the surplus,<sup>14</sup> and it looks as though they intended to use it in making permanent improvements. They have authorized the building committee to secure plans for an addition to the law building and for a biological laboratory. Nothing definite has as yet been done, and I don't know just what they have in mind, as the matter has not as yet been discussed to any extent. It is probable that the subject will be up at the next meeting, Dec. 22. . . . I have made arrangements with the State Board of Agriculture whereby men from our Faculties are to speak at farmers' institutes during the winter. I hope that some good to the University may come of this. The Regents look with favor upon the movement, and I trust that it will meet with your approval. All expenses are to be paid out of the institute fund, which is provided by legislative appropriation. Our men will talk upon practical subjects that will be of interest to the farmer. For example, Professor [B. A.] Hinsdale will speak upon *The Rural School*; Dr. Vaughan, upon *Hygiene in Farm Life*; Professor Cooley, upon *Heating and Ventilation*; Professor Carhart, upon *Lightning and Lightning-rods*; Professor Thompson, upon *Early English Farming*; Professor Spalding, upon *Plant Life as Controlled by Man*. Twelve of our professors are going out, and each will speak in three counties. In making up the list, I have endeavored to select practical men who can talk in an offhand way upon practical subjects.<sup>15</sup>

Professor Trueblood is not lacking in activity this year.<sup>16</sup> He will provide his usual number of "receptions." Joseph Jefferson is to be the next attraction. *Entre nous* I sometimes think that Professor Trueblood and Professor Kelsey<sup>17</sup> ought to have a president entirely to themselves.

Dr. Vaughan has about completed an arrangement with the different insane asylums of the State for furnishing to the University pathological material and providing for us a special instructor to aid in work upon this material. The Joint Asylum Board has declared itself in favor of the plan, and nothing is now lacking except the making of the necessary appropriation by each asylum



for the expenses of the instructor. It is expected that there will be no difficulty about the appropriation.

I think of nothing further in regard to University matters that would be of special interest to you. . . .

Life in Ann Arbor is going on much after the usual manner. The Rev. Washington Gladden is to speak before the Christian Association this evening, (Dec. 2) (You see that I have not written this letter at a single sitting). He is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin.<sup>18</sup> He speaks in University Hall tomorrow afternoon.

I trust that you and Mrs. Angell are enjoying your life in Constantinople. I see by to-day's paper that you are pushing the missionary claims. I certainly wish you success. I should suppose that the task would be a difficult one, something like the collecting of a judgment from a defendant who is "execution-proof."

Mrs. Hutchins joins with me in very kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Angell. I will try my best to keep things in line here until your return, and I trust that I shall not disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,  
H. B. HUTCHINS <sup>19</sup>

It must not be overlooked that the Spanish-American War occurred during the Hutchins acting presidency. The U. S. S. "Maine" was sunk on February 15. The war spirit took hold of the campus on Saturday, March 26, with parades, bonfires, and speeches by A. J. Sawyer, representative in the legislature, and William L. Day, a student in the Law Department and son of William R. Day, '70, McKinley's secretary of state and later a justice of the United States Supreme Court. William L. Day became a federal judge in his own right and sent a son to Michigan. Messages of loyalty were sent to President McKinley. About ten days later a telegram hoping for peace but promising support was signed by President Hutchins and ninety-two other faculty members; only six professors refused their signature. On April 26 the Ann Arbor Company of the Michigan National Guard departed for camp at Island Lake. There were few students in the company, but Charles F. Juttner, tackle on the football team, was one of them. The Regents, at their meeting of April 22, had voted that any senior in good standing who should enlist would receive his diploma the same as if he had stayed to complete his work, and underclassmen enlisting might return the following year and take up their work where they left off without payment of additional fees. Following the departure of the National Guard, a mass meeting was held at which Hutchins presided, and speeches were made by Regent Henry Dean, a Civil War colonel, and Professors Knowl-

ton, Hudson, Trueblood, Vaughan, and Thompson. Next day, April 28, fourteen squads of students were drilling on the campus, in spite of rain. About one hundred and twenty-five students enlisted, and a somewhat larger number of alumni.<sup>20</sup> Three members of the faculty went, two, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan and Dr. Charles B. G. De Nancrede, to serve on the Army medical staff, and Professor Mortimer E. Cooley as chief engineer on the naval vessel "Yosemite," manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves. Ultimately, all three came back, though Dr. Vaughan suffered a severe attack of yellow fever in Cuba. President Angell in his report that fall listed seven University men who gave their lives in the war with Spain:<sup>21</sup>

John Albert Bobb, '86*m*  
Charles August Fred von Walthausen, '96*p*  
William James O'Brien, '98  
Oliver Burleigh Norton, '01*m*  
John Oliver, '99*l*  
Henry Carlton Gowan, '01  
Elihu Harry Boynton, '93-'95, '95-'98*l*

Oliver B. Norton was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and was killed in the charge up San Juan Hill. All the others died of disease in various hospitals or at sea.

In the following year Henry Guy Livingston, '93*l*, and Willard Jay Merrill, '95-'96*p*, were killed in action in the Philippines.

It was a little war and a short one, but to the families of these nine young men it was the saddest and most devastating war in all history.

### XIII

#### THE DEANSHIP AGAIN

PRESIDENT ANGELL returned to Ann Arbor during the latter part of August, 1898, and Acting President Hutchins, to his great relief, was able to return to the duties solely of the Department of Law. Though classes had to be delayed one week until the structure was usable, he was especially pleased that the Department was now housed in a handsome building, new outside and in many features of its interior, with ample accommodations for a thousand students. During the year when he had divided his time between the offices of the Dean and the President, the enrollment had been 767, which was 181 more than in any previous year. In 1898-1899, it was to continue at exactly the same total as in 1897-1898.

The law faculty had already begun a commensurate growth in numbers. Victor Hugo Lane became Fletcher Professor of Law in October, 1897, at the age of forty-five. He was a graduate of Michigan, as Civil Engineer, in 1874, and as Bachelor of Laws in 1878. He had practiced at the Adrian Bar for ten years before beginning service as judge of the first judicial circuit of Michigan in 1888. He resigned from the bench to enter the law faculty. In 1889 he took over, in addition, the duties of the law librarian. He edited the seventh edition of Cooley's *Constitutional Limitations* and the tenth edition of Tiffany's *Justice's Guide*. No one within recollection ever exerted a finer influence on the campus than did Judge Lane; his personality was such that this title followed him as naturally as water moves down hill. Goddard said of him: "The purity of his life and the benignity of his personality contributed greatly to improve the atmosphere in which he lived, wherever or in whatever walk it might be. He was good without being weak, and stood for the highest ethical standards with a firmness which, because of his gentleness, never seemed harsh." In transmitting his resignation to the Regents in 1929, Dean Henry M. Bates said of him: "He never preached, or scolded, or exhorted, but in his quiet dignity and his transparently honorable character, students found an exemplar which influenced even the most indifferent and callous.



Such influence and such services are priceless and few men are able to give them in the generous measure which has characterized every day of Judge Lane's life with us." As president of the University Alumni Association from 1901 to 1923, he was an invaluable lieutenant of Hutchins in the wider and deeper organization of the alumni. Judge Lane was the first permanent appointment to the law faculty recommended by Hutchins as Dean. For over thirty years they were trusted friends; their deaths, separated by a single day, are reported on the same page of the *Regents' Proceedings*. Of them also it might have been written: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

Later in the same meeting at which Judge Lane was appointed, the Regents established in the Law Department a professorship of conveyancing and to it appointed James H. Brewster, then at the age of forty-one, a practicing attorney in Detroit. He was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School and of the Yale Law School. His life was not cast along such pleasant lines as that of Judge Lane, for he suffered from tuberculosis and ultimately, after leaving Michigan for Colorado in 1910, he died there in 1920, a victim of this disease. To quote Goddard again: "Professor Brewster was a genial but highly nervous man.<sup>1</sup> As a friend and as an associate, it was a joy to have him around, but he sometimes became unduly excited when he did not get from his students the results his high standards called for. He worked out a thorough and comprehensive plan for giving the seniors a broad and practical training in legal conveyancing. . . . This led to his publication of a standard work, Brewster, *The Conveyance of Estate in Fee by Deed* (1904)." When Professor Mechem went to Chicago in 1903, Professor Brewster was his able successor as editor of the *Michigan Law Review*.

In addition to these two, Aaron Vance McAlvay, of Manistee, later a circuit judge and still later a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, was appointed in 1897 as an acting half-time nonresident professor of law, and a year later the same type of appointment was made permanent. In 1903 the pressure of his other duties required his withdrawal from the law faculty. He was impressive in his appearance and clear in thought and speech. He died in 1915 while still serving upon the supreme bench.

Robert Emmet Bunker was called in 1901, from practice in Muskegon to a professorship of law. He was born in Michigan in 1848 and was a graduate from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. He was a superintendent of schools for six years, three at St. Johns

and three at Muskegon, and then returned to the University and enrolled in the Law Department, graduating therefrom in 1880. For twenty-one years he practiced with great success at the Muskegon Bar. In some respects he was like Professor Bradley M. Thompson—always in good humor, jovial, and with a story ably told for every occasion, and sometimes, it must be admitted, without any easily recognized occasion. He was naturally a student favorite. During the years 1909-1912, he had the title, by Regents' appointment, of University Counsel. In the final year he tried the condemnation case by which the University acquired part of the site of Hill Auditorium, and his lack of acquaintance with certain local factors convinced both him and the Regents that other legal retainer arrangements than those with a faculty member would be desirable. He was not entirely sympathetic with the accepted modern views of legal pedagogy. He wrote a number of texts, one of them, *Cases on Equity Jurisprudence*, with Dean Hutchins. In 1918, he retired at the age limit, going back to Muskegon, where he practiced until his death in 1931.

Another Hutchins appointee, though having but a brief career at the University, was Frank Lincoln Sage, a graduate of Mount Union College in 1890. Like Bunker he taught school (Saginaw West Side High School) and then came to the Law Department, from which he graduated in 1901. This was followed by a year of practice in Buffalo, New York. A mature man, of great personal charm and polished manner, he had made an unusually deep impression as a law student, and it was natural that he should be called back to teach, first as an assistant professor and then as professor. However, his energy and his ability in dealing with people made him feel that he could secure much larger financial rewards in business. In this view, subsequent results have shown that he was quite right. He resigned in 1907 to take an executive position with one of the older well-established life insurance companies. As this is written, he is still living at the age of eighty-two.

At the close of his first year in the Michigan deanship, Hutchins wrote an article for a law student publication in which he set forth the things that his dozen years of active participation in law school problems had taught him and the difficulties that hampered educators in the field of law in their efforts to do what they knew ought to be done.<sup>2</sup> First, for his own encouragement perhaps, he quoted Lord Bryce: "I do not know if there is anything in which America has advanced more beyond the mother country than in the provision she makes for legal education. . . .



Even now, when England has bestirred herself to make a more adequate provision for the professional training of both barristers and solicitors, this provision seems insignificant beside that which we find in the United States, where, not to speak of minor institutions, all the leading universities possess law schools, in each of which every branch of Anglo-American law . . . is taught by a strong staff of able men, sometimes including the most eminent lawyers of the state. . . . No one is obliged to attend these courses in order to obtain admission to practice; . . . but the instruction is found so valuable, so helpful for professional success, that young men throng the lecture halls, willingly spending two or three years in the scientific study of the law, which they might have spent in the chambers of a practicing lawyer as pupils or as junior partners." Hutchins outlined the gradual waning in America of professional opposition to the school as a training place for lawyers and the rapid increase of students in the schools, moved to come by their conviction that only there could they obtain the foundations they wanted for lives at the Bar. Along with the increased demand for legal education had been the demand for improvements in its methods. The full-time, trained teacher had largely replaced men who in the very nature of things had to regard their teaching, however distinguished, as secondary to their practice at the Bar or their service on the bench.

A chief obstacle to the fullest success of the schools continued to be, as in the past, the difference in the preparation as well as in the natural aptitude of the enrolling students. Not much could be done about natural aptitudes, and these were inseparably intertwined, in the opinions of many, with the lack of faith in entrance examinations as a means of determining whether a prospective student had had the training that made his enrollment in a law school a matter of public advantage. Too many people reflected upon the utter inadequacy of any examination as a measuring stick of the "preparation for the study of law" of Abraham Lincoln, to take a particularly shining example. Even if there was general agreement that something had to be done, there was little agreement as to just what, or as to just when. There had been some improvement, but even yet in too many instances, "the college graduate and the young man with the merest rudiments of an education sit side by side."

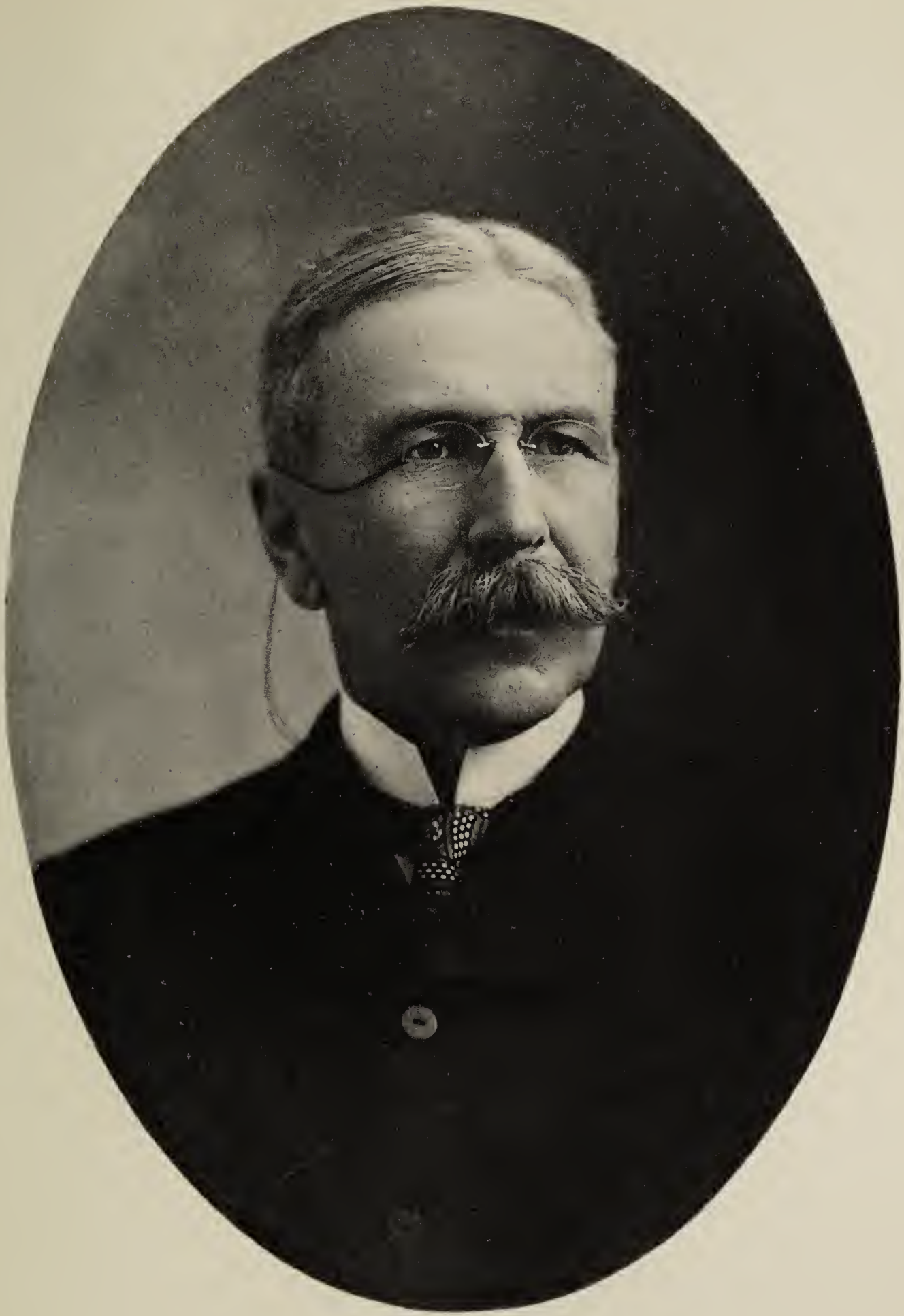
This was not so serious a matter under the old lecture system; each student got what he could, and the embarrassment was confined very largely to the handicapped. "But under any system, a low preliminary



standard is demoralizing; and under one which involves daily examinations upon topics previously assigned and the discussion by the student of legal principles and adjudicated cases, it is fatal to a high grade of work. The presence of any considerable number of poorly equipped men must inevitably make the best results impossible." The untrained recruit inevitably holds back the development of the rest of the platoon.

"The solution of the problem does not and cannot, under existing conditions, rest with the schools alone. This is not generally appreciated, and I wish to make it emphatic. If every candidate for the Bar were compelled to seek the schools for his professional training, the matter of preliminary training would be exclusively in their hands. Under such circumstances there would, I am sure, be no hesitation on the part of law school authorities in at once advancing the standard. The same result would undoubtedly be realized if the statutes governing admission provided for a substantial educational qualification. But the embarrassment of the schools must be appreciated when it is remembered that in the great majority of states there is absolutely no requirement as to general qualifications. The schools must lead, but they cannot, in the nature of things, be very much in advance of the opinions of the public and of the profession. The schools, the public, and the profession have a common duty to perform. They should act together. In no other way can the difficulties of the situation be fully met. Opportunities for education are now so general that substantial requirements by the state as a prerequisite to legal study wherever pursued, could rarely work a hardship. In a few of the states the experiment has been tried and with most satisfactory results. Until such requirements become general, the work of the schools must be hampered by serious limitations." <sup>3</sup> As always, Hutchins thought of what was best in the light of what was practicable.

If it be true, as someone has said, "Blessed is the people that has no news," there is an analogous truth with respect to the college official whose work goes on without making newspaper headlines. Barring occasional results of research, the unusual, the biting of a dog by a man, has no place in the plans or purpose of a university. Reporters ought rarely to find "front page stuff" in a university whose faculty and students are quietly and properly fulfilling their functions. For the inside pages, science, literature, music, art provide plenty, but no newspaper "featured" the problems of the Law Department in the proper preparation of its students—the most pressing problem the department had in those days.



Harry B. Hutchins as Dean of the Law Department





But now and then things did happen that rudely snatched the attention of the Dean and his faculty away from consideration of how to secure an orderly intake of well-prepared students and how to lay out the courses of study best for them after they were admitted. As a matter doubtless well inside the line including the academically desirable sheep and excluding the troublesome goats, there was posed for Dean Hutchins and his faculty the question of reforming law student politics. The law student of fifty years ago always had a sharp ear for the call of national and state elections. In years of national campaigns it was an accepted rule that enrollments in the Law Department would increase when election day had passed; law students of those days looked forward, as the sparks fly upward, to careers in which politics would play a part; some were already in demand as campaign speakers; and they were glad to get the experience and the fees that sometimes went with political oratory. This being so—and it was—the elections for class offices in the Law Department were likely to be in deadly earnest and to call into play all the tricks of the practical politicians' trade. In the *Daily*, in several succeeding issues in the fall of 1900, there appears the record of the Dean's attempt to reform student politics with the hope no doubt of not only making campus life more praiseworthy but of carrying over a good influence into the activities of later years. Success—at least upon the campus—was obvious and admitted. Said the *Daily* in its first reference to the idea:

"Dean Hutchins of the Law Department suggested a plan to the senior laws the other day, which, if adopted, will establish a precedent that is sadly needed in the department. The laws have always been looked on [as] and conceded to be the crack politicians of the University, and to make a campaign against them as a body has always been considered about as bad a proposition as to run up against Tammany. The senior laws are supposed to represent the highest stage of development in this political astuteness, so that when these gentlemen meet as a class to elect officers, it means diamond cuts diamond. Political deals, combines, rings, in fact all the modern methods known to the politician have been used.

"The plan as outlined by Dean Hutchins is to practically conduct the election as our present general or state elections are conducted." Nominations were to be made at a meeting called for that purpose. Election commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the faculty would furnish a certified copy of the membership list of the class; thus when a member had voted once, his name would be checked off. A polling place would

be set up, and sufficient time allowed for all members of the class to cast their ballots. The senior laws adopted the plan; and, said the *Daily* a week before the election, "for the first time in years the nomination of officers in the senior law class is causing but little excitement and little enthusiasm." Eight days later, the paper reported that the senior laws' election was "conducted quietly and without the usual trouble." It was the unanimous opinion of the class that the new system was "better and more satisfactory," though "as some expressed it, there wasn't half enough excitement." There was no "front page stuff"!

About a month later the Law Department made the front page with a rush, as a victim and not as an aggressor. On November 23 the junior lits and the senior laws played a football game, which the former won 5 to 0. Early next morning persons presumably members of the junior lit class could find no better outlet for the enthusiasm and pride generated by the football victory—and perhaps expanded through the night—than "for a full hour," according to the *Daily*, to stand in front of the "fine new law building" and smear its steps, porches, and entire foundation course of white sandstone with red paint. Sidewalks were also liberally daubed as was the Spanish mortar presented to the University by the Class of '99 as its memorial. The law faculty arrived at their building that morning earlier than ever before—at seven o'clock. This outrageous escapade was one of the things that sometimes arise to cast doubt upon the value of higher education. Its perpetrators were never discovered. The junior lit class sent to the Regents a formal communication disclaiming any responsibility and condemning the act in the strongest terms. The superintendent of buildings and grounds used every artifice known to him to remove the paint, but the soft sandstone absorbed so much of the color that for years the stains were plainly visible. Another result, however, was the rousing of the Dean to a high pitch of indignation. "In my twenty-five years of college work I have never been compelled to ask one student to tell upon another. But a case of this kind is an extraordinary and criminal one. Each and every student should do all in his power to aid the authorities in ferreting out the perpetrators of this crime. A person who would do such an act is not fit to live in a civilized community." But the person or persons continued in residence.

In April, 1902, he was more successful, when the University of Chicago sought to take Professor Mechem, and Columbia invited Professor Wilgus. The Dean saved them both by strenuous efforts before the Regents,



though in the case of Mechem, as we have previously seen, he was not successful when the invitation was renewed the following year.

In June, 1902, the Department of Law added to its prestige by launching the *Michigan Law Review*. For some time following September 28, 1901, when it was first mentioned, Secretary Goddard's minutes of law faculty meetings are full of matter relating to the forthcoming *Review*. Its inception reflects the active mind of a student of those days, Gustavus A. Ohlinger, '021, now for many years a leading member of the Toledo Bar. Ohlinger had been editor of the Literary Department *Inlander*, and as a law student he felt the need in that school for a professional publication. He collected considerable material, took it to the Dean, and found the latter in so receptive a frame of mind that the student was invited to come to a faculty meeting and present his ideas. This he did on September 28, 1901. The faculty was promptly favorable, and the Regents at their November meeting enrolled as supporters by voting a loan or temporary guarantee fund of \$800. In his first summer after graduation Ohlinger was employed to travel in behalf of the new publication, receiving railroad fare and \$1.50 per day for expenses. Thirteen members of the faculty had jointly and severally guaranteed repayment of the Regents' advance, and the traveling expense allowance indicated that they proposed to avoid waste. Dean Hutchins, in his parting talk to the Class of 1902, referred to the *Review* as the contribution of that class to the School.

The announcement of the *Review* promised that it would appear monthly during the academic year and would contain four departments: (1) leading articles by members of the law faculty and other authorities, (2) notes and comments on legal topics of the day, (3) critical notes and abstracts of recent important cases and decisions, and (4) book reviews of legal literature. Professor Floyd Mechem was the first editor, and the advisory board was composed of Dean Hutchins, Professor Lane, and Professor Wilgus. For forty-seven years the *Law Review* has continued along the lines originally laid out and has reflected honor and distinction upon the School. As the years passed, students came to have a larger and larger part in the editorial work of the *Review*, under a faculty advisory board, until in recent years the entire editorial staff is made up of them. There is great competition for these editorial places, and to win such a place is one of the most outstanding recognitions that can come to a student in the Law School. The leading articles continue



to be written by older men who, by achievement, have demonstrated their right to speak with the voice of authority.

The law faculty sought also to set up an annual Cooley Day, to be a memorial to the great judge. Exercises were held on May 23, 1900, Dean Hutchins presiding, with remarks by Justice Claudius B. Grant followed by an oration by former Justice Benjamin F. Graves, and a poem entitled "Thomas McIntyre Cooley" by Mr. John F. Haskett, a member of the Law Class of 1900. For some reason embedded in the unexplainable depths of human nature the idea of Cooley Day did not survive beyond the two following years. However, it only lapsed sooner than some other observances that for a time were spoken of as "traditions."<sup>4</sup>

In the spring of 1899 there was a persistent rumor on the campus that Dean Hutchins was desired as president of the University of Iowa by the regents of that institution, though there is no available record to demonstrate whether this rumor had a definite foundation. There were the usual denials and confirmations by various people. The *Washtenaw Evening Times* printed a telegram from the secretary of the University of Iowa stating that the presidency had not been offered to Dean Hutchins, nor was he "considered at all." This last assertion would seem to include so much as to render the whole testimony doubtful. The *Times* commented that if the dispatch were true, "It would be welcome news here." It is certain that the Dean went to Iowa City. He is quoted by the *Daily*: "I went to Iowa City on invitation of the Regents of Iowa University to look over the grounds." (If he really used the plural, it was with a dry humor of which he was fully capable.) He continued: "I have not been tendered the presidency either by the committee or regents, and consequently have not accepted. And it is probable I shall not leave the University." The *Chicago Times-Herald* of June 4, 1899, is quoted by the *Daily* as printing a dispatch from Des Moines: "The Regents are still hoping that Dean Hutchins of the University of Michigan will accept and they have offered him \$8,000 a year salary. If he does not accept nothing is certain." As it turned out, and as intimated when this subject of an invitation to Iowa was first mentioned above, "nothing was certain"—or, on this subject, is certain even today—except that Hutchins stayed at Michigan.<sup>5</sup>





The Law Building during Hutchins' deanship





## XIV

### LAST YEARS OF THE DEANSHIP

ON JANUARY 20, 1905, President Angell filed the following letter:

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS:

*Gentlemen*—I beg to tender you my resignation of the Presidency of the University, to take effect October 1st next. Although I have been graciously favored in the preservation of my health and strength, I am impressed with the belief that it will be advantageous to the University if you call a younger man to take my place.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to you and to your predecessors on the Board for the kind consideration with which I have been treated by you and by them during my long term of service.

Should you so desire, I should be willing to continue to give instruction in International Law.

Yours very respectfully,  
JAMES B. ANGELL

After Dr. Angell had presented and read this letter and after he had called Regent Knappen to the chair, he withdrew from the Regents' Room. In his absence the Board prepared and adopted the following in reply:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Regents respectfully decline to consider Dr. Angell's resignation of the Presidency of this University. The members of the Board are unanimous in the conviction that no other person, young or old, can take President Angell's place either in value of service to the University and to the state, or in the love of the people.

If at any time in the judgment of President Angell, he should need assistance in his work, the Board of Regents will most cheerfully furnish such assistance in such form as he may wish.

ARTHUR HILL	HENRY W. CAREY
CHARLES D. LAWTON	LOYAL E. KNAPPEN
HENRY S. DEAN	PETER WHITE
LEVI L. BARBOUR	JAMES H. WADE, Sec.
FRANK W. FLETCHER	

They then adjourned until 2 P.M. and, after reassembling, their action was formally presented to the President.

Dr. Angell had just passed his seventy-sixth birthday, and while it is certain that no one could have taken his place "in the love of the people," it must be confessed that there was some degree of unrest on the campus at the time and during the remaining years of his administration. It was whispered by men who were not of the merely carping-critic type that the institution was "drifting." One or two of the highly influential members of the faculty were said, by *their* critics, to be in fact though not in name, president of the University. But this criticism was kept very much under cover, because even these critics had their full share in "the love of the people" for the President. A "police state" cannot be more effective in suppressing criticism than can genuine, unaffected love.

The growth of the Department of Law resulted naturally in more appointments to the faculty. As already mentioned, Edwin Charles Goddard was elevated to a full professorship in 1903. Instructor John Romaine Rood was made Assistant Professor in 1904 and Professor in 1906. He resigned to return to private practice in Detroit and Lapeer in 1918. Of him Goddard said: "Professor Rood was an indefatigable worker with a genius for searching after and finding the unusual, for digging out the mysteries of the Year Books and the ancient cases. These qualities sometimes made trouble for his students, but they had great respect for his sincerity and the substantial qualities of his character and his learning." Professor Rood was still living in 1949.

At the same meeting at which Dean Hutchins recommended, and the Board approved, advancement of Rood to a full professorship, they made two other like promotions.

Edson Read Sunderland, '97, '01, had been Instructor in Law from 1901 to 1904 and Assistant Professor from 1904 to 1906. He was at first the assistant and later the successor of Professor Bogle in the work of the Practice Court. He has written widely in legal literature. He drafted the Michigan Court Rules in 1931, the Illinois Civil Practice Act in 1933, and was a joint draftsman of New Rules of Civil Procedure in Federal District Courts. In 1927 his title was changed to read Professor of Law and of Legal Research, and he has continued active in research since his retirement, as a teacher, at the age limit on August 29, 1944.

The third promotion to professorial rank in 1906 was Joseph Horace



Drake, in the field of Roman law and jurisprudence. Drake had been a member of the literary faculty, Department of Latin, since 1888. Like Goddard, he studied law as a regularly enrolled student while a member of the literary faculty, and received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1902. He had already been a Lecturer on Roman Law, without salary from the Law Department. In 1908 he severed connection with the Literary Department entirely, when his title was changed to read simply "Professor of Law." He was a man of keenest, most incisive mind,<sup>1</sup> and his rich knowledge of the classics, while not always appreciated adequately by the law students, added to the pleasure his friends found in his society. His sense of humor was as vivid as his words—and this says a great deal. He retired in 1930 at the age of seventy. On August 4, 1947, he died after a long illness.

Evans Holbrook, 'ool and A.B. (Stanford) 1897, was appointed to the faculty of the Law Department in 1905, as an instructor. He came from practice in Chicago. In 1907 he was promoted to an assistant professorship and in 1910 reached full professorial rank. He served from 1912 to 1917 as editor of the *Law Review* and from 1917 to 1922 as Secretary of the Law School. He was author of a number of texts, and his genial, comradely nature helped him to teach with great success until his sudden death in 1932, at the age of fifty-seven.<sup>2</sup>

Undoubtedly, the appointment recommended by Dean Hutchins and thereupon made by the Regents that was to have the deepest and widest influence upon the history of the Department of Law was that of Henry Moore Bates. He was born in Illinois in 1869 and graduated from Michigan with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1890. In the following two years he earned the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Northwestern University and began practice in Chicago. After eleven years of success at the Bar, Hutchins called him to Michigan as Tappan Professor of Law. With this appointment there began his outstanding career of thirty-six years in the School, during the last twenty-nine of which he was Dean, succeeding Hutchins when the latter became President in 1910. For nearly a third of a century he was a genuine leader, not only of his own School, but of legal education in the large. Of him Goddard may be quoted again: "He was President of the Association of American Law Schools in 1912-1913, member of the executive committee of the American Institute of Criminal Law in 1911-1914, for many years a member of the Commission on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association,



was a charter member of the American Law Institute, and is [as of Goddard's writing] a member of the American and Michigan Bar Associations, the Chicago Law Institute, the American Judicature Society, and the Social Service Research Council." In addition to his success as an administrator and as a scholar contributing to the study of law as a continually developing, living thing, he was a gifted, hard-working, and accomplished teacher. He lived for ten years after his retirement, as always, a student and died while on a visit to California, on April 15, 1949, a fortnight after passing his eightieth birthday.<sup>3</sup>

In the twentieth-century world, judged by what has been going on since the middle of the second decade, the first ten years were a period of peace and quiet. But those who were charged with keeping the University of Michigan campus calm and serene looked out upon a different scene.<sup>4</sup> As already mentioned (in note 6, Chapter XII) a minor chapel disturbance arose from the law students' aversion to the academic formality of caps and gowns. This disapproval was always smoldering and threatening to break out during the spring swing-out season. To one in Hutchins' responsible position, with his almost Episcopalian desire that things should go according to the book, the situation was a continuing annoyance. The *Daily* records, on May 10, 1901, that, flaunting the "dignity of the Department," laws appeared in their nightshirts the previous evening—the date of the annual lit swing-out. The parade was "participated in by several hundred law students with the majority acting as a bodyguard for those who wore the shirts." All this was in spite of the fact that ten days previously the Dean himself had appeared before each of the three law classes "requesting the students to confine their actions within reasonable bounds." A year later the subject was still acute, although all seniors except those in law agreed to fall in with the now somewhat matured innovation. The Dean appeared before his seniors and told them that it would add more to the dignity of the class if they would drop all discussion of the subject, unless the class could by practically unanimous vote—which was hardly likely—adopt the costume for Commencement day. But three years later, in the spring of 1905, the laws made one last splurge of derision by organizing an impromptu swing-out and, said the *Daily*, "rioting down Liberty street, terrorizing the Cook House, disconnecting trolley car wires, and breaking a few windows." Just how they went about it to "terrorize the Cook House" was not reported. But two years later, in 1907, students of law who had

spread such disorder in 1905 voted to wear caps and gowns in the swing-out and on Commencement day and placed a ban on the burlesque parades. The Dean and his faculty had at last worn them down, though it took twelve years to do it. It always seemed odd that law students, some of whom must have looked forward hopefully to wearing the gown of a judge, should, through several student generations, have been so strenuous in opposition to cap and gown on the campus. They have given no trouble since 1907.

It seems odd, further, that with all the time spent on such extra-curricular activities as here recited, the law Class of 1906 should as juniors have felt that the faculty was overworking them, and on March 23, 1905, should have formally appointed a committee to confer with the faculty on this subject. There is no record of achievement on the part of this committee.

In that same month of March local barbers reported a total of "about 74 half-shaved heads requiring attention as a result of the hair-cutting war waged between sophomores and freshmen." The law students may have kept out of this.

But worse was to come in the disturbing shape of the Star Theater riot still remembered, admittedly with varying emotions, by everybody yet alive who was on the campus in mid-March, 1908, as the apex of student turbulence in the first half of the twentieth century. The Star Theater was one of the earliest of the inexpensive "movie" houses and was situated on Washington Street a little east of Main Street. The outbreak occurred on the evening of Monday, March 16. It had its start, however, on the previous Saturday evening when a student was ejected by the management for whistling and "creating a disturbance"—that catchall of indictments. The *Daily* is quoted, in essence, from its issue of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day, with its annual possibilities for news, was wholly overshadowed): By nine Monday evening between eight hundred and nine hundred avenging students were packed in the street in front of the five-cent theater. The inevitable rioting began, and damage resulted both inside and outside the theater. But a messenger had reached GHQ, and suddenly a hundred voices in the mob began to shout, "Hats! Hats! President Angell, President Angell!" and immediately a hush fell over the crowd. "Gentlemen," said the President, "This is deplorable!" The President, in his hour of need, had turned for support to Dean Hutchins, who accompanied him. Dr. Angell continued his appeal: "We wish you to



follow Dean Hutchins and me home and go to bed!" President Angell always introduced a practical note into any advice he offered. "If any injustice has been done you, we will help you. In the morning we will do all in our power to assist you in getting the gentlemen out of jail." Even in the stress of the moment the President must have smiled inwardly at the thought of the "gentlemen" in jail. "We or you can do nothing tonight." The *Daily* reported that "the President and Dean Hutchins then walked toward the campus, respectfully followed by a large number of the students." But not by all. More arrests followed in the next hour, and the fire department, with its hose, came to the aid of the police. "About 10:30 President Angell and Dean Hutchins drove down again, but by that time the remaining students were merely singing. Some stayed until midnight." The interior of the theater had been completely wrecked, and in the following daylight hours considerable diplomacy and the payment of considerable sums in fines and damages were involved in getting those "gentlemen out of jail" who had been so unfortunate as to be picked out of the mob. The events of the evening are still treasured in memory by some. Witness a substantial, but now wholly useless, part of the theater piano lovingly cherished in his home by a dignified and distinguished Los Angeles attorney!

But if Harry B. Hutchins preserved these memories, it could not be said that he cherished them. That fall the *Daily* sent a venturesome young reporter to interview him and to get his views on the soon to be abandoned "Fresh-Soph Rush." The *Daily* thus records the reporter's experience under the heading, "Dean Hutchins Emphatically Opposed to Yearly Rush." The adverb would appear to be well chosen.

"When interviewed last evening in regard to his attitude toward the Fresh-Soph Rush, Dean Hutchins of the Law Department was very emphatic in his denunciation of that institution. It had been reported that he had threatened to expel any law student participating in the rush, and the Dean was asked if this were true.

"'No, I did not say that,' he replied, 'I am not threatening the students. But I did advise them emphatically not to participate in it.'

"'Then you don't approve of the rush?' the reporter suggested mildly. If the Law Dean had been asked whether he believed in anarchy, he could not have flared up more fiercely.

"'Approve of it!' he thundered. 'Young man, the whole business is an abomination—a disgrace to an American university! We should have



nothing to do with the rush; the professional departments should be above that, as should every department. If they enter the rush and get into trouble with the authorities, they must expect no consideration from the Law Faculty. We sent a boy home last week for taking part in one of those disgraceful performances the other night. Our students come here to learn law—not anarchy.’

“‘What is there in the rush that you so oppose, Dean Hutchins?’

“‘What is there in the rush that a sane man can approve? The whole thing, from the time the first semester opens until Black Friday, is but a program of lawlessness. Take last night, for example; a truce between the underclasses had been declared, and it was thought that at last we would get a night’s sleep.’ [Both the Dean and the President seem to have cherished their sleep.] ‘Instead of that it was demonstrated that the freshmen had caught the lawless spirit, and were parading the streets in a body until midnight. I am sick of this rushing business. The peace is broken, and property is destroyed. After an affair of this kind, how can we go to Lansing and ask the legislators to make us appropriations? The first thing they do is to throw the rush up in our faces. They say this rush business is unworthy of a state institution, and they are right.’

“‘You would favor the complete abolition of the rush?’

“‘It is abolished as far as the Law Department is concerned,’ the Dean replied. ‘Our students must stay out of it. We will tolerate no more lawlessness.’”

President Angell also favored abolition, but by his nature, in milder terms. Soon the rush went the way of so many Michigan “traditions,” and with far more reasons for its departure than in the case of many.

At the April meeting of the Regents in 1908, the first step was taken that within a year resulted in the participation by the University in the benefits provided by Andrew Carnegie for retired college and university teachers. During the succeeding years of his presidency, Hutchins became a close and trusted friend and adviser of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the regular pension later allowed him went a long way toward making his emeritus years comfortable and happy, as has been the case, also, with so many hundreds of old teachers throughout this country and Canada.

At the same meeting at which the Carnegie pension plan was first broached, the Regents received from Dean Hutchins a long communication recommending higher admission standards for the Law Department. At his specific request it was printed in full in the *Regents’ Pro-*

*ceedings*, where it fills seven pages. As a discussion of the problems of the law faculty and of legal education in general at that time, it perhaps ought to be transcribed here in full. It will, maybe, be sufficient if liberal extracts and digests are presented instead.

In the first place the raising of the age of admission by one year was requested so that the minimum should be at least nineteen years for entering freshmen, with corresponding step-ups for the higher classes. Thus, no one might graduate before reaching age twenty-two.

Then he entered on the question of adding the requirement of at least one year of college work or its equivalent to the then four-year certified high-school course. It was not proposed that this requirement should be immediately imposed; rather it was to go into effect with the opening of the year 1910-1911, with immediate announcement for the guidance of prospective later students. He emphasized the fact that this was but one further step in the policy of progress inaugurated immediately after he became Dean thirteen years before. Then the course had been lengthened from two to three years, and announcement made of sterner scrutiny of applicants for admission beginning with 1897. Again in 1898, conditions of entrance had been stepped up, not merely by asking for more preparatory work, but by evaluation of the work done, as evidenced by certificates of recommendation, of periods covered by the courses, and of course by course records of standings.

The communication to the Regents was reinforced by a special study and report that had been made by Professor Wilgus, after lengthy correspondence with and reports from all other law schools of prominence in the country—and anyone knowing Professor Wilgus would know, without further comment, that any such work done by him would be thorough and complete. A copy of it had been placed in the hands of Regent Knappen, chairman of the committee on the Law Department. The Dean regarded it as “a distinct contribution to the history of legal education.” But “general knowledge,” in possession of every good law school administrator, was a great part of the foundation on which the Dean based his argument.

Special students were not to be excluded, though under conditions protecting the department from abuses of the privilege. The Abraham Lincolns were provided for!

The average high-school graduate, the Dean noted, coming to the University without further study or business experience is immature and



unseasoned. He is not equipped for intensive study such as the profitable study of law requires. The best law schools have already recognized this fact, including those in our sister state universities. Illinois, Minnesota, Texas, and Washington State either now require a year of college work or have announced they will do so in 1909. Two years of college work are already required for admission to the law schools of Ohio State, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Most of the endowed university law schools have gone as far or farther. Experience has shown all teachers of law that, as an almost invariable rule, the best and most rewarding students have had more than high-school training. Can Michigan afford to risk her long-held leadership by failure to recognize progress? Shall facts be ignored?

The result of compliance with the recommendation, the Dean admitted, would be at least a temporary decrease in attendance. Some of his colleagues believed attendance would come back. The Dean was inclined to doubt this and to think that, for the true good of the school, it ought not to. There is need for more time for the individual student than can be given to the present numbers enrolled. If a prospective lawyer cannot meet the Michigan requirements, he will not have to hunt far for a school to study in, whatever his preparation. In "our territory" the growth in the number of law schools has been perhaps even too great: in 1860 there were three; 1870, seven; 1880, thirteen; 1890, twenty; and in 1907, forty-seven. Moreover, in every state there is the not-too-difficult route via the state examining boards: "It is not an unusual occurrence for a student who has been dropped from this Department to pass the tests of a state examining board very soon thereafter and without an opportunity for further preparation." And then in many states there are the courts.<sup>5</sup>

The Dean envied the medical profession, in which an aspirant for license to practice may not appear before an examining board until he has completed a course in an accepted medical school. The medical schools were free to establish their own entrance requirements. Even so, the Dean and his faculty were thoroughly convinced that to make the change in admission conditions they requested would benefit the law school; well-prepared students seeking the best would start coming to Michigan in larger numbers; the quality of the students, of the work they did, and of the graduates entering the profession would fully compensate for any disadvantages.



The Regents promptly and unanimously enacted the recommendation with regard to a step-up in age at entrance. Consideration of the rest of the report was "deferred until the next meeting." But next meetings came and went, and Dean Hutchins became President Hutchins before, at the meeting of March 10, 1910, the Regents voted permission to the law faculty to announce that "in the year 1912 and thereafter until further notice, an additional year of preparatory work shall be required of those who apply for admission to the Department of Law," with further permission "to announce that within a reasonable time after 1912, it may be expected that a second year of university or college work will be added." As in so many other cases he who sowed did not reap. But in this case, Henry M. Bates, the reaper, had not only himself broadcast much of the seed, but he used the harvest to the vast benefit of the School and the profession.

As an illustration of the innate American trust in natural ability as distinct from mere training, the one Regent who voted against the raised requirement in 1910 was that highly cultured, broadly educated man, Chase S. Osborn.

## XV

### SECOND ACTING PRESIDENCY

THE YEARS were marching inexorably. In January, 1909, President Angell passed his eightieth birthday, and at their February meeting he addressed and presented this letter to the Regents:

Four years ago I tendered my resignation to you in the belief that the interests of the University would be subserved by the appointment to the Presidency of a younger man. You declined in such kind words to accept my resignation that I have continued at my post, and rendered the best service of which I was capable.

But as I have now passed my eightieth birthday, it is fitting that I should renew the tender of my resignation. I therefore do so with the urgent request that you accept it, to take effect at the end of this academic year.

May I take this occasion to express to you again my sincere thanks for all your courtesy and kindness to me?

Yours very truly,  
JAMES B. ANGELL

This time the Board accepted the resignation in resolutions full of affection and of practical benefits to continue after his retirement. Much of the remainder of the session was devoted to informal questioning of the President, designed to get his views of numerous men whom individual regents had thought of as his possible successor. His answers were pointed and terse, but always in the kindly spirit that had distinguished his whole life. Some were: "But can you get him? I doubt if he could be moved." "A good man to have on board, but perhaps not the best to steer the ship." "Ah! There's the blue steel!" The Board at first voted him the retirement title of Chancellor, but at his request this was changed to "President Emeritus"; he feared the title of Chancellor might lead to embarrassments for his successor.

There was consideration especially of Woodrow Wilson. One of the Regents raised the question whether a Democrat would fit into the picture in this (then) solidly Republican state, but was immediately met by his colleagues' answer that this University was set wholly apart from

partisan politics. Serious efforts were made to interest Mr. Wilson, but if he had any willingness to leave the East he was prevented by unsolved problems there.

A determined effort was made to get Charles Evans Hughes, like President Angell a graduate of Brown University. His old personal friend, Dean Hutchins, by direction of the Board, went east to see him. The then governor of New York state was met by his former Cornell colleague as he drew his rowboat up on the shore of one of New York's inland lakes. After a considerable period of consideration, Mr. Hughes concluded it would not be best that he should "enter an untried field." In the light of the then unforeseen future, Mr. Hughes's final letter of declination, addressed to President Angell, has its humorous aspects. He said that at the close of the gubernatorial term his public life would presumably be over and that he planned to return to the practice of his profession in New York City, a field in which naturally he had confidence he could succeed! The secretaryship of state for the United States, the two periods of Supreme Court service, and the candidacy for a presidency that all but the most rabid of Michigan alumni would admit to be of importance surpassing that of the University of Michigan, were all beyond the curtain hiding years to come. Dean Hutchins was unaffectedly disappointed.<sup>1</sup>

At the meeting at which they accepted the President's resignation, the Regents appointed as a Committee on the Presidency: Regent Knappen, as chairman, with Regents Hill, Sawyer, and Fletcher. But the time was short for the importance of the work to be done, with the result that as of August 7, Dr. Angell reported for the Executive Committee of the Board: "The attempt to secure a quorum on August 4 failed, and it was plain that a meeting could not be secured during the month. . . . The appointment of an Acting President became necessary. It was well known that if an Acting President were to be chosen, it was the unanimous desire of the Board that Dean Hutchins should be asked to take the position. Though reluctant to accept the place, he expressed a willingness to do so if he could be appointed at once and could receive the aid of another professor on the Law Faculty to assume a part of his present duties of instruction. . . . Regent Sawyer learned, partly by correspondence with members of the Board, that they favored the election of Dean Hutchins and the provision of needed assistance in the Law Faculty.

"Accordingly on August 6 the Executive Committee, convinced that



they represented your views, elected Dean Hutchins Acting President from October 1 next for the coming year, with the addition of \$2,000 to his present salary."

The Executive Committee was made up of President Angell, Regent Walter H. Sawyer, and Regent Junius E. Beal.<sup>2</sup> The sum of \$2,000 added to Hutchins' salary as compensation for the duties of the Acting President made \$7,000 in all for the complete job as President, Dean, and Professor.<sup>3</sup> There was no formal acceptance by him; he simply went to work. He presided at the meeting of November 4, the first held after that of September 28, at which the Executive Committee's report was made and confirmed. He had, however, been at the presidential desk for some weeks.

At a later point there will be something to say respecting those regents of the University with whom Hutchins collaborated during the ten years of his presidency. But there were three whose services the institution has reason to remember with gratitude, whose terms ended before he finished the acting presidency, and with whom, especially the first two mentioned, he had close relations.

Arthur Hill, of Saginaw, had been a regent since his appointment in May, 1901, following the death of Regent William J. Cocker. He served the rest of Mr. Cocker's term, and in 1905 he was elected for the eight-year term beginning in January, 1906. Hill was a man of handsome, friendly presence and of courtly manner. Born in St. Clair in 1847, he was graduated from Michigan as a civil engineer in 1865. The following year he was enrolled in the Law Department, but soon thereafter returned to Saginaw, where he began a career unusually successful even for those days, in lumbering, manufacturing, and shipping. He was a man of great public spirit and wide public interests. The Arthur Hill High School in Saginaw was named in his honor, and from Saginaw, since his time, there have come annually to the University holders of the four Saginaw high-school scholarships that he endowed. He was one of the first two appointees to the Michigan State Board of Forestry Commissioners, now the State Department of Conservation. He gave the University the Saginaw Forest a few miles west of Ann Arbor, still serving as a laboratory for students of the School of Forestry and Conservation (now School of Natural Resources). He presented the bronze bas-relief of President Angell flanking the main entrance of Alumni Memorial Hall opposite the bronze of President Tappan. Obviously, the best known of

his many benefactions to the University is Hill Auditorium, for which he bequeathed the sum of \$200,000 for "the erection of an auditorium for the gathering of the students and college body, and their friends, on large occasions such as graduating exercises and musical festivals; the property to be controlled by the proper officers of the University, and I request that it be open to the people of Ann Arbor, among whom I have enjoyed both when a student and during my connection with the Board of Regents, a generous hospitality, upon such occasions and under such terms as shall seem reasonable and right to the Regents of the University." But Arthur Hill is remembered best in the heart of one alumnus who knew him, by the characteristically self-possessed and undaunted way in which he met the great disappointment of his life—defeat for the United States Senate in the legislative election of those days. He was summoned to the platform to pledge allegiance to his successful rival. He came forward, smiling and thoroughbred, and began, "The sun still shines in Saginaw!" There was a man!

While Hill and Hutchins never sat at the council table as regent and president, their relations as regent and dean and as friends had been close and pleasant for years. In Hill's last months his ailing heart prevented his attendance at the sessions of the Board, the last meeting at which he was at his post being that of May 12, 1909. He died in Saginaw on December 6 of that year.

Regent Frank W. Fletcher, of Alpena, served two terms and completed the second by attending the first two meetings over which Acting President Hutchins presided in November and December, 1909. Fletcher was Boston-born in 1853, but he was not of the type commonly referred to as "Bostonian." He came early to Michigan, where his father had extensive lumber properties, largely centering around the city of Alpena. These interests the son developed broadly; he owned forests, lumber camps, paper mills, and power plants. He was a man of wide scientific and technical reading, of clean, rapid, and extremely forthright speech. He undoubtedly intended to be considerate of others—but no man in his New England ancestry that was on record back to 1632 or no foreman in any of his lumber camps ever had more straightforward, undeviating driving power. He was first and last a man of action. He was devoted heart and soul to the University; a power in state politics, nevertheless the regency was the only public office he ever accepted. He graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1875 and



then spent a year in graduate study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While in the long-drawn-out contest over the Western Athletic Conference matter, he was rampantly anticonference—he could not stomach what he regarded as dictation—his great interest on the campus was always in the work of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, of which he was chairman during all the later years of his long service. The Law Building (later Haven Hall), in 1897-1898, the West Medical Building, in 1900-1901, and the West Engineering Building, 1901-1902, are only three of the buildings that were put up under the watchful chairman's eye. He was not adept at taking advice. The great tawny mass that is the Chemical Laboratory, not matched by anything else on the campus, grew out of his untroubled, bland announcement as he opened a heavy parcel, "Now this is the brick we are going to use," at the close of a conference at which "a soft, dark red" had been recommended by the other participants. In the light of today's sums, he had not much money to build with, but what he had he made go a long way. His active, vigorous life continued for thirteen years following his retirement from the Board of Regents. He died in Detroit on December 17, 1922.<sup>4</sup>

The third Regent whose term ended almost as soon as Hutchins' term as Acting President began was Henry Westonrae Carey. He was a quiet, methodical man of business, much less colorful than either Regent Hill or Regent Fletcher. One recalls getting from him numerous unobtrusive, helpful hints as to how the duties and responsibilities of a new business officer might be systematized and made effective. Like his colleague, Regent Fletcher, he came from the East, but much later in his career than was the case with Fletcher. Carey graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of the City of New York in 1870 at the age of twenty. It was not until eleven years later that he came to Michigan and became identified with lumber and salt production in and about Manistee. His home was at the neighboring Eastlake, where for twenty years he served on the community's board of education. He was elected to the Board of Regents in 1901 and served the single term, 1902-1909, inclusive. The last four years of his term included service as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board. Perhaps his most outstanding single contribution was his leadership in securing the gift—the University paid in cash about one-tenth of the value—of a fifteen-hundred-acre tract having nearly three miles of frontage on Douglas Lake in Cheboygan



County. In honor of the sellers (who were truthfully the donors), Colonel and Mrs. Charles Bogardus, this area was named the Bogardus Tract. It served for many years as a summer surveying camp and now, much enlarged, is the site of the University's Biological Station. Regent Carey died in Grand Rapids on April 28, 1911.

The fall that Hutchins began for the second time to be Acting President witnessed the first occupancy by the University of the handsome Alumni Memorial Hall, though it was not formally accepted and dedicated with suitable exercises till May 11, 1910. It had been briefly used in the spring of 1909 for an exhibit of the Oriental art collections of Mr. Charles L. Freer, with unfortunate results to a few of the priceless items in the exhibit, due to excessive heat under the skylight of the large room in which they were placed. Whether the heat was caused by the design of the ventilating apparatus or by inefficiency on the part of the operating custodian would still be a matter of dispute among participants in the no less heated argument of that day. Mr. Freer's own remarks, though not suitable for print, would be acutely remembered by anyone who heard them. It must be admitted that after the Alumni Association moved its offices into the building, it required some time for the University to know what to do with the remaining spacious quarters. This problem, however, has long ago solved itself, and today the University would not only be shocked at the thought of losing the beauty of the building but would not know what to do without the practical space that it provides.

The new building for the Dental College had been dedicated with exercises and clinics lasting three days late in May, 1909, and was in full use.

At the first meeting at which Hutchins presided the name of Palmer Field was given to the tract to be devoted to women's outdoor sports, honoring former United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, a generous contributor to the fund by which the Women's League acquired the lands conveyed to the Regents in the preceding March. The fact that on the plat Huron Street cut directly through the field and that the city fathers were now demanding its extension, presented the President with a small but annoying problem. Ultimately, this was settled by payment to the city of \$1,000, in consideration of which Ann Arbor quitclaimed the land in question.

A situation that created much irritation on the campus was a shortage



Mrs. Harry B. Hutchins





of coal, and consequent inability to furnish heat and light in the generous style to which the community had become accustomed. The new, more economical tungsten lamps, automatic thermostats, and weather stripping for windows were all employed, and under the leadership of Regent Fletcher the buildings and grounds electricians and janitors were, in the opinion of many of the faculty, given all-too-much license to "throw their weight around." There was really no help for it; there was little coal, and without coal there could not be heat and light. But one recalls faculty amazement when employees entered classrooms or other group gathering places in late afternoon and without a word turned out the lights, "thus leaving the audience in almost total darkness." But the Regents had faith in Regent Fletcher, and he had faith in himself, and President Hutchins, as he often said, "had frequent use for the oil can" with the delegations that the resultant friction caused to seek his office for redress of grievances.

Steady progress was being made on the erection of what was then thought to be the spacious chemical laboratory, and the campus was full of planners with respect to what should be done with the space to be vacated in the old building. All of them plainly would be glad of the President's help. A final minor item for his attention was the agreement reached during the year with the City Park Commission for joint control and use of the Nichols Arboretum and abutting lands acquired by the municipality. This agreement has continued in effect by means of current renewals ever since, to the great advantage of faculty, students, and citizens.

The year passed too rapidly, and the disappointments were too many for the Regents' committee on the presidency to be ready with a report. The result was a series of embarrassments for both the Board and the Acting President. In the preceding fall he had written to a friend: "Someone had to take the helm temporarily and I seemed to be the most convenient victim. I hope that by the end of the year a man may be found for the permanent appointment." Not one of the Regents was otherwise than pleased with the year's results—indeed, so thoroughly was that idea held that a number of them wanted the Acting President to continue on the temporary basis that would be involved in a two-year appointment to the presidency. But Hutchins had seen the added difficulties under which a college president labors if it is generally known that his term is but short—that he can make no plans for anything properly to be called the

future. The one thing he was sure of was that he would not accept "more of the same." And the one thing about which he was most sensitive was the continued assumption by alumni and by the press that in the very nature of things he must be at least in a highly receptive mood with respect to a permanent appointment. To a Cincinnati newspaper that solicited his portrait for use in connection with its proposed article dealing with the choice of a successor to President Angell, he wrote with a brusqueness that betrayed his annoyance: "I am not a candidate for the presidency of the University and there is no reason why my name should in any way be connected with the succession, or why my photograph should appear in the public print as a candidate." In addition to his own feelings, there was to be considered the situation in the Department of Law, where it would be next to impossible to secure a competent dean on a term appointment.

Finally, the Regents seized the dilemma by both horns. As their last action at an evening session on June 28, on a motion offered by Regent Sawyer, seconded by Regent Osborn, and put by Regent Sawyer, the Board voted unanimously: "*Resolved*, That Acting President Hutchins be elected to the Presidency of the University at a salary of \$7,500 per year."<sup>5</sup>

One week after his election Hutchins wrote the following letter, which was accepted for the record at the next meeting, on July 21:

ANN ARBOR, July 5, 1910

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN:

*Gentlemen*—I hereby accept the Presidency of the University of Michigan, to which I was elected by your Honorable Body at your meeting held Tuesday, June 28, 1910, upon the express condition, however, that I be relieved of the duties of the office at the expiration of five years from October first next.

In accepting the office I desire to thank most sincerely the members of the Board for the great honor conferred and for their many expressions of confidence and good will.

Hoping that I may be given the wisdom necessary for the proper execution of the trust committed to my care, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY B. HUTCHINS<sup>6</sup>

In his autobiography, *The Iron Hunter* (Macmillan, 1919), Regent—later Governor—Chase S. Osborn recalls some revealing events of the afternoon of June 28, preceding the evening action of appointment. After alluding to the efforts that had been made to interest Charles Evans



Hughes, Woodrow Wilson, and David Jayne Hill, of none of whom, characteristically, did he think too well, Governor Osborn went on to say: "It was a happy solution of the problem to select Dr. Harry B. Hutchins, Dean of the University of Michigan Law College, to be President. I opposed his appointment for an unlimited term. In fact, I was not very enthusiastic about Dr. Hutchins, and I proposed that the place be given him for three years, in order that the Board might have time to look around without the disagreeable and hurtful consequences of not having a president.

"Some of the Regents, who knew him better than I did, proposed that I be appointed a committee of one to interview Dr. Hutchins and come to terms with him. This they did, with the suspicious twinkle in their eyes of a ruminating rhinoceros. They expected fireworks. If they could have been within hearing of the session between Dr. Hutchins and myself, they would have considered themselves enjoyably justified. I found the Dean a much bigger and stronger man than I had supposed him to be. In fact, he rapidly developed presidential size, in my estimation, as we sat vis-a-vis, and fought back and forth. We shouted at each other and pounded the desk that was between us. Finally I said to him: 'For goodness' sake, don't act like you are behaving; you remind me too much of myself!' This, he has said since, uncovered his humorous senses, and we soon had a rational discussion. At first, he felt it as a reflection upon him to be offered a limited term. I told him just why we had insisted upon a definite period and I placed the good of the University above everything. The people of the nation only gave their President a limited term, and why should he, in the face of such an exalted example, object to being placed upon the same footing? That was not what appealed to him. It was the good of the University that won his willingness to do anything that would contribute to such an object. I suggested increasing the term to five years, and we agreed, whereupon the Board of Regents ratified the decision and Dr. Harry B. Hutchins became President of the University of Michigan.

"It is only due him to state that his work as the head of the University has more than justified the expectations of his chiefest admirers."

In a letter to the absent Regent Leland, the new President said: "It being generally understood that I am to serve five years, a sense of permanency is given to the administration which must add greatly to its efficiency. While I am of the opinion that it would be unwise for me



in my letter of acceptance to limit the period of service to two years, yet I desire to say to you, as I said to the members of the Board who were present when the action was taken, that if, after the expiration of two years, the Board finds a man whom it desires to put in my place, my resignation will be immediately forthcoming."

But when the first of October, 1915, had arrived, the world was a different place, the University had great new problems, and it was the Regents, not Harry B. Hutchins, who eagerly took the responsibility for his continuance in office if he would but consent to stay on.

In 1910, he had said to them, "Don't expect me to be a mere stopgap." He had fulfilled this prediction, and the Regents and the faculty were thankful that it was so.

## XVI

### THE PRESIDENCY

**H**UTCHINS CAME to the presidency when he was sixty-three. It was before the days when the energy of young men was so insistently in demand. When Hutchins' successor, Burton, was appointed at forty-five, he was often referred to as Michigan's "young president." The change from the title of Acting President to that of the real thing made no change in the Hutchins manner of life or demeanor, of either the husband or wife. Of course, there were more guests to be entertained, and the walls of the modest home at 508 Monroe Street were often strained to capacity, but its inhabitants continued to go their unpretentious ways, and, except as unavoidably influenced by the deliberateness of age, the dignity of the President himself was no greater than it had been when he was simply Jay Professor of Law. To be sure it would be difficult to imagine any increase of the impressiveness that attended his daily walk from his young manhood up. But he mellowed. And he enjoyed himself.

Miss Beulah Davis, who was his secretary throughout the presidency, recalls that one day a janitor (the same Theodore Mast who hung the professor<sup>1</sup>) was in the President's office on some routine task and confided to the President his view that a janitor's life was monotonous and thankless. The President replied, "Well, Theodore, I haven't an easy time myself. I have my difficult problems." "Yes," replied Theodore, "but you have fun in it." Theodore was right. The urbane and self-confident Dean Cooley, who was always meticulous with regard to his clothes, and at the time was in the midst of an effort to own and wear the greatest variety of ornamental waistcoats of any man of his wide acquaintance, one day came over intent on an interview with the President. He was told by Miss Davis that the latter was working in his private office on an address he was to deliver and had left instructions that he was on no account to be interrupted. The undaunted Dean remarked, "Oh well, he'll see me," and applied his walking stick to the door in several re-

sounding knocks. There was not the slightest reaction from the other room. The Dean hesitated but again applied the stick. This time there were two heavy steps within—just enough, wide apart, to reach from the chair to the door—which was thrown open revealing a presidential thundercloud, from which emerged the indignant demand, “Well, what do *you* want?” The astonished and now a trifle-abashed Cooley, in a still, small voice, rejoined, “Well, I just thought I’d come over and let you see my vest.” The President broke into an unfeigned hearty laugh, slapped his knee, and chuckled, “You win! You win! Come on in!”<sup>2</sup>

To the president of a state university there can be few things of an importance equal to the make-up of his board of regents or trustees. Hutchins was ultrafortunate in this respect. At no time during his entire tenure was there a single man on his board of eight who was otherwise than honest, open-minded, and reasonable (though at moments, to one observer, one or two of them seemed less sweetly reasonable than others). There were no feuds. Instead there was real companionship, and all were loyal to the President. Throughout his service without exception, the ruling principle within his Board was the good of the institution. This was a condition for which in the opinion of some of his confreres in other state universities he might well have thanked God nightly.

Frank Bruce Leland, a Detroit banker, served from 1908 to 1924. He was a man of somewhat colder temperament than any of his colleagues, and consequently failed of some of the close personal relationships that most members of the Board enjoyed with one another during Hutchins’ time. He became particularly active in the work of the Finance Committee. Outside the University, he devoted time and money to the anti-tuberculosis work of the state, and a hospital for sufferers from this disease was named in his honor.<sup>3</sup>

Loyal Edwin Knappen, ’73, was an able lawyer and a man whose poise and unflinching courtesy stood out in a group distinguished for these qualities. He served but a single term, through the years from 1904 to 1911, inclusive. During the latter part of his service he was also a federal judge, and the duties of the judgeship greatly lessened the time he was able to devote to the regency. He progressed from the district to the circuit bench. He died in Grand Rapids on May 15, 1930. As lawyers, Hutchins and Knappen saw eye to eye on many questions in which the legal rights and duties of the Board of Regents were involved.

Of Chase Salmon Osborn something has already been said in con-



nection with the process by which Hutchins came to the presidency. Undoubtedly, he was in some respects the ablest among the eight colleagues—and at the same time the most erratic—the Regent whose reaction to a proposal could least certainly be predicted. He was a remarkable orator, with a knowledge that if not always unemotional to the last degree was encyclopedic, and a vocabulary that rivaled that inside the covers of an unabridged dictionary. He was a tall man of powerful physique, with an equipment of personal energy for which the whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where he spent most of his life, was not too large a field. He was an altogether remarkable man, a good friend, and an “Indian” enemy, as the author once, in all innocence if with ill judgment, found out long after Mr. Osborn left the Board of Regents. It was some years before he made up his mind that the intent was not disrespectful, and during the final two decades of his life his affection more than made up for the years of disfavor. He and Hutchins, after the first few minutes of their interview earlier related, always hit it off well, though with some reservations on the part of the latter after Osborn became governor of the state in 1911 and was not then so sure of the University’s real need for some of the things it asked for. But it could not be doubted that Osborn was always loyally devoted to the institution. He outlived all his colleagues who served with him and Hutchins, dying on his plantation in Georgia, practically blind, at the age of eighty-nine on April 11, 1949, and up to the very last astonishing and fascinating his friends with the vigor and originality of his ideas.

Five men—Sawyer, Beal, Knappen, Leland, and Osborn—were members of Hutchins’ Board when he became Acting President. During the first months, as we have seen, Regent Hill died, and the terms of Regents Carey and Fletcher expired on the last day of 1909. At the first meeting of 1910, three new faces appeared above the little roll-top desks in the Regents’ room. They were those of John H. Grant, of Manistee, appointed to succeed Regent Hill, William L. Clements, of Bay City, and George Pierre Codd, of Detroit, elected in the preceding spring. The last-named was the first of a fortuitous Detroit Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity dynasty, being, in order of succession, Codd, Harry Conant Bulkley, and James Orin Murfin. Regent Codd was devoted to the University, but his campus concern was perhaps primarily with athletics—a subject which the so-called conference question brought very much to the fore in many minds both off the campus and on. He served a term as mayor of the

city of Detroit, and in his legal practice had many other interests which, he thought, left him too little time for the University's demands. He resigned early in 1911, after serving about fifteen months.<sup>4</sup>

John Henry Grant was a lawyer resident of Manistee, who had his title of "judge" by way of the probate court. He was a kindly, straightforward, unassuming man, whose judgments his colleagues trusted from the first. But he was not a member of the Board long enough to make an impression of individual significance. The first Regents' meeting he attended was that of January, 1910, and the last, that of January 17, 1913. Before the end of that month he died suddenly at his home in Manistee.

While Judge Grant served, there was considerable pleasant preening of themselves by the four members of the University of Michigan Class of 1882, who made up, as they intimated, the more select half of the Board. These four included, besides Grant, Junius E. Beal, Frank B. Leland, and a Regent who was to serve three terms, twenty-four years in all, to occupy a most influential place in the proceedings of the Board, and further, to become one of the University's most important benefactors. This was William Lawrence Clements, of Bay City, where he was the controlling power of the great Industrial Works. But, becoming interested in America's early history and in books relating thereto, his operations as a collector of rare volumes and manuscripts reached out over any part of the world where something that he needed for his collection was to be found. His life as an industrialist fitted him for taking on the building problems of the University, and his interest in books led him deeper and deeper into the problems of the libraries, where his professional knowledge of the field and his generous use of his money made him a welcome friend of the librarians. Ultimately, he built and presented to the University the William L. Clements Library of Americana with the priceless books within its walls and with plans for caring for and adding to the collections after he was gone.

Regent Clements was a man of clear view as to what an expended dollar should bring in return, and he was diplomatically ingenious—and often generous—in bringing desired things to pass. When the Natural Science Building was to be planned, for six different and not altogether lamblike departments to live in together, he took a representative of each of these departments, the architect, the President, the Secretary of the University, and such fellow Regents as would come, all under his shepherding care on a tour along the eastern seaboard to the



more important college buildings designed for scientific work. The late Albert Kahn, the distinguished architect, heard practically every scientist the party met bitterly criticize the architect—who by his design had practically ruined the quarters where the professor was doing the best he could—or “trustees who wanted a sky-line rather than a place where scientific work could be done.” The acute Mr. Kahn came home declaring that a building was going to be built in which the architect would always find friends. With Regent Clements’ aid, he succeeded in this ambition. Moreover, each department was authorized to send a representative to see any building from which it was thought there was something valuable to be learned. Final plans and specifications were prepared. When each department in a joint meeting had expressed satisfaction, Mr. Clements took from his pocket a paper which he spread out with the words: “Fine! That’s what this paper says. If there is no objection, will you all sign it.” All cheerfully did so. Then Regent Clements stated that thereafter the representative of the departments would be solely Professor John F. Shepard, psychologist member of the group, and that no contacts were to be made with the contractor except through Dr. Shepard. The latter proved a wonder at his liaison duties, and when the building was finished in due time the six groups of scientists were so well pleased that they gave a luncheon to which were invited the Regents—Clements in particular, the President and other officials, the contractor, and his superintendent. Experience of fifty years on this campus has shown nothing like this occasion; buildings to house a single department have been known to produce more complaints. Mr. Clements repeated the “excursion” when he was preparing to build his library on the campus; he wanted a clear understanding of the ideals of collectors of Americana and of his hopes for the future of the library he had founded. He loved rare books, and he himself was a rare man. He served through December, 1933, and survived his retirement only until November 6, 1934. Regent Clements and President Hutchins were much alike in their desire for good taste in all things. They were in disagreement but once so far as recalled, and that time Regent Clements yielded. The worst case of mistaken judgment on the part of Regent Clements now recalled was his remark to a University officer who had shown him the dangerous and crowded condition of the records vault of the Business Office in old University Hall that unquestionably the situation could hardly be worse but that as we should undoubtedly have a new adminis-



tration building within three or four years, it would hardly be wise to spend much on the old vault. This was in 1914 or earlier; but the University did not move into its new Administration Building until early in 1949.<sup>5</sup>

The regental term is eight years,<sup>6</sup> and one who was a member of the Board during Hutchins' entire presidential life served four full terms, a total of thirty-two years, from 1908 to 1939, inclusive. This was Junius Emery Beal, of Ann Arbor, whose record of continuous service still stands unmatched. He was born in 1860 and on June 24, 1942, died in the great, solid old brick house where he had lived for many decades. His knowledge of local conditions was invaluable. He was a lover of books and a student of forestry and conservation. He had wide business interests throughout the country, but first and last among these was the University. He was a man of great fixity of purpose, who sought to be right the first time because it was so hard for him to change. The value to an institution or a community of such a man, always seeking to be right and staying put when he had once made up his mind, is beyond price. One recalls a meeting of business associates during the midst of the great depression when things looked bleak indeed for the affairs being considered. One of the group—himself a man not easily discouraged—finally suggested that perhaps the time had come when "the sponge might as well be thrown in." Mr. Beal, looking straight ahead, commented, in his characteristic tranquil drawl, only, "Well! Well! Well!" There was silence for a moment while the presiding officer looked about and then called for other matters of business. Those repetitions, "Well, well, well," are still sometimes lovingly repeated in moments of discouragement by men who heard them when they were first uttered. Hill Auditorium—now too small—would have been considerably smaller if Regent Beal had not, through several meetings and in the face of much argument about acoustics, stood out for the largest hall "we can be sure of, for the future expects it of us." He was a man you could tie to and depend upon not to change or drift—the kind of man John Bunyan had in mind when he created Mr. Standfast. Ella Travis Beal, his wife, actively and intelligently sympathetic with everyone and everything needing help, and always cheerful and "cute," was perhaps the best-loved woman in Ann Arbor. She survived him for several years. When the old Psychopathic Hospital, already once renamed the East Hospital, was being remodeled for a nurses' residence, the Regents in 1944, designated it "the Ella Travis

Beal Residence, in memory of the widow of former Regent Junius E. Beal as a tribute to the outstanding hospital service rendered by the late Mrs. Beal during World War I."

Another outstanding Regent, to this date second only to Junius Beal in length of service, was Dr. Walter Hulme Sawyer, of Hillsdale. Dr. Sawyer first took his seat in January, 1906, after his election in the previous spring. He was elected for his fourth term, upon which he entered in January, 1930. Death came to him instantaneously on the Hillsdale golf links on April 28, 1931. He was born in Ohio, in 1861, and graduated in medicine at Michigan in 1884. After a year as house surgeon at the University Hospital of those days, he began medical practice at Hillsdale. He was a doctor by nature as well as by profession—indefatigable, genial, courageous, always a student with an understanding heart. He knew the medical profession of Michigan and the nation. He was a political power without ambition for himself. He was respected wherever he went, and wherever he stayed he was loved. In the problems of the Medical School and Hospital, he was trusted implicitly, and elsewhere on the campus his views were so reasonable, so candidly and moderately expressed, that no member of the Board exceeded him in influence upon all sorts of decisions. That he should stand out as he did was all the more remarkable when one considers the character and abilities of his confreres. The last four days of his life were typical of his whole service. On Friday and Sunday he conferred with University officials in Ann Arbor, making the 130-mile drive each time for the purpose. Tuesday morning, the day of his death, at least one officer and perhaps others conferred with him by telephone, and a telegram promising that he would be present at a meeting on Thursday was sent by him from the golf links and not delivered until after his death. His fellow regents said of him:

The qualities which made Regent Sawyer remarkable in his public service also endeared him personally to his colleagues. He delighted in companionship; was liberal and steadfast in his friendships. It was impossible for him to cherish hard feelings, and equally difficult for others to have anything but kindly thoughts of him. His cheerful optimism lightened our way. His friendship for every member of this Board, and the love and respect we felt for his great heart and his noble intellect were influences in the face of which petty annoyance and disagreement could not long survive. His presence was a blessing, and his memory will be a lasting inspiration.

Let me write for a brief moment in the first person. Doubtless it will seem to some readers that my thumbnail portraits of these regents and of



other men of older days are oversympathetic, unduly fond. It will be said that these men could not have been faultless—they must have had their weak spots. Of course they had. But I have almost always liked people after I came to know them. Generally, men's ideals and controlling purposes, I have found, are good and are only emphasized by a few accompanying human weaknesses. And happily, as one grows older the lamp of memory that illumines earlier days has a pleasant way of casting a friendly shadow over things and traits that troubled at their time. Whatever I have written about the men I remember as Hutchins' fellow pilgrims across the Michigan scene is honestly written, and I sincerely believe it is true. If some less attractive things have been omitted, it is largely because they are inconsequential or because I have long forgotten them. I am glad that I have forgotten; it is one of the things that have made life pleasant for me. I have, and I had, a genuine affection for all these men, even though, I grant, more for some than for others.

As the sole survivor of the group, made up of two University officials and eight regents, looks back to the associates of those days—including no less those regents who succeeded the original eight—devoted servants of the University and kind companions, he finds it hard to see how he could be happy without a belief in immortality.



## XVII

### GETTING SETTLED IN THE PRESIDENCY

ONE OF HUTCHINS' early innovations in the presidency was the practice he began, unannounced, of attending faculty meetings of the several departments—and not only attending, but presiding. This occasioned no open evidences of revolt, but it was a procedure that not only was not understood but, as such, was suspect. It was not long, however, before the *sub rosa* criticism subsided. Since confidence in the impartiality of deans did not always extend to the far corners of a departmental faculty, there were undoubtedly, here and there, professors who found in the new procedure something to commend.<sup>1</sup> And, as it soon appeared, the President had no mischievous purpose in his new departure. There were many things he wanted to learn about—things that had developed in Dr. Angell's later years in office—and, fully as important, things that should have developed, and had not. There could be no better place for finding out what he wanted to know than at the grass roots of the faculty meetings. He kept up this practice for a number of years, though it cost him a good many hours that he could have used otherwise, and then let it gradually lapse when it ceased to serve any useful purpose.

The first thing that *had* to be done, a duty that could not wait, was to provide the Department of Law with a dean of its own to give it his undivided attention. It would have been strange if the Department had not suffered during the year of Hutchins' divided responsibility, first from the campus fear that the Acting President must have a favorite among the departments and, with more foundation, the conviction in the Department itself that it had no really directing and solely devoted head. Already, as we have seen, the President had emphasized the impossibility of engaging a dean for the Department on any temporary basis.

There could be no question that the overwhelming choice for the deanship was Professor Henry Moore Bates. For seven years, as Tappan Professor of Law, he had distinguished himself as a teacher and as a forward-looking scholar in the law. But he knew that he did not have

the undivided support of the faculty, and he had not then acquired the patience that in later years experience brought him—at least to a far greater degree than in his earlier academic period. He announced his purpose to retire from teaching and to return to practice. He formed a partnership with Frank E. Robson, of the Law Class of 1883, one of Michigan's leading attorneys, and was already commuting back and forth between Ann Arbor and Detroit. This step only increased the determination of men who knew the Department needed him more than any other man in sight.

Assistance came to them from an unexpected quarter. The volunteers of this aid had no idea they were contributing it; their purpose was quite the contrary. There was filed with the Regents at their meeting of July 21, 1910, a document signed by five members of the law faculty protesting against the appointment which they had heard was being considered. The signatures to this paper were those of Professors Thompson, Rood, Bunker, Bogle, and Wilgus. The first three were members of the "Old Guard," and their signatures caused no surprise, except the natural unexpectedness of such a communication from anybody. The other two names, those of Professors Wilgus and Bogle, were genuine sources of wonder. The document was restrained in its language—the verb "protest" was the strongest word used, but the Regents directed that it be not printed in the minutes; the secretary was instructed to note only that a communication was presented and read by the President. Immediately after this entry, the *Proceedings* records: "Regent Codd offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Henry M. Bates be elected Dean of the Department of Law, to assume his duties August 1, 1910, at the salary of \$5,000 per year."

This was in the morning session, and after the motion was seconded by Regent Beal, action on it was postponed "pending telephonic communication with Professor Bates in Detroit." The first action at the afternoon session was the adoption of Regent Codd's motion by a unanimous call vote. Not only had the "protest" roused the fighting blood of the Regents, but there can be no doubt from conversations with Henry Bates himself that he regarded the protest as a challenge that he could not do otherwise than accept. It is to the everlasting credit of all concerned that the matter having once been settled, the controversy was dropped, and it stayed where it fell. The Dean and the professors lived



happily together, as faculties go, to the termination of their several tenures in regular routine. Only men who basically respect one another can do that. No understanding friend of the Law School, as it soon came to be designated, ever regretted the appointment of Henry M. Bates as Dean, and whether he would have accepted it, had he not been challenged, must always be in doubt. With him, as we have seen, begins what Goddard has designated as the third, and to date, the last period of the School.

One week later, on July 28, the President wrote to a correspondent in Indianapolis: "I am glad that you approve of the action of the Board of Regents in appointing Professor Bates to the Deanship of the Department of Law. I am sorry that any of the students got the notion that the authorities would allow the Department to deteriorate in any particular. I have lived long enough to know that the going of one or two men makes very little difference to a department, provided proper care is used in selecting their successors, and I assure you that proper care has been used and will be used in filling any vacancies that may occur in the law faculty."

Within six months of Bates's appointment to the deanship, the faculty of the Law Department adopted a resolution and transmitted it to the Regents recommending that the statute admitting graduates of law schools of this state to the Michigan Bar without examination by the State Board of Examiners should be amended so as to abolish such exemption. The Dean said in his communication to the Regents: "Our graduates are abundantly qualified to pass the state examinations. They are subjected in our department to more thorough and searching examinations than can possibly be given, under present conditions, by any state board. Nevertheless, we feel that it will be a stimulus to Michigan students to know that they must pass the state bar examinations as well as our own, and that it will strengthen the hands of the State Board of Examiners by making their position and functions of greater importance and dignity." The Regents approved the recommendation, and, beginning with 1913, Michigan graduates competed on equal footing with other aspirants.

The President may have felt, as he said, that the loss of a man could be remedied, but he did not take lying down the efforts of other schools to deprive his University of men for whom he could see no successor of equal parts. When the provost of the University of Pennsylvania desired



to retain permanently Dr. G. Carl Huber, who had spent a year on leave at the Wistar Institute, the President told the provost: "If you just want professors, bring your basket—but you can't have Dr. Huber." And when Cornell University endeavored to lure Professor Filibert Roth away from Michigan and nearly one hundred Michigan forestry students announced their intention of following him if he went, the President rallied all his forces and held Roth, that striking personality, on the Michigan campus.

At the Regents' meeting of July, 1911, the Board received a report from its Executive Committee, composed of the President, Regent Beal, and Regent Sawyer, as a result of which, on motion of Regent John Grant, there was adopted a provision for an annual study of the effectiveness of the teaching force, "with a view of ascertaining what each member of said force is accomplishing in the field of his specialty and as to the effectiveness of each as an instructor." The study was to be made by the President, the dean of the department, and the committee of the Regents assigned to such department. This study was to be made not later than February 1 of each year; and not later than the following March 1 the departmental committee was to report its results to the entire Board. All these studies and reports were to be solely for the guidance of the Board and were not to be published. But they were to be "taken into consideration by the Board and the Budget Committee in passing upon . . . the promotion or retention of members of the teaching force." There can be no question of the benefits these continuing annual studies brought to the institution and its students and to the faculty, within whose ranks no longer was the man who merely continued to draw the breath of life and his pay on equal status with respect to promotion and salary increase with the energetic scholar and the inspiring teacher. There was surely nothing harsh or arbitrary in these studies or reports or in their administration; it might be that the most deserved criticism was of their mildness. But if the result was not to clear out very much brushwood, its spread was checked.

Early in 1911-1912, the University Faculty Club was assigned the large west room in the basement of Alumni Memorial Hall, and here it functioned happily and usefully for many years to the end of better acquaintance and understanding within the faculties. When the club moved to its present quarters in the Michigan Union, the basement room was assigned to the Alumni Catalog Office, whose records of Michigan's thousands of alumni now overcrowd it.

Another effort to make the growing faculty ranks better acquainted one with another was the President's inauguration of the reception to new members at the opening of each autumn semester. The President, regents, deans, and a few others formed a reception line to which the newcomers, each of whom had received an impressive formal invitation, were presented. As soon as this starchy ceremony was over, the novitiates could happily adjourn with their friends to the enjoyments of the refreshment table or the dance floor, troubled only by the fear of how few of the distinguished receptionists they would know should they meet them on the campus tomorrow—and how few would know *them*. In spite of the evils of any reception, these occasions at least made the new people know that Michigan was glad to see them.<sup>2</sup>

In their earlier years these receptions involved the President in certain financial problems. To avoid trouble with the auditor general at Lansing, who in those days still felt that his duty required him to do some disagreeable things to the University, the President, in October, 1913, personally paid the bills for flowers, decorations, music, and one or two other banned items, to a total of \$137.71. The Regents in the following November directed the treasurer to reimburse the President without respect to the auditor general's views, and the latter officer in time and under Supreme Court tutelage decided that after all it was *not* any of his business, and the opening reception in later years went on its unostentatious way untroubled.

In October, 1910, the executors of the estate of Arthur Hill notified the Regents of their readiness to make payment of the bequest of \$200,000 for an auditorium. The Board immediately began consideration of the most appropriate site and the development of plans for the building. As mentioned there was much discussion of how large an auditorium could be built with good acoustics. The architect selected was the late Albert Kahn. During Regent Clements' entire tenure as chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mr. Kahn remained the one man he preferred for the job when he had a building to plan. There were good reasons for this: the two men understood each other perfectly and had confidence in each other; Mr. Kahn was quickness itself in getting an owner's idea and then adapting and improving it with a resourcefulness that was unique. These things appealed to Regent Clements. In later years other boards of regents felt that the University's work should be "passed around" to quiet the murmurs of favoritism. Regent Clements



cared nothing for this; he believed that Mr. Kahn delivered more and better value than anybody else and that it was the business of the Regents to secure this value for the institution and bear in silence whatever criticism might be leveled at them. His fellow regents went along with him in this.<sup>3</sup> For the special problems of the central heating and power plant, Mr. Clements went to the Detroit engineers, Smith, Hinchman, and Grylls.

Mr. Kahn designed more of the campus structures than did any other man or firm and thus contributed almost the sole influence toward harmony of architectural composition on the Michigan campus. Admittedly, this harmony never got very far, and the distribution of commissions over a wide range of the profession in later years has had a good deal to do with the heterogeneous incongruities crowding the campus. The more distinguished the architect, the more natural will be his desire to leave a monument for himself that will stand out as different from any of its neighbors, or at least so it has seemed to one observer.

Also, there was the question of the site. The University owned the former residence of Professor Alexander Winchell, making up the entire North University Avenue frontage between Thayer and Ingalls streets, directly across from the campus. This was then and is now regarded as an ideal location. But for depth more land on Thayer Street was needed, and the price asked for it was regarded as exorbitant. The Regents determined to use for the first time the right of eminent domain or condemnation given the Board in the new state constitution of 1908. The suit was tried in the Washtenaw Circuit Court, with Professor Bunker, as previously mentioned, representing the University. The result of the trial was not very much to the Regents' liking; they got the land, but at a price they felt was still much too high.<sup>4</sup> A later result was that the Regents thereafter retained as University counsel the firm who had tried the case against the University, Cavanaugh and Burke, of Ann Arbor.

Hill Auditorium was first used for the May Festival of 1913, but was not formally dedicated until Commencement of that year.

Early in 1911, there were three changes in the membership of the Board. Regent Osborn became governor of the state on the first of January and promptly appointed Lucius Lee Hubbard, of Houghton, as his successor. Regent Hubbard was a Doctor of Philosophy from Bonn, holding earlier degrees in arts from Harvard and in law from Boston University. He was a geologist of note, his most outstanding achieve-



ment being the location by purely scientific methods of an Upper Peninsula vein of copper that developed into one of the valuable mines of the region. He had taught in the Michigan College of Mines, had been state geologist from 1893 to 1899, and from 1905 to 1917 was a member of the Board in Control of the Michigan College of Mines. He was a lover and collector of rare books, in particular those relating in any way to the story of Robinson Crusoe, for which he found a Dutch source, resulting in his publication of *Sjouke Gabbes*, in 1921. During his term as Regent he compiled and edited and the University published *The University of Michigan—Its Origin, Growth, and Principles of Government*. His collection of imaginary voyages, which he presented to the University Library in 1922 and 1923 and to which he continued to make additions as frequently as he could come by them, is at the moment these words are written filling the exhibition cases of the Library, with many volumes for which there is not room in reserve. He also presented his considerable collection of editions of *Gulliver's Travels*. He was a gentle soul. In character, mentality, and kindliness he could have had no superior among the Regents during the whole history of the Board. He attended his first meeting on January 19, 1911, and his last on November 25, 1932. Illness seemed to him to require his resignation, tendered on January 6, 1933, and he died at his home in Eagle Harbor on the third of the following August, at the age of eighty-four.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to the departure of Governor Osborn early in 1911, two members of the Board resigned, unable to carry further the responsibilities of the regency along with their other burdens. These two were Regents Knappen and Codd. Again Governor Osborn made appointments that were above reproach.

As successor to Regent Codd he appointed Harry Conant Bulkley, a graduate of Michigan with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1892 and Bachelor of Laws in 1895. He was born in Monroe in 1870 and now in the prime of life held a commanding place at the Detroit Bar. The new regent was a fine blend of forcefulness and courtesy, and a tireless worker. Harry Bulkley and Henry Bates, friends since their student days, were soul's brothers in their devotion to the Law School, so long as Bulkley remained on the Board. Unfortunately, this was not to be for long, as on completion of his term he refused to be a candidate for reelection and retired at the end of 1917, to the regret of all his colleagues and of the University officials who were associated with him. In later

years he was twice voted honorary degrees by his alma mater, was president of the Lawyers Club, and was a dependable friend of the University in almost numberless fields. On February 17, 1943, he died in Arizona, where he had gone hoping to recover his health.

With Regent Bulkley there came to the Board for his first meeting, April 14, 1911, Benjamin Sawtelle Hanchett, of Grand Rapids. Hanchett was a self-made man without benefit of college training. This was probably a matter of greater regret to him than of notice by any of those with whom he came in contact on the campus. He was a pleasant, friendly man, deeply sensitive, and with seemingly an intuitive understanding of his fellow men, young and old. It would be untrue to say that he failed to take great pride in his University connection, but one sensed this rather than observed it. He had left public school in 1882 at the age of fourteen to go to work as an office boy for the street railway company in Grand Rapids. At the time of his coming to the regency he was president and general manager of the company, besides having many other business interests. He prided himself on the company relations between management and employees, and a strike that came late in the process of disintegration that already had attacked streetcar transportation in the twenties was a heartache for him. His sympathies with youth led him into a special sort of fathering of the University Health Service, with improvements and enlargements of its usefulness and with efforts to acquaint the student body with its purposes and potential benefits. The other interest that, as Regent, possessed his soul was the development of research in engineering for the mutual benefit of the University and the manufacturers of the state. There will be more to say of these activities later. Ill health led to Regent Hanchett's resignation in 1929, after more than eighteen years of service. He died in Grand Rapids, February 4, 1933, at the age of sixty-five.

The new President, with his love for orderly procedure, had one pet project that had been accepted and adopted by the Board in June as he completed the acting presidency. It corrected the go-as-you-please, devil-take-the-hindmost discussions that had characterized the Board's consideration of matters coming before it. There had never been, at least during the latter years of President Angell's tenure, any program or agenda of business. The result was that the regent who first secured the floor after the call to order could go through every last matter that specially interested him or the department for which he held the chairmanship,



while other regents waited for an opening. With two such vigorous and aggressive men as Regent Fletcher and Regent Osborn, their interests seldom went without attention, but the affairs of departments represented by other regents were frequently not so fortunate, and the rush to catch the last train often brought loss of a quorum while matters of considerable importance to portions of the campus were still lacking any attention whatsoever. The bits of even the milder regents came at times perilously close to being completely shattered by excessive champing. Even Regent Osborn recognized the undesirability of the situation, and on his motion the Board unanimously adopted the President's recommendation of a definite order of business. They voted that:

1. The Secretary shall give notice within three days of the fixing of a date for a meeting by posting it on well-distributed bulletin boards and by letters addressed to each dean and other appropriate officials.

2. Matters to be considered by the Board, except those of an emergency or purely formal nature, must be put in writing on blanks to be furnished, and be filed to the number of eleven copies with the President at least eight days in advance of the meeting. These communications were ordinarily to come through the dean, with his opinion attached, but anyone might communicate. The eleven copies provided one each for the eight Regents, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President, and the Secretary, and the Regents' copies were to be sent out not less than seven days before the meeting.

3. The President should prepare an agenda, to accompany the communications as transmitted to the Regents, showing the order in which they should be taken up, ordinarily corresponding to the date of their reception by him.

4. Matters concerning more than the department communicating should not be considered until all who would be affected had been heard.

5. The Secretary should annually send a copy of this legislation to all those affected by it.

6. The order of business should be as follows:

- a. Approval of minutes of last meeting.
- b. Matters not reached or matters referred at last meeting.
- c. Matters presented by members, including reports of committees not made under last head.
- d. Communications from the President.
- e. Communications that have been regularly filed for consideration.

The proof of the value of this routine is evidenced by the fact that with a few very minor changes it has endured nearly forty years and is still functioning.

At the end of his first year as President, in a letter of July 10, 1911,



to his former Law School colleague, Professor James H. Brewster, in Colorado, Hutchins summed up his situation thus: "You will be pleased to know, I am sure, that the University has prospered during the past year and that your humble servant has been able to live through the ordeal and to come to the end of the year without having been assassinated by enraged members of the Faculty."

## XVIII

### SOME THINGS ACCOMPLISHED, SOME BEGUN

THERE WERE TWO ITEMS standing very high on the list of things that President Hutchins was extremely desirous of bringing to pass: establishment of a student health service and erection of a building for the Michigan Union.

It must be admitted that even the new departures, once thought of as accomplishments, with the passage of years have turned out to be only beginnings. The student Health Service with a present budget of over \$300,000 annually, with a staff of more than ninety doctors, surgeons, psychiatrists, nurses, dietitians, and record-keepers and other clerical workers, housed in a large fireproof building specially designed for the purposes served, is a far cry from the "accomplishment" of the years immediately following 1910.

In that year a committee consisting of Deans Victor C. Vaughan and Wilbert B. Hinsdale and Professor Gardner S. Williams presented a report to the Senate Council, which in turn referred it to the Senate. The report discussed among other things the lack of ventilation in classrooms, unsanitary drinking cups, the condition of campus walks (to which President Hutchins referred in his paper already quoted as canals or furrows, depending on the state of the weather), the habit of spitting on walks and in buildings,<sup>1</sup> and the unchecked presence of tuberculosis and certain other diseases. The Senate added physical examination of all students to the desirable improvements.

In the spring of 1911, several cases of smallpox and of diphtheria broke out. These were met with all the poorly timed precautions and preventives that customarily follow such an emergency. In January, 1912, the *Daily* editorially urged the need here of medical care for all, including an infirmary, "as already maintained at a number of other American universities." In March the Druids student honorary society memorialized the Regents, and in May a similar communication came from the Michigan Union. With its faculty backing, this organization was already

exerting the influence that has characterized its whole existence. Also taking an active and very influential part were Professors Morris P. Tilley, Louis A. Hopkins, Ferdinand N. Menefee, Dr. Charles L. Washburne, later a member of the medical faculty, and Miss Elizabeth Holt, R.N. The Regents appointed Dr. Sawyer and Mr. Hanchett as a committee to confer with the Union officers. Immediately following in the same meeting, the Board requested all practicing physicians in Ann Arbor to report to the President any case of serious illness of a student among their patients. In September, the sum of \$50 was appropriated as compensation to the physician who should be appointed to make heart and lung examinations of all women students taking work in the Barbour Gymnasium. The leaven of interest in student health continued to work through a discussion occupying "some time" at the meeting of October 25.

Then on November 15, 1912, the Regents formally adopted the "Plan for a University Physician and Medical Dispensary" as submitted by the Michigan Union. The plan included six points:

1. A University physician was to be employed to devote his entire attention to the medical care and health of the student body. He was to supervise physical examinations for all students entering the University and have such other duties as might be provided.

2. A woman physician was to be employed to devote her entire attention to the medical care and health of the women students.

3. An assistant to the University physician was to be employed, on recommendation of the Dean of the Homeopathic Medical Department, to serve students preferring that type of medical care.

4. A dispensary conveniently located was to provide offices and the usual pharmacy service. Medicines thus supplied were to be without cost to the student. Arrangements for filling prescriptions were later set up in the College of Pharmacy. One or two graduate nurses and a clerical assistant were to be additional employees.

5. Students were to be free to consult the doctors at their campus office. In cases where a physician was called to a student's room, there would be charges of \$1.00 for day calls and \$2.00 for night calls. Any case of serious illness was to be promptly reported to the President.

6. To meet the expenses of the Health Service an annual fee of \$2.00 would be charged each student in the University, and \$0.50 would be charged each student in the summer session.

To administer details of the service the Regents set up a board of directors consisting of the President, two regents or directors named by them, the Dean of Women, one member from each of the several faculties, and the University physician. At the meeting of January, 1913, Regents



Sawyer and Hanchett were appointed, and in March the University physicians were named, though the Homeopathic doctor's appointment was delayed until April. In the summer of 1913 a brick house owned by the University on the site now occupied by the Burton Tower was fitted up as Health Service headquarters. In the first complete year of Health Service operation, 1913-1914, the Director reported that a total of 4,233 individual students, of whom 501 were women, had been treated for a wide variety of ailments. There had been 18,250 office calls and 425 calls to student rooms. The Regents were so pleased with the successful operation of the plan and the demonstration of its necessity that they ordered the report printed in full in the *Proceedings* of November 24, 1914.

Even before this year had been completed, demand for further benefits made it necessary to fix the annual Health Service fee at \$4.00, and \$1.00 for the summer session, with the provision that students whose illness required their being sent to the University Hospital would have their hospital bills paid for a period of sixty days or less. The new fees were to go into effect with 1914-1915. By 1915-1916 the Health Service budget had grown to \$22,890. It would seem that the University Health Service might come under the head of "Some Things Accomplished," always making allowance for the growth that succeeding years would bring.

The Michigan Union goes back to the student dreams of two members of the Class of 1904, Edward F. Parker and (Divie) Bethune Duffield Blain, far better known among Michigan alumni as "Bob" and "Dibbie." Bob Parker is today a lawyer in Pasadena, California; Dibbie Blain is in the same profession in Detroit. In the *Michigan Alumnus* issues of May 22 and May 29, 1926, Parker told the story in two unusual and, to any college graduate with old memories, melting articles. One night in the spring of 1903, after a long session with Blain, Thomas B. Roberts, John W. Watling, S. Emory Thomason, Mark N. Mennel, and Morris H. Stimson, all of the Class of 1904, he came back to his room at Mrs. Cagney's, at 610 Lawrence Street, "the same room in which Dr. Gayley many years before had written 'The Yellow and Blue,' " and in that room early next morning "the Michigan Union was born." This room, it would seem, should be some sort of University of Michigan shrine.

"What did we want? We wanted a better condition; we wanted an organization 'for Michigan men everywhere,' an organization that would be the one recognized, all-inclusive medium to tie up the loose ends, to centralize the Campus Life, to bring us all together as Michigan men

in whatever contact or endeavor might apply to our life as a whole. To make this organization effective we must have a home—we must have the Union. The best knocker in college was Dibbie Blain. I use the term advisedly; Dibbie was a constructive knocker. As between a 'yes' man and a constructive knocker, give me the latter every time. We named him 'Heap Tomahawk User' in Michigamua. I tried out my idea on Dibbie. In an unguarded moment he commended it. He helped me put a more or less indefinite idea in concrete form."

So the idea took hold with Michigamua, the "Indian" society, and in their senior year the boys found hearty and active sympathy in the views of Professors Henry M. Bates, John R. Allen, Robert M. Wenley, and Fred N. Scott. These men gave ballast to the drive of the students. To Henry Bates must be given the credit among them all, and this is saying a great deal in comparison, for the unremitting, thoughtful, and compelling faculty interest that saw the student project through. He was even somewhat criticized in certain faculty circles for mixing in student affairs. But the authorities and the alumni had to recognize the idea when these men fell in behind it.

Parker went on to say: "We were thinking in terms of Michigan. I recall that so keenly did this idea of democracy get away with us that at one of our committee meetings I called the roll starting, 'Mr. Bates, Mr. Allen, Mr. Wenley, Mr. Scott.' We did not recognize them as professors. The only recognition they got was to be called Mister—the other fellows we called Bill or Hank. When I got to Professor Scott I was myself so embarrassed by this experiment in democracy that, in speaking about the dishonesty of purpose of a certain person I said he was certainly the most 'ingenuous' man I had ever known. I well recall the wry smile of Professor Scott. And Dibbie Blain (he was the knocker) laughed out loud!

"Dick Kirk suggested a big get-together dinner in Waterman Gym. Would it go? How would we finance it? Would the student body come?

"We plastered the campus with a series of mystery signs. Then came the big announcement. Anxiously we waited. Our treasury consisted of committeemen's donations, just enough for stamps and stationery. We had incurred a big bill—over a thousand dollars. When the night came every seat was filled. Eleven hundred sat down. Dr. Angell presided. Neil Snow spoke. 'Ach Louis' Elbel led us in 'The Victors.' I had been up two nights working on this meeting. At the end I made a speech.



After it was over, Professor Scott came up and told me I had made a good speech. I'll never forget how grateful I was to him for that. I forgave him for his wry smile about the dishonest 'ingenuous' man. The Union was formally launched—the dinner was a huge success—I was very tired—I was very happy. I went into Keene Fitzpatrick's office in the gymnasium and I slept there in my clothes all night. Old 'Cy' woke me up in the morning. Professor Drake inadvertently called on me at 8 o'clock Roman Law. I answered feebly 'unprepared'—but I still believe he gave me 100!" The date of this first dinner was November 11, 1904.

The first mention of the Michigan Union in the *Regents' Proceedings* is under the date of November 17, 1905, wherein it is recorded that, provided Chemistry Professor Edward D. Campbell should certify that there would be no danger from explosion and damage to the gymnasium building, permission was granted to take a flashlight picture during the Michigan Union banquet. This was the second Union dinner.

In a manuscript to be published later as part of the *Encyclopedic Survey* Wilfred Shaw writes: "In its first days the Union functioned entirely as an organization and, in accordance with its fundamental purpose, became almost at once a unifying and co-ordinating agency in student society, with practically all student organizations turning to it for effective guidance and assistance. Class elections were under the direction of the Union, a student council was set up, and a fund for the portrait of President Angell, by William L. Chase, now in the Union, was solicited."

But the organization needed headquarters. It is much easier to rally round when you have a place to rally in. The women of the University had the social rooms in Barbour Gymnasium; if these were inadequate they were at least something, and the men students had nothing. The Union was driven to think more and more about money—a great deal of money. The first studied estimates considered by the directors ranged between \$300,000 and \$400,000, though in the *Alumnus* of April, 1904, a long editorial comment, written by a then member of the Union's early committee, thought that perhaps "not less than one hundred thousand dollars would be needed," including endowment. Jonah's gourd vine itself did not surpass the Michigan Union's financial necessities in rapidity and extent of growth.

A definite campaign for funds was inaugurated in December, 1905, though a long line of student entertainments—"County Fairs," minstrel



shows, and, above all, Michigan Union operas—raised considerable sums, and the Student Lecture Association gave its \$1,500 surplus for 1905-1906.<sup>2</sup> With these monies in hand—a shoestring, admittedly—the Union made a substantial down payment, enabling it to open as a clubhouse the historic old home of Judge Cooley, across from the southwest corner of the campus on November 14, 1907. With the opening as a club came the necessity for dues, which were fixed at \$2.50 annually. An unexpectedly large number of students joined and paid dues, but not until 1918, when the dues were made a part of the annual fee, collected by the University and turned over in a lump sum to the Union, was membership coincident with the whole male student body.

When Hutchins came to the presidency in the summer of 1910, the Pond brothers, Allen B. and Irving K., of Chicago,<sup>3</sup> Michigan alumni, had prepared plans for a new and adequate building, which were published in the *Alumnus* in April and shown at meetings in that and other months of the spring. These brothers were both men of widely recognized professional standing and of unique personality, and, it may be noted, had grown up in a house that stood on the present Union site, next to the Cooley home.

In the years immediately preceding 1910, there had been serious difficulties for the Union in its efforts to secure funds. These grew out of facts related by Shaw in his *Encyclopedic Survey* manuscript:

“The Alumni Association, through a committee of which Judge C. B. Grant was chairman,<sup>4</sup> and which included many other distinguished alumni members, had inaugurated a campaign for a memorial to the students of the University who died in the Civil War and the Spanish War. This committee had already entered upon an active campaign and inevitably confusion arose in the minds of many of the alumni as to whether the Union was to be the memorial proposed, or a separate social center as planned by the Union Committee. The matter was discussed at length in the *Alumnus* and elsewhere, but efforts to unite the two plans proved unavailing. The members of the alumni committee were unable to conceive of the functions of the proposed Union building as they were understood by the officers of the Union, and as a result the two campaigns were carried on simultaneously, with a certain degree of unfortunate rivalry. The Memorial Committee, however, eventually secured sufficient funds, and in 1907, proceeded to build Alumni Memorial Hall, which was completed in 1909 across the street from the Union.”





The Hutchins residence, Monroe Street at Packard Street







So the problem the new President faced was not that of competitive effort. He would be an important factor in raising funds to build the Union, unhampered by a memorial building campaign, except for a few scars here and there. Even these were a bit stimulating for a while to Union supporters; fortunately, they have all been forgotten these many years. Hutchins did not propose to have a repetition of factional rivalry, and at his instance the Regents in July, 1911, formally directed that thereafter no University organization of a general nature might solicit funds for any purpose from the alumni without first having the approval of the Regents and that in applying for such approval any organization must make a full showing of its purposes and of its plan of campaign. This action, still enforced, has caused some heartburnings at times, but by the same token has undoubtedly avoided many schisms.<sup>5</sup> Later in the same meeting of July, 1911, the Board gave the Union project right of way for the succeeding five years, unless an adequate sum for the building and its equipment should be raised sooner. In March, 1914, the Board reaffirmed precedence for the Union "until further notice," and directed that subject to approval of the President and Secretary, solicitors might be "formally designated as representing the University in behalf of the University of Michigan Union." In the following spring approval was given to a limited solicitation by the Student Christian Association for the completion of a building; but this was only after the Union itself, through Dean Bates, had endorsed the project.

On May 12, nine days before this permission to the Christian Association, the Union Building campaign was launched at a mass meeting held in Hill Auditorium, over which Hutchins presided. On the night of October 2, 1915, one hundred and ninety-two meetings were held simultaneously all over the country. At the Regents' meeting of the fifteenth, the President was authorized "to spend as much time as in his judgment his other duties would permit in furtherance of the Michigan Union building campaign." The President did not spare himself. He wrote letters, he traveled all over the country and spoke at meetings of alumni and others; he solicited individual alumni, he left nothing undone that he or others could think of in aid of the project. The response to the campaign seemed to the Union authorities to justify beginning the building, and by the time the war was on us the shell was near enough to completion so that a loan of \$260,000 from the Michigan War Preparedness Board, to be used in place of subscriptions unpaid because of

dislocations of the war, sufficed to put the building in shape for use as barracks for eight hundred members of the student army, while meals were served from the kitchens to 4,200 in the temporary shacks adjoining. Without the Union, Michigan's contribution to the Student Army Training Corps would have been very much less.<sup>6</sup>

Another matter specially close to the President's heart was the establishment of an impeccable graduate school in place of the graduate "department" that for many years had existed within the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He had his own ideas about what it should be. After the Graduate School was set up at Michigan, he made a speech on January 19, 1912, to the New York University of Michigan Club which was thus reported in the *New York Times*: "Many of these graduate schools," he said, "work too hard to get students and too little for results. Some of them are not a credit to the country, and Michigan is not without fault of her own in this respect, but we are working at Ann Arbor to remedy this condition, and we expect soon to have a graduate school in the true sense of the word. There are men in many of the schools who ought to be pushed out into the world to do a man's work instead of hanging around universities. A reorganization of the system is needed, and at Michigan we are trying to accomplish a renaissance. I do not care if we have only thirty students in the school if we only have a real one."

The matter of a "real" graduate school first came before the Regents on February 23, 1911, when he was appointed head of a committee on the subject, the committee to consist, besides himself, of three regents and three members of the Senate. The Senate membership a month later was increased to five. Regent members were Sawyer, Beal, and Hubbard; those from the Senate were ultimately Deans Vaughan and Reed, Professors F. N. Scott, R. M. Wenley, and Alexander Ziwet. On the basis of this committee's report the following December, the Regents set up the Graduate School as a separate entity, though still calling it a Department, and in June, 1912, Professor Karl Eugen Guthe was appointed its first dean. The School began to function with the University year 1912-1913. Dean Guthe lived but little over three years and was succeeded as dean by Professor Alfred H. Lloyd, who for a brief period between the presidencies of Marion L. Burton and Clarence C. Little served the University as Acting President.

Hutchins early took steps resulting in the establishment of two new



professorships. At the February meeting of 1910, he was authorized to recommend a candidate for appointment as Professor of Political Science, and in April of that year Jesse Siddall Reeves was named; his duties began with the year 1910-1911. In May, 1911, by a divided vote and after the proposal had hung fire for more than two years, the Board set up a Department of Fine Arts and to it appointed Herbert Richard Cross as Assistant Professor. This Department became active in 1911-1912. While the Regents were hesitating over fine arts, in March, 1910, they set up a co-ordination of courses for the benefit of students preparing for a career in journalism. Of their co-ordinated courses the first had been established at least ten years earlier by Professor Fred N. Scott. About this time also there was formed a campus organization in which it is doubtful that the President took much interest, except perhaps having a sense of dread of the accidents it might lead to. This was the Aeronautic Association, starting on October 26, 1910, with, according to the *Daily*, "over a hundred enthusiastic charter members and a full quota of officers." This group was frequently in the news columns of the *Daily*, but the *Proceedings* mentions it but twice. In May, 1912, the Regents gave a somewhat grudging and qualified approval to the use of Ferry Field for "a prospective aviation meet." On April 29, 1914, the aviators' club offer of its spherical balloon "Michigan" was accepted with thanks. The Engineering College was placed in charge of the balloon. The club's campus activities seem to have lapsed during the serious business of World War I, but in April, 1919, it was reorganized "by forty former flyers and aeronautical students" and has since continued at least sporadically active, while the Department of Aeronautics of the Engineering College has steadily furnished substantial instruction, both theoretical and practical.

At the May meeting of 1910, there began, under the special sponsorship of Professor William J. Hussey of the Observatory, a series of negotiations that led to several years of co-operation between Michigan and the Argentine University of La Plata and later to similar co-operative efforts with the South African observatory at Bloemfontein. Professor Hussey was accorded various leaves of absence for work in Argentina, where his observations in a double-star survey in the Southern Hemisphere led to a number of publications that added substantially to the reputation the University's Observatory had attained under Brünnow, Watson, Harrington, and Hall. The donations by Robert P. Lamont, of the engineering



Class of 1891, of many thousands of dollars worth of equipment and facilities greatly stimulated this work. Lamont's most outstanding gift of a twenty-seven inch refractor, after the collapse of the arrangement with La Plata due to financial difficulties there, was set up on Naval Hill, within the limits of the city of Bloemfontein, where the Lamont-Hussey Observatory still stands as the "fruition of one man's generosity and another's vision." Hussey did not live to see this. While he was en route to South Africa, the disappointments and tragedies of his life culminated in his instant death at a dinner party in London on October 28, 1926.

The Regents at their meeting of June, 1914, authorized a unique memorial to one of the three young men<sup>7</sup> who had been appointed to the faculty along with Hutchins on June 26, 1872 (note 2, Chapter VI). This was Charles S. Denison, who had had an honorable career in the engineering faculty as head of the work in drawing. One of the problems he had solved was the preservation of the historic diagonal walk when the present West Engineering Building was erected at the corner of South and East University avenues. The tunnel-like archway was of his devising, and the engineering faculty, who had loved the cheerful, rotund little man, proposed that it be named the Denison Arch, with a suitable bronze tablet to commemorate him. The Regents had only approval for the idea.

## XIX

### NEW NAMES AND NEW FACES. MISCELLANY

IN JUNE, 1914, Regent Hubbard, the language purist, ran into certain difficulties for which he sought a remedy through the appointment of a committee—the great American solution for any problem. In preparing his volume entitled *Constitutional and Legislative Acts, Legal Decisions, and By-Laws of the University of Michigan*, Dr. Hubbard was troubled by the long-time confusion in the use of the terms “department,” “school,” and “college,” and by variations in names of buildings, as well as in the practices with respect to capitalization. Whether he had read the criticism of the University on this score in one of the annual reports of President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation or the published usages recommended by the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Universities and not yet adopted by Michigan, is not known. Michigan had the only graduate “department” in the country. In any event, the Regents at his request asked Registrar Arthur G. Hall and Professor Isaac Newton Demmon to prepare and submit a standard guide in these matters. The committee reported at the January, 1915, meeting, and its report was adopted *in toto*.

The principal changes required first, the restriction thereafter of the term “department” to subjects taught in the University, as English, Latin, chemistry; the term “course” was restricted to the subdivision of a subject, as Course 1 in English. The term “college” was restricted to “a part of the university the standard of admission to which is the equivalent of that required by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and which offers instruction of not less than two years’ duration leading to a first degree in arts, letters, or sciences.” Thus, in particular, there was the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the College of Engineering and Architecture, the College of Pharmacy, and the College of Dental Surgery (later this became, through changed entrance requirements, the School of Dentistry). The term “school” was restricted to “a part of the university the standard of admission to which

is the equivalent of two years' work in the college and which offers instruction of not less than two years' duration leading to a technical or professional degree." Thus, there was the Medical School, the Law School, the Graduate School, etc. Fixed names were given to a considerable number of University buildings, and the titles of junior professor and clinical professor were returned to the original form, abandoned in 1889, of associate professor.

The author of this book would have been saved a good many minutes of perplexity had the new nomenclature been adopted before Harry B. Hutchins first enrolled as a student.

Three more regents in addition to those already sketched came to the Board during the Hutchins administration. The first of these in point of time was William A. Comstock, a member of the Literary College Class of 1899. After the death of Regent John Grant, Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris appointed Comstock, his fellow Democrat, but with this mention of the party label all politics vanished. The University never had a better friend in the governor's chair than Ferris or a regent more wholeheartedly devoted to its interests than Comstock. He had been a lumberman and a railroad builder in the northeastern part of the state and had used his wealth generously for the University's benefit in many ways. His winning, good-humored personality and straightforward candor gave him immediate acceptance by his colleagues. His term of office extended only for the remaining months of 1913, beginning with the February meeting, and was too short to permit his leaving any appreciable mark as a regent. Comstock's later political and financial life was full of disappointments. He suffered crippling losses in the great depression. In his term as governor of the state, 1933-1934, the sales tax was adopted as a means of meeting the emergency caused by the abolition of the property tax as a source of state revenue. This made enemies for him; in the early days of its enforcement the shopkeeper in naming his price would often add, "and three cents for the governor." These slurs and several backfiring quips his impish humor had led him into making at the expense of political groups resulted in his party's refusal of a renomination for a second term. In his later years he served for a long period as a member of the nonpartisan Detroit City Council and died while still a member of this body on June 16, 1949, at the age of seventy-one.

Victor M. Gore, of Benton Harbor, a graduate of the Law School in 1882, following a Bachelor of Science degree from Blackburn College,



Illinois, two years earlier, succeeded Regent Comstock. Regent Gore was born in Illinois in 1858. The only public office he had held before coming to the regency was as a member of the convention that framed the state's constitution in 1907. There he was of substantial usefulness through his knowledge of the law and his impressively straightforward, simple expression of his views. He had an unusual gift of crystal-clear, appealing oratory. His colleagues selected him to give the charge to President Burton at the latter's inauguration. His whole life was devoted to his profession. To know Regent Gore was to trust his purposes and his opinions. He was not a large man, but his rugged countenance and piercing eyes made him impressive. One recalls the confidential remark of his devoted daughter-in-law-to-be, "He looks like Abraham Lincoln—only much handsomer!" Regent Gore served two full terms, 1914-1929, and then retired to devote himself wholly to the satisfactions of his law practice at Benton Harbor. His death occurred there on January 15, 1941.

The last of the Regents to be associated with Hutchins during his presidency was James Orin Murfin. Here was a colorful character. Tall, slender, always boyish in appearance, once describing himself as an "Irish Methodist" (though not working very hard in either bracket), impetuous, a hard fighter for what he wanted but surprisingly without rancor if he lost, if he had had eyes in the back and sides of his head the University of Michigan would have been the apple of every one of them. He was elected as Regent Bulkley's successor and served two full terms, 1918-1933. Although defeated for re-election to a third term, when Regent R. Perry Shorts resigned in the spring of 1934 Governor Comstock appointed Murfin to fill out the term, and he served by this appointment from March, 1934, to December 31, 1937. Murfin was a graduate of the Literary College in 1895 and of the Law School in 1896. He at once began practice of law in Detroit. He served one term, 1901-1902, in the state Senate. For a brief period he was a circuit judge in Detroit, but his temperament and the judicial temperament were far from identical, and he resigned in simple ennui. One remembers hearing him recall this experience, with many chuckles, "They said my predecessor thought and thought and never acted, but that I acted and acted and never thought." Murfin could not be otherwise than interested in college athletics, but it was equally true that there was little if anything pertinent to the University that did not enlist his forthright attention. He was so vigorous in all he did and so desirous of having matters move along promptly that his fellow

Regents began to comment good-naturedly on the fact that perusal of their *Proceedings* with the record of movers of motions would lead an uninformed reader to believe that Regent Murfin was the only one present. The Secretary was instructed to record simply that "it was voted." Regent Murfin saw the point, laughed, and acquiesced; he knew as well as they that he could not possibly restrain himself when he was sure what ought to be done. With their differences in temperament, it would be hard for one who had not seen them in action to understand how Hutchins and Murfin could avoid frequent conflict. It never came. Hutchins, like the rest, loved him as he was; and when the University was wallowing in the waves after the death of President Burton and before the appointment of Acting President Lloyd, one recalls Murfin saying, with moist Irish eyes, "I'd give my right hand if old Prexy Hutchins had his strength and vigor again."

The substantial achievements of Regent Murfin for the benefit of the University, added to his winning forthrightness, formed a solid foundation for the citation which accompanied the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the University at Commencement in 1938: "A graduate of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts in 1895, and of the Law School in 1896, whose name and service will be remembered as long as the University endures. The experience which he gained as State Senator, as Circuit Judge, and as a leader of his profession proved of inestimable value to the University during the nineteen years he served as Regent. More particularly, he devoted himself with unstinted labor to solving many difficult problems involved in large bequests, and planning the character of the work to be carried on in accordance with their terms. Memorable, too, are his keen interest in student welfare and his unyielding insistence on the constitutional independence of the Board of Regents in government and educational control. Through his knowledge of legal principles, his broad vision, and prudent counsel he has helped to shape the destinies of this institution and has left upon it the stamp of his constructive thought." Regent Murfin died in Detroit after a long illness borne with typical Murfin courage and cheerfulness, on July 11, 1940.<sup>1</sup>

With recollections of Regent Murfin, one's mind naturally turns to intercollegiate athletics, though he did not take his seat in time to participate as a Regent in the eleven-year storm known as the "Conference question." It cannot be doubted, however, that it focused his interests as an alumnus and as an alumnus member of the Board in Control of



Athletics, where he finally voted for return to the Conference with power vested in the Senate Council to veto actions of the Board in Control. The word "finally" is important in this statement, for he had been a vigorous opponent of what he, like Regent Fletcher and a multitude of others, regarded as "Conference dictation." The objections were to such things as the abolition of professional coaching while Michigan still had a coaching contract with Fielding H. Yost that had yet several years to run, retroactive features as originally proposed that hit Michigan harder than others, the abolition of the training table as Michigan had maintained it, the cutting of intercollegiate football schedules to five games, the reduction of athletic expenses and earnings with the added provision that any surplus, should one accrue, should be devoted to University improvements, which by implication at least were not to be for athletic purposes, and above all the placing of "financial management of athletics entirely within the control of the faculty." Human nature being what it is, many people who admitted to themselves, at least, that intercollegiate athletics was in need of reform, in the old-time expressive phrase "got their backs up," and adopted some such motto as the French had at Verdun. The principle of the matter was pretty much lost in the smoke, and the validities in the din. It was held that the creation of the new Board in Control constituted, automatically, a withdrawal from the Conference.

President Hutchins inherited this squabble. It had been initiated by President Angell, except as the growing dissatisfaction with the situation was its creator, when early in 1906 he called a meeting of the Conference to consider what should be done. The steps taken at the meeting, as has been indicated, served largely to carry more fuel to the fire. In February, 1907, the Regents failed only by a tie vote to pass a resolution providing for withdrawal from the Conference. Michigan meanwhile, except for the training table, was abiding by Conference rules in games played with Conference universities, but was scheduling a considerable number of games in the East and South. The Board in Control and the faculty as a whole were mutually dissatisfied with each other. The Regents were no less dissatisfied and in May, 1910, reorganized the Board in Control, only to reorganize it again in November following. Meanwhile, the Conference was treating the University of Michigan with a surface politeness which only infuriated the more those who, blind to the underlying question of faculty control, were reiterating, "They can't dictate to us!" Michigan had been able to continue games with her old friend Minnesota

in 1909 and 1910. Then the Conference drastically threatened Minnesota with ejection if it continued this relationship "with an institution that had been a Conference member and had withdrawn." Minnesota, in the Northwest, could not afford to lose its Conference membership and played no more with Michigan. In the resounding arguments, this became the "boycott rule" and had a good deal to do with a three-day student vote of 2,324 to 911 against "going back into the fold." This very term "the fold," so suggestive of sheep, was in itself irritating to the more emotional, of whom there came to be many.

But everybody finally was tired, the Conference universities no less than the Michigan campus. The Regents, the faculty, and the Board in Control, through their representatives, in May, 1915, agreed that it would be an improvement if the faculty representatives on the Board, instead of being appointed by the deans were "nominated by the University Senate to the Board of Regents for their approval." It is strange how small a thing will sometimes bring peace to long wars. The Regents approved. The Senate then elected four members, of whom Professor Ralph Aigler was one. He was promptly chosen chairman of the Board, and his abilities, his tact, and his energy caused him to be held in that position until 1943. He found that the Conference now saw its way clear to accept as "guaranteeing faculty control" nothing more than the assurance of the President of the University that Michigan had it. Since the Board in Control must report to the Senate Council and since the Senate Council had power of veto, there could be no questioning the correctness of the President's statement even should a Conference member wish to do so. As of November 20, 1917, Michigan accepted the invitation of the Conference to return to membership. The Conference had already abandoned or time had obliterated everything else that Michigan had ever objected to. Michigan had made only this one substantial concession—and even this, as some thought, was more in words than in essence. There is at least one unreconstructed rebel who still finds some sinful satisfaction in the thought that his University, right or wrong, lasted out the Eleven Years' War.

There has been no effort here to tell all about the "Conference question." The words that got into type or typescript about it would fill many volumes larger than this one—to say nothing of those that were spoken or shouted—and we had no radio then. The outcome affirmed effectively the principle of faculty control in all student affairs and thus had a large



and lasting influence in University administration. Probably the best short history of it was written by Wilfred B. Shaw in the *Alumnus Quarterly Review*, autumn issue of 1947. Through the entire eleven years Shaw was Alumni Secretary and Editor of the *Alumnus*, and he survived, in spite of the fact that he was then, and in memories of those days still is, strongly pro-Conference.

While Hutchins was "interested" in intercollegiate athletics and relished victories won by his school, he rarely attended football games. His son said that at Cornell, in the early days of loose officiating and general athletics laissez faire, he was present at a particularly savage and brutally fought game during which a number of boys received serious injuries and that he never shook off the memories of this horrifying afternoon. He would occasionally attend if the president of the visiting university honored the occasion by coming, but he did not like it and sat in dread, not of defeat but of casualties.

With the far-flung origins of its student body it was natural that Michigan should early have been a stronghold of the cosmopolitan clubs, now almost universal on the larger American campuses.<sup>2</sup> Here this organization was first known as the Corda Fratres, and it was well established in President Angell's time. It enlisted President Hutchins' ardent sympathy. World War I, in which practically all the countries of the world were opposing Germany, gave a fresh impulse to its activities. The *Daily* of December 3, 1916, said: "Over 150 foreign students attended the reception given last night by President Hutchins and the deans in the Barbour Gymnasium," and quoted the President as "being inspired by looking out upon students coming from 33 foreign countries." The dark-skinned foreigners, however, especially those from India, ran into humiliating and irritating troubles now and then due to the prejudices among races.<sup>3</sup>

In 1915 President Wilson appointed Hutchins as the American member of the international commission provided for in the treaty between the United States and Uruguay for the advancement of peace. The duties under this appointment did not turn out to be onerous. A year earlier Governor Ferris had made him a delegate to the American Peace Centenary Conference at Mackinac Island, attended by representatives of this country, Canada, and Newfoundland, to set up a program for the observance of the centenary of the signing of the peace treaty of Ghent. Still earlier, in 1912, he accepted an invitation to an honorary vice-presidency of the China Society of America. In yet another field, he was national

president of his fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, during 1912-1914. In 1914-1915 he was vice-president of the National Association of State Universities. He represented Washtenaw County on the Liberty Loan Committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District. In 1916 he was greatly pleased to be invited back to Wesleyan University, where he had spent a brief period as a student, to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree; it came at a most inconvenient time for him, but he would not miss it. He was for some time chairman of the Committee of Selection of Rhodes Scholars for the state of Michigan.<sup>4</sup>

With the Regents he was disturbed by the relatively small numbers of the faculty who came out for the address and the ceremonies of Commencement Day. Vacant chairs on the platform seemed a discourtesy to the speaker and to the graduating class. In April, 1915, on his recommendation the Regents authorized the rental by the University of one hundred and fifty academic gowns for the free use of faculty members at Commencement. Attendance picked up amazingly, and after a few years, with the individual purchases of academic costumes and with the increase in faculty numbers, the problem of vacant platform seats on this occasion pretty well disappeared.

The difficulty of filling Hill Auditorium platform seats at Commencement was slight as compared with that of keeping out of the Auditorium the wide variety of those who wanted to talk politics or religion. There was general assent to the principle that "politics" should be barred, but on the question of what "politics" is, there was much diversity of opinion often expressed with emotions at considerable heat. The Board of Regents took a firm stand against "politics." One alumnus, who sympathized with this stand, has never forgotten, however, his feeling that the rule had become an absurdity when, in the midst of the national debate over the League of Nations, former President William Howard Taft stood before a great audience in Hill Auditorium and with his historic chuckle and with his hands clasped across his great bulk prefaced his address on the permitted topic of "Capital, Labor, and the Soviet," with the words, "I am just bursting with another subject!" But to some of the Board, Regent Beal above all, the League of Nations was at almost the lowest political level, for it was a child of Woodrow Wilson. The Board of that time never got beyond its pronouncement of April 29, 1914, when on motion of Regent Hubbard, it "resolved that the use of Hill Auditorium for free discussion of all topics is not now necessary nor



expedient." While there has been a widening of the range of subjects thought proper for airing in University buildings, unfortunately it cannot yet be written that everybody is happy with respect to these questions. In the matter of religious meetings the Hutchins administration achieved reasonable peace with the holding, during the winters of 1914-1915 and 1915-1916, of a series each season of six Sunday evening meetings with speakers to be furnished by Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish bodies, though not all of these accepted their invitations to participate. For some cautious reason the Regents provided that collections should not be taken on these occasions. Perhaps it was thought they would thus lose their character as religious meetings.

It is interesting to note that all through this period the Board received frequent reports from the then Director of the Museums, Alexander G. Ruthven. These most commonly chronicled some instance of co-operation with the Museums by interested private citizens. Now and then there came a request, and the record shows none that the Board found unreasonable or declined to grant. These relations presaged the day, more than a decade later, when the Regents made him their choice of all the men in sight as most likely to cope successfully with the duties of the presidency. He was made a professor on May 21, 1915. A little later, in July of the same year, the Regents set their seal of approval on the twelve-year services of Mrs. Myra B. Jordan as Dean of Women by conferring upon her, also, the rank of professor. On September 1, 1915, William Warner Bishop succeeded Theodore Wesley Koch as Librarian of the University, and thus began a twenty-six-year career bringing distinction both to himself and to the Library. He early set up the Rare Book Room and the Extension Service of the Library. In his report filed with the Board on October 19, 1919, he expressed to the President his gratitude for "constant and unwavering support as well as for patient hearing and wise counsel." And in March, 1917, the first step was taken toward the University's possession of the great Clements collection when, on motion of Regent Sawyer, it was "*Resolved*, That the approval of the Board be given Regent Clements in his negotiation, for the University, for the so-called 'Beer Collection of Books and Manuscripts,' and in the event of purchase by him of this collection the University shall have the privilege of adding the same to the University Library at the cost price, or of returning the same to him, in which event he shall pay entirely for the same."

At this stage, it will be inferred, Regent Clements was merely toying with the idea that was to take possession of his soul. But two years later, in September, 1919, he knew where he was going. After "outlining possible additions or adjuncts to the Library Building and the book collections of the University," he "suggested the great desirability of a trip by the Regents to visit eastern libraries, offering to bear personally the expenses of such a trip if the suggested addition to the library did not materialize. It was the opinion of the Regents that the importance of the matter justified the study of the eastern libraries by the entire Board, and that the expenses should be borne by the University. On motion of Regent Murfin [this was before the terse and impersonal "it was voted" record was provided for] the Regents resolved that the entire Board, including the President, except such members as might find it impossible to go, should make the proposed trip and that Professor Van Tyne, of the American History department, the Secretary, and Librarian Bishop should be members of the party."<sup>5</sup> Out of this action and expedition grew the William L. Clements Library of Americana on the University campus.

In April, 1916, the Board gave tentative approval to the Carnegie Foundation's proposal to substitute for its original noncontributory pensions—already clearly seen to be insufficiently endowed—the plan that has grown into the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, which provides life insurance and retirement annuities for many thousands of college teachers. In September, 1919, sixty-eight was fixed as the retirement age for Michigan professors, though it was not to apply to those who had already reached sixty-four. To meet difficulties that arose in adapting the plan to the local scene, the age of sixty-eight was later advanced to seventy. It was to be many years before retiring allowances could be provided for old nonacademic employees, many of whom had long and faithfully carried burdens of University importance. Thought on this subject was never allowed to die out completely, and it has finally achieved its goal.

In November, 1919, Hutchins' desire for recognition of research accomplished by the faculty was gratified by the Regents' vote—though only by a four to two majority—to print at a cost of \$650 a pamphlet listing the original publications of each staff member during the period, 1909-1919. This has since been a biennial practice.

The passage of the Smith-Hughes Act by the federal Congress supplemented by state legislative action provided the institutions of Michigan



with \$30,000 for vocational and industrial education. The fund and operations under it were in the charge of a joint board consisting of the presidents of the Michigan State College, the University, the Normal Schools Board, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The University was to receive not less than \$5,000 the first year, and with this money available, Dr. George Edward Myers was appointed Professor of Industrial Education, the purpose being the development of teachers in manual training to serve in the secondary schools. This work has continued successfully, and with enlarged resources, to the present, though Professor Myers retired for age in 1942.

An interesting and, to many students, useful feature of the decade was the establishment of a new kind of combined course similar to those on the campus by which students were able to earn college and professional degrees with the saving of a year's time. The idea was to extend the privilege to most of the colleges of the state and to some outside the state. These courses were not only helpful to the individuals pursuing them, but they stimulated good understanding and pleasant relationships between the colleges and the University. There was much discussion of a union between the Medical School of the University and the Detroit College of Medicine, but it ended where it began—in talk. Homemaking and home economics courses were persistently desired by many, but it was felt by University authorities that to set them up would be a duplication of work already carried on in East Lansing. There arose in these days, too, the demand for development of the courses in education which ultimately beat down all opposition from people who felt that the normal colleges provided all that was needed and from the ultraconservatives who maintained that teachers are born, not made, until after Hutchins' time and after the abandonment of various makeshifts in teacher training, the School of Education came to stand alongside the other schools and colleges with its own faculty, its own building, and its model schools of various grades.

There is a considerable list of matters that can at least serve to show upon what small things a university president is called to labor. Some of these may, so to speak, be "catalogued" here. Tiring of the pale yellow and light blue colors that suggested weakness rather than strength, the Regents approved Professor Warren P. Lombard's recommendation of stronger shades and directed that samples be wrapped in lead foil and filed with the official exhibits of the Regents' meeting of April 25, 1912.

Colors having been decided on, the President and Secretary jointly were given the responsibility of deciding the kind and color of wafer to be used in affixing the ribbons to diplomas. They ponderously ground out a decision that stands to this day.

There was another matter on which these two were compelled to spend literally many hours—and the warmer the summer the more hours. Many of the campus offices were like ovens on summer afternoons, but there was not money enough in sight to buy the awnings and electric fans asked for, to say nothing of those that would be asked for once a precedent had been established. The President almost always retreated into the “story of Brigham Young’s rattle.” This well-known citizen, he said, had once yielded to the persuasions of one wife and had bought her child a rattle. “Then,” the President would solemnly conclude, “he ended by having to buy a carload.” Yet to this day, the awning-fan question continues to rear its disturbing head.

Yet modernism was getting a foothold. A motion picture machine was authorized for the Natural Science Building in 1915, and a dictating machine was provided for the President and one for the Secretary two years later. Even the purchase of a motor truck for Buildings and Grounds was voted, though horses continued to be the most generally used motive power. A campus guide book was provided, and in January, 1914, the University Band received its first financial assistance—\$25 each for thirty members, provided they all remained and played as might be desired throughout the week of Commencement. Another new departure was the voting of authority to the President to send one delegate at University expense to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This was in 1913, and the next year the Budget Committee was requested to include “a reasonable sum” to be administered by the President in providing the expenses of faculty members in attendance upon their scientific or other professional meetings. A year later the University made what is believed to be its first contribution to the work of a scholarly society when the sum of \$100 was voted to the American School for Oriental Research in Jerusalem, and the grant was renewed in 1916.

In February, 1912, a marking and grading system was introduced in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, replacing the old “passed, conditioned, or not passed” routine. With its accompanying scheme of honor points and with many developments, the system has





The Family

President and Mrs. Hutchins, and (right to left) Miss Crocker, Harry C. Hutchins, Georgina May Hutchins and Louise Adams Hutchins





spread to all the other schools and colleges of the University. Then in June of the same year requirements for admission directly from preparatory schools were stepped up from a minimum of thirteen and one-half "units" to fifteen.<sup>6</sup>

The story of the campus in the early days of the Hutchins presidency should have at least a mention of a man who was easily the most influential student of his time. This was Captain Inman Sealby, '137. Sealby was in command of the steamship "Republic" when she was rammed and sunk by the "Florida" off the New England coast in January of 1909. This disaster was the first in the long annals of the sea in which radio served to bring help promptly, with the result that no lives were lost. One remembers Captain Sealby saying that he had spent many lonely hours on the bridge of the various ships which he had commanded with nothing to do but practice holding his breath for the longest possible time; he said he had reached an ultimate of four minutes and that he needed every second the night the "Republic" sucked him down. While his license was under suspension during the maritime investigation, he came to Michigan and enrolled in the Law School as one of those special students for whom this type of enrollment was fully justified. He had been born in England in 1862, but had come to Vineland, New Jersey, at the age of eleven, with his father's family. Already, on enrollment in the Law School in 1909, a mature man of forty-seven, his charming personality made him a favorite in faculty homes, while his release from the responsibilities of sea command seemed to uncork a boyishness that made him immensely popular with the students by reason of not only the romance of his career but also his innate modesty. He was twice elected by his fellows to the Student Council and served as president his final year. He was also a student member of the Board in Control of Student Publications. Behind his cheerful façade he felt the responsibility of this student willingness to follow his lead. College faculties might well pray for student bellwethers like Inman Sealby, but rarely could such prayers be answered. After receiving his degree he practiced admiralty law in San Francisco, but ultimately the wartime sea called him back, and he served as a captain on transport duty. Later, from 1925-1930, he was a member of the United States Shipping Board. He died in Philadelphia on December 4, 1942, and is buried at Vineland, New Jersey. His portrait is in the Founders' Room of the Michigan Union.

The most glamorous feature of Hutchins' early years as President was the celebration at Commencement, 1912, of what was then regarded as the University's seventy-fifth anniversary. There was all the usual pageantry. Hill Auditorium was not finished, and in lieu of any other place to house the ceremonies the University rented an enormous tent, which was set up in the space that then existed between the Chemical Laboratory and the Waterman Gymnasium.<sup>7</sup> An audience of five thousand people was easily accommodated. There were many addresses, much music, processions whenever the crowd was to be moved, one luncheon in the gymnasium, and another on the main floor of the Library, and the conferring of many honorary degrees. These college ceremonial celebrations are much alike wherever you find them, but this was one of the best.

With this event one may well close this "Miscellany" of the Hutchins administration.



## XX

### PHYSICAL PLANT AND OTHER RESOURCES

THERE ARE SEVERAL FEATURES of the Hutchins administration that are hard to keep separate. For example, the organization of the alumni and the development of alumni interest in the University had their effects upon the increase of trust funds and the provision of new lands, buildings, and equipment. The growth of interest in the University through the expansion of extension work, including the service rendered by the University Hospital, made it easier to persuade the state legislature to increase its appropriations for the University for special purposes and operating costs through increase in the mill tax, which continued to be the institution's main source of support. Gifts by alumni stimulated similar donations of public-spirited citizens who were never enrolled in the University. It is with some difficulty, therefore, that one endeavors to write of these subjects separately; there is bound to be some overlapping.

From August, 1909, through April 21, 1920, the University acquired 114 different parcels of land by purchase, gift, and condemnation. These had a total value of \$467,843.56 measured by purchase prices or appraisals. The purposes for which these additional lands were acquired or ultimately used included: the University Arboretum, thirty acres; a boat-house site up the Huron River; the Botanical Gardens on Packard Street, twenty acres; and a lot in Forest Hill cemetery for use in case of death of students from distant lands whose bodies it was not feasible to return to their homes. Several such sojourners in a far country now have their last resting places in this University plot. Other land was secured for the coal storage basin next to the power plant, for the plant itself, and for the right of way for the sidetrack leading up the steep grade from the New York Central Railroad. The late Horace G. Prettyman, '85, well known to generations of Michigan students as a provider of good food at his boardinghouse known as "Pret's," sold the University part of the site for the Dental Building. The Contagious Disease Hospital provided under

a joint arrangement with the city of Ann Arbor required the purchase of six parcels; provision of the site of the University Hospital was a much larger matter and comprised twenty different pieces of land, including the quitclaiming by the city of Ann Arbor of the north end of Observatory Street, commonly known as "Corkscrew Hill" by the coasting parties that chiefly used it. Lots on South State Street for forestry experimentation were bought, as well as another lot in what old students will best know as the "Cat Hole," as the site of the University Laundry. The laundry is the largest in the city; and ardent partisans of the University have been known to boast that the sidetrack leading to it and to the storehouse and power plant while not so long as the New York Central is just as wide. The site for the Hill Auditorium, costing \$20,100 in addition to the "Old Winchell Property" already owned, has previously been mentioned. The storehouse building itself required three lots as its site. Additions to the Biological Station, then also used as the Surveying Camp, were purchased to the extent of more than 1,700 acres, while on the western outskirts of Ann Arbor the Eber White Woods, a tract of about eighteen acres having a wide diversity of virgin woods, was bought for the School of Forestry and Conservation. This tract has since been transferred to the Ann Arbor Board of Education. Mr. William W. Cook, whose name will figure later in the list of the University's most generous donors, bought and presented, in addition to the site for the Martha Cook Building, the site of the present University Museums. This latter gift was intended by him, when he bought it, as the location of one of the buildings which he later provided. Changing his mind, he handed over this land to the University for such use as it chose to make of it. The purchase from Bishop Edward D. Kelly of between five and six acres, originally intended for Observatory expansion, came to serve as part of the University Hospital site and grounds. Further gifts included several from student and alumni organizations. The Michigan Union site was deeded by the Union. Slightly less than half of Palmer Field was given by the Women's League; this society was able to make this donation as the result of a gift made as already mentioned, by former Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of the Class of 1849. The Mosher-Jordan Halls site came in part from the Women's League; the then Alumnae House site from a group of alumnae; and the Helen Newberry Residence site from the Student Christian Association, which had in turn received it as a gift from the Newberry estate. Land which in times to come was destined to be the



site of Stockwell Hall was bought at a cost of \$13,500. Eleven other pieces of land were purchased in Ann Arbor at scattered locations and for various purposes.

New buildings provided during the period included an Eye and Ear Ward, close to but separate from the old University Hospital. When the present Hospital was built, providing quarters for the eye and ear clinics, the building that had housed them became a maternity hospital for many years. It had at least one desirable feature as a hospital—it was fireproof. Hill Auditorium, as has been stated, was completed and dedicated in 1914. This was a period of considerable building (for those days). In 1914, besides the Martha Cook Building, marking the beginning of the University's system of residence halls, the Contagious Disease Hospital was opened, and the first storehouse and shops building was put up to serve the University's centralized purchasing system and the work of the Buildings and Grounds Department in repairing and maintaining the institutional buildings. The following year came three more major buildings: Helen Newberry Residence, the central heating, power, and lighting plant, and the Natural Science Building, in securing the appropriation for which Representative William Nank had been so enthusiastic.<sup>1</sup>

The Power Plant, in its location to the north of the campus, was the embodiment of what was believed to be a look into the future. This view was that the expansion of the University was to be to the north and east toward the projected great hospital and the hills overlooking the Huron Valley. Expansion has indeed gone in that direction, but not that way only. No one then could imagine the solid blocks to the south and west of the old campus over which the University would have to spread to house its increasing numbers of students with their developing needs. Fortunately, the plant has proved adequate, with additional boilers and tunnels from time to time, to meet the demands upon it. Its location near the Observatory caused great uneasiness within the faculty of the Department of Astronomy. It probably worked to the disadvantage of the Observatory, but was only one of the developments contributing thereto. The growing weight and speed of the railroad trains in the valley below, the increasing illumination of the sky by the outdoor lights of the city of Ann Arbor, and finally the erection immediately across the street of the spreading, towering University Hospital—none of these could be said to be an aid to the study of astronomy. Since those days the dream of a new observatory far from disturbing light, smoke, and vibration

has come true. On a lofty ridge running through the Stinchfield Woods northwest of the village of Dexter, a new observatory is just being completed as this book is written.

The Natural Science Building was of a peculiar interest as its plans developed. The interior was designed on a so-called unit basis. Then when the first bids somewhat overran the available funds, the resourceful architect, Albert Kahn, solved the problem by merely reducing the unit size a few inches each way, with the result of such a reduction in the cubic contents of the building as a whole that its cost came within the appropriation.

In 1916 the Waterman Gymnasium was considerably enlarged by extension to the west, with resultant increase of about one-third in the main floor space and corresponding lengthening of the running track. Next year the laundry was built.

In 1918 the old General Library Building, whose twin towers had been a campus landmark since 1883, was torn down except for the fireproof stacks that could be worked into the design of the new building. The towers of the old building, with their clock and chimes, had a strong hold on the emotions of many generations of students, and only with reluctance did the Regents reach the conclusion that this unique campus building must disappear.<sup>2</sup> The legislature of 1915 made an appropriation of \$350,000 for a new building that should relieve the University's book collections from the danger of fire and should also furnish space in which these books, then piled in every conceivable corner of floors as well as shelves could be made available for use. But it is extremely doubtful that the legislature would have made this appropriation, had it not been for their confidence in President Hutchins. Word came down from Lansing in the closing days of the session that the library bill was dead and in the opinion of its genuine friends could not be revived. The President asked to be heard once more, and apparently the committee felt that since they were going to let the bill die anyway, it "would look better" if he were allowed to have his final say. He went up to Lansing and appeared before the committee that night, with the result that they reconsidered, reported the bill out, and it passed. One still remembers Dean John R. Effinger's coming into the office next morning and "with tears in his voice" exclaiming, "Isn't he the old war horse!" Thus the University secured the great library building that went up in 1918. Its design was principally the joint work of Librarian W. W. Bishop and architect Albert Kahn. It has be-



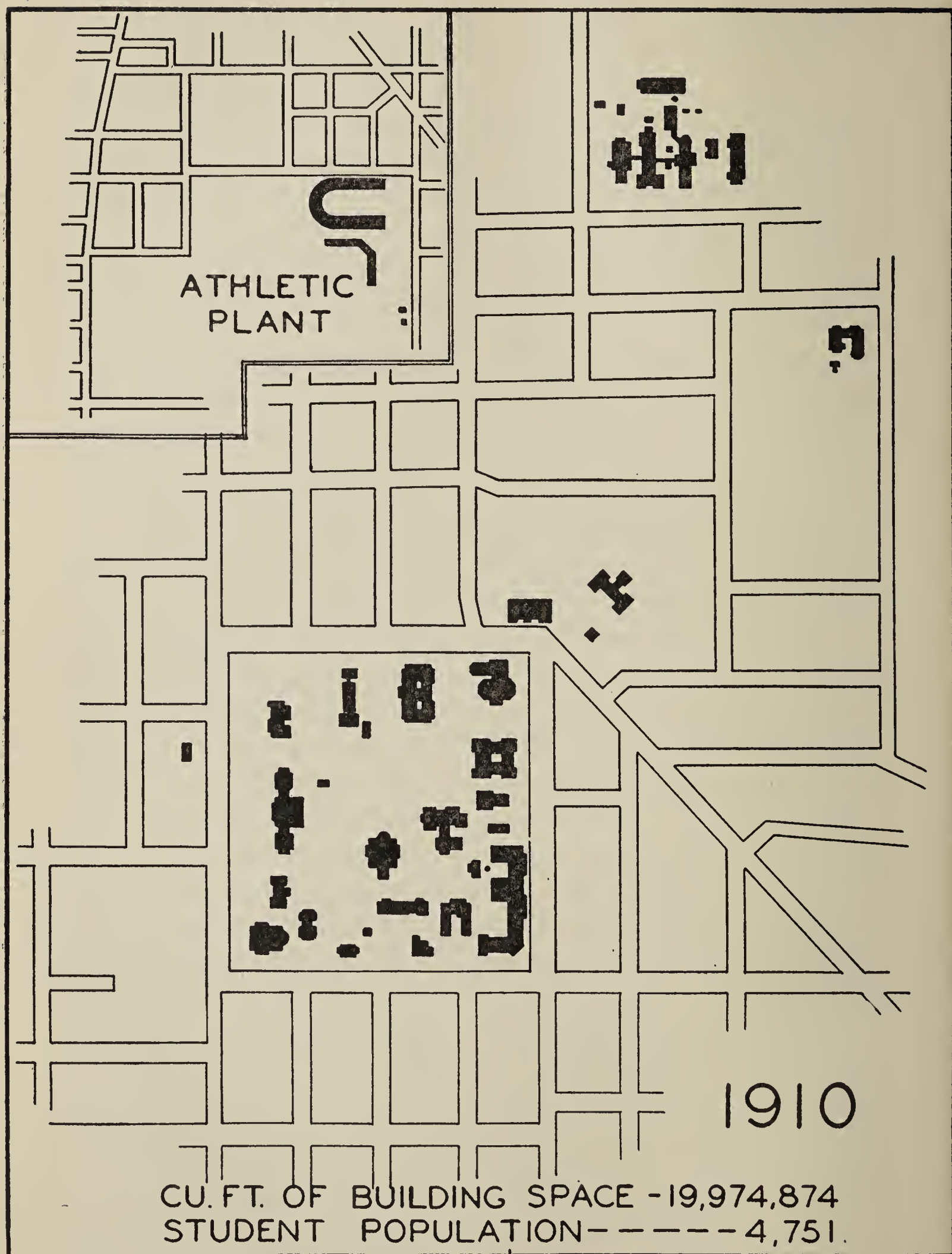
come too small now, but for thirty years it has been the envy of many working university librarians who came to Ann Arbor to see it.

In 1919-1920, former Regent Levi L. Barbour built and furnished the Betsy Barbour House as a memorial to his mother. This was the third spacious dormitory for women. Alumnae House, later known as Mary Markley House, was a smaller fourth. When Forest Avenue was cut through from Washtenaw Avenue to North University Avenue,<sup>3</sup> the original Alumnae House had to be torn down to make room for the street, and the residence hall was merely transferred next door to the northwest where until very recently, it continued to function in what is still thought of by survivors from an earlier day as the "Old Judge Harriman House."<sup>4</sup> Judge Harriman's son, Karl Edwin, had been a lively member of the Class of 1898, prominent in University fiction writing and dramatics. Later, he became an editor of Bok publications in Philadelphia, and he wrote the first book of Michigan stories, *Ann Arbor Tales*. The old brick house bequeathed two generations of traditions to its student occupants.

The deed to the Michigan Union property was tendered to and accepted by the Regents at their meeting of March 26, 1920.

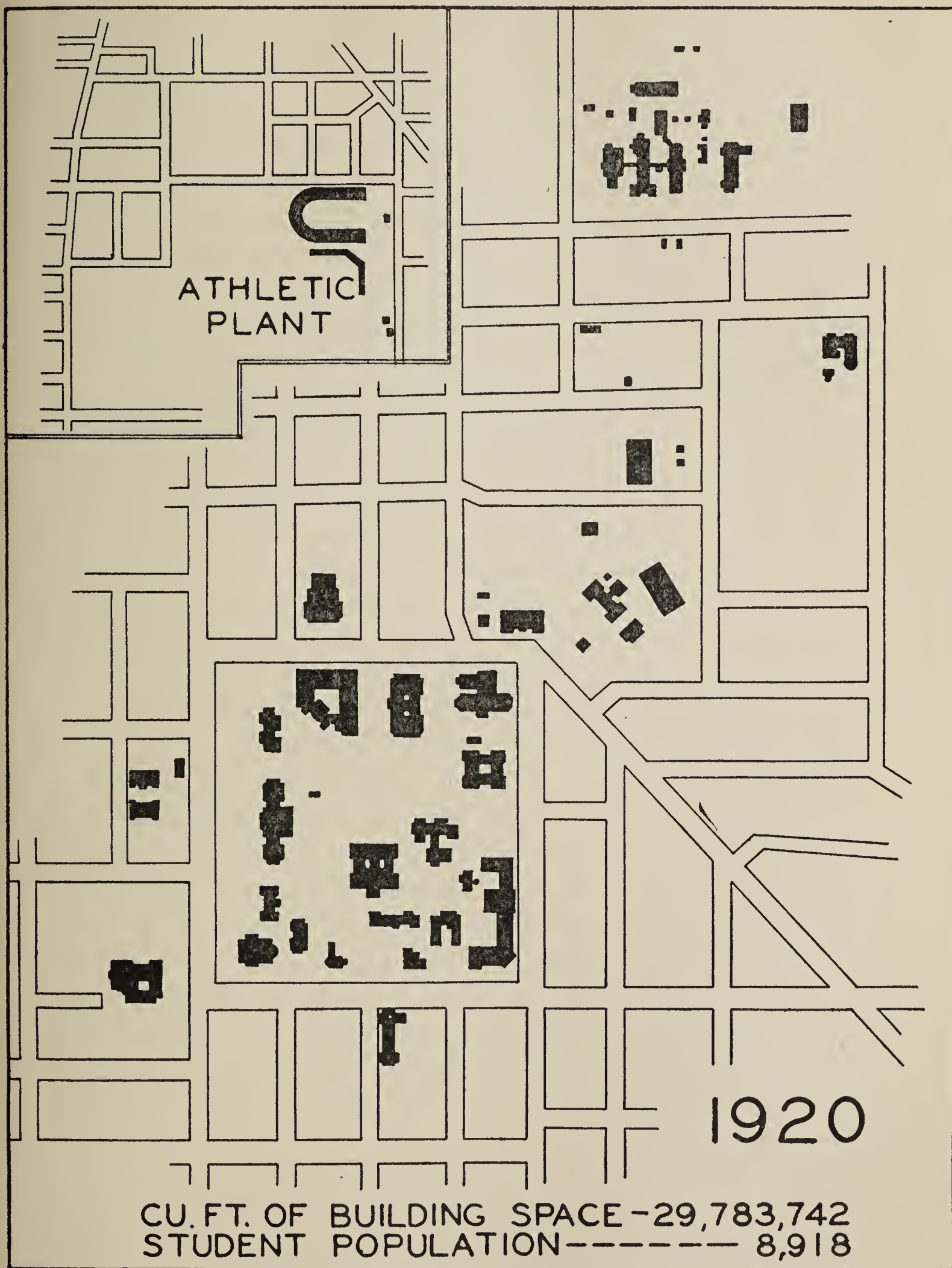
The expansion of the University's physical plant from 1910 to 1920, during the Hutchins administration, is shown in the two accompanying charts. It amounted to a net space increase of approximately 50 per cent. Both charts include the Eye and Ear Ward erected in 1909. A few structures disappeared, thus reducing the net total increase. These included the "hideous addition" to the old original Medical Building, so characterized by Hutchins in his recollections presented to the Catholeps.<sup>5</sup> This burned in the summer of 1911—with few regrets except from the hard-working firemen. The "first contagious ward and first laundry," not serving coincidentally in these two capacities, was razed in 1914, and in the following year two old houses east of the present Dental Building likewise disappeared. In 1919 an old wooden building, originally part of the Hospital on the campus that had been removed bodily to East University Avenue north of the West Engineering Building and turned over to the Department of Surveying, was torn down before it should anticipate this fate and fall down of its own accord. The space lost when the old General Library Building was razed further reduced the net gain.

During the eleven-year period the University received a multitude—as they seemed then to eyes unaccustomed to such things—of gifts constituting accessions to its equipment. The most sizable items, however,



University of Michigan campus buildings in 1910





University of Michigan campus buildings in 1920

consisted of the furnishings of the new residence halls for women and of the Michigan Union. The donors of these buildings turned them over to the University fully equipped. In 1934 Wilfred B. Shaw prepared and the University published a fifty-two page report under the self-explanatory title, *Support of the University of Michigan from Sources Other than Public Funds or Student Fees*, which is as nearly a complete record as painstaking and expert work could produce. These accessions of equipment, classified by the divisions of the University for whose particular benefits they were presented—laboratories, libraries, museums—cannot be listed here even for the Hutchins period; those interested are referred to the Shaw report. But the report also records gifts of funds for increasing the usefulness of the University. Some of the gifts, especially those constituting the advance guard of the University's present resources for student aid, should be noted. One recalls the pleasure and the publicity that had greeted the first fellowship "established" in the University when in 1889 Mrs. Elisha Jones, widow of the beloved "Short" Jones (as distinguished from a much taller colleague of the same surname), advised the Regents that she would provide a stipend of \$300 annually for the student who should be awarded the Elisha Jones Fellowship in Latin. At last the University of Michigan had a fellowship to bestow. But unhappily the good widow was financially unable to continue her payments for more than a few years, and the Jones Fellowship lapsed.

When Hutchins became President, the University had a total of fourteen student aid funds, fellowships, scholarships, and loans. The largest of these, with a principal of about \$34,000, was restricted to members of a certain family. The next in size, about \$11,000, was restricted to women. There were three of between \$9,000 and \$10,000: the Class of 1894 Scholarship Fund, the George S. Morris Alumni Loan Fund, and the Alice Freeman Palmer Scholarship Loan Fund, restricted to women. Four of the fourteen were backed by less than \$600 each, and one of these had less than \$50. The only fellowship in the proper sense possessed by the institution was the Whittier Fellowship in Botany, with a permanent endowment of \$4,000.

In the eleven years while Hutchins was President these resources increased to a degree amazing for those times, and still provocative of sincere respect. Shaw lists twenty-six loan funds, to a total of \$73,629.99.<sup>6</sup> The largest of these, \$14,330.56, restricted to engineers, came from the late John F. Dodge, a Detroit automobile manufacturer who never saw the



inside of a college or university. Four permanent fellowships were endowed, to a total of \$48,098.04. There were seven "scholarship-loan" funds, totaling \$22,971.34, to be administered in accordance with varying terms provided by their donors. There was a single "emergency" fund, amounting to \$556.15. Emergencies seemingly were not much feared. There were eight scholarships set up, to a total of \$27,764.07, plus—and it is a big "plus"—the Levi Barbour Scholarships for Oriental Women, for which Mr. Barbour set up a fund ultimately amounting to \$635,318.20.<sup>7</sup> The total of the forty-seven funds thus provided for student aid during the Hutchins administration was \$808,337.79. In addition, the President's classmate Richard Hudson, who died in 1915, had bequeathed the University \$92,000 for the permanent establishment of a professorship in history, which the Regents appropriately named for the donor.

## XXI

### STATE AND LEGISLATURE. MILL TAX

ONE FALL DAY President Hutchins and his classmate Professor Hudson,<sup>1</sup> on one of the country walks in which they delighted, were passing a field in which a farmer was plowing. The President remarked that plowing was one kind of farm work that he had enjoyed—that there was something about running a straight furrow of turned-up, brown earth that gave him satisfaction. Hudson intimated that he might have enjoyed it once but that he would not now—to say nothing of running a straight furrow. The President countered with an offer to show him how, if the farmer would consent. So the two well-dressed gentlemen climbed the fence, walked across the field, and put the question to the plowman who, it turned out, was not at all averse to getting a brief rest for his arms and back—he doubtless had a certain curiosity, also, to see what this dignified town gentleman would do. The furrow was run straight across the field with a skill that satisfied the farmer, the professor, and, especially, the President himself. This little incident is illustrative of Hutchins' lifelong desire and ability to prepare the soil for any crop he sought to raise. His productive relations with the people of Michigan and their legislature did not just happen. He was always cultivating the field.

It has been seen in the letter he wrote to President Angell during the first acting presidency how he established the first small extension program ever undertaken by the University.<sup>2</sup>

This did not long outlast his year's occupancy of the presidential chair. But in February, 1910, when he had been in his second acting presidency four months and nine days, the Board voted \$7,000 under the title: "An Appropriation for Increasing the Usefulness of the University." This was principally to be used for informing and educating the alumni within the state of Michigan, but it soon came to be used for various kinds of extension activities among other citizens of the state. There will be more to say about this first definite step in dealing with the organization of



the alumni. The immediate present is more concerned with what is commonly thought of as "University extension" than with the awakening and stimulating of University interests among the alumni.

Almost immediately a group known as the "Steam Engineers of Detroit," with a membership of more than fourteen hundred, addressed a letter to Regent Codd asking that the University provide courses of instruction for their members. This would appear to have been an ideal spot for University extension to begin to function on a practical basis. But to grant the petition of this group would be a commitment; having said *A* the University would soon have to say *B* and *C*—and so on to others, or stand convicted of favoritism; it had approved "University extension" but how far was extension to extend? As yet no one knew. Being human, the Regents felt it was a time for "going slow." They adopted favorable resolutions about the steam engineers and their project. Thereafter, for many meetings the idea was discussed in all its implications—and referred from Regents to deans to committees. So starts a new idea in a cautious world.

Then in March, 1911, on motion of Regent Codd the Board directed the Budget Committee to include in the coming year's budget an appropriation of \$10,000. The following month the Executive Committee was directed to "formulate a plan of action, for adoption by this Board, for the establishment of a system of University extension work, so that the members of the faculties of the University may become available to the people of the state for service at farmers' institutes, educational and lecture associations, literary and other clubs or organizations, or other bodies intending to organize, for the advancement of education, and for the service of municipalities." In the following October, the plan was submitted to the Board and approved without change. It provided, essentially, for three hundred lectures or talks a year, with a fee of \$20 to each speaker, and estimated average expenses for travel of not to exceed \$10. The organization under whose auspices the lecture was given was asked to bear only the local expenses. The selection of speakers and subjects was placed under the authority of the President and deans and was to center in the President. The plan met with favorable response all over the state from the first, and there were calls for more speakers than could be furnished.<sup>3</sup> But the movement never really gathered speed until in June, 1912, Dr. William D. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Physics, was appointed its part-time director for 1912-1913, "with salary of \$200,"

for the additional duties. Never did Michigan get more for \$200 than was delivered by this energetic, understanding born teacher and organizer who could never forget how his own education had been achieved with so many difficulties and delays. At the end of the year when he presented his first report, the Regents were so well pleased that they accepted it "with a special vote of appreciation [to him] and to the other members of the faculty participating. . . ."

In October, 1913, some 270 Detroit residents, almost all of them teachers, petitioned for the establishment of extension courses for credit, and when the request was granted, 235 actually enrolled and paid the annual fee of \$12 for courses equivalent to four hours of University credit. The Detroit classes were presented by top men—Professors Wenley, Frayer, and Rankin. The rapid growth of the extension work appeared when, nearing the close of his second year as part-time director, Henderson asked for and received an appropriation to cover the publication and circulation of a bulletin dealing with the University's extension activities in the following fields: University Extension Lecture Service, Library Extension Service, Department of Education Public Service, Museum Extension Service for Schools, Municipal Reference Bureau, Architecture and Civic Improvement, Landscape Design and Civic Improvement, Forestry Extension Service, Engineering Extension Service, and Public Health Service.

Early in 1915-1916 the credit courses were extended to Grand Rapids and Battle Creek, and later in the same year an appropriation of \$1,000 was made for establishing in the Library means for furnishing data to state debating societies and like organizations. The Regents set up one of their standing committees to foster extension activities. In July, 1918, representative Detroit citizens joined in recommending wide additions to the work already offered in Detroit, in the specific fields of academic culture, industrial management, and business administration with, also, courses specially designed for municipal employees and the various social service agencies. Building space<sup>4</sup> and co-operation in general would be given by the city. Courses were to be strictly of University grade. The Regents approved the proposal.

By March, 1919, after seven years of activity, the Extension Service had grown to the point where a full-time director was obviously needed. The position was created, and to it Professor Henderson was appointed. He was the ideal man in a necessary place, and he stayed in the place till



he reached the retiring age of seventy early in 1937. With very few exceptions he had visited every town, city, and village in Michigan, and he had mutually beneficial relationships without number with the business, farm, school, and religious organizations of the state. Tirelessly he raised one of the most flourishing and useful departments of the University—and President Hutchins had found Henderson.

It cannot be doubted that these opportunities to know their University at firsthand were a great aid in securing from the legislature the funds needed by the institution for its work in Ann Arbor. But the President desired that nothing should be left to chance, and before the legislative session of 1911 the Regents promptly approved his proposal to issue a small pamphlet explanatory of the problems the University faced. The President and the Secretary prepared the "copy," and the former personally wrote much of it and edited all of it. Ten thousand copies were printed, but a search thirty-eight years later brought to light only two survivors of the twenty-three-page booklet. It had, indeed, been well circulated. The outside front cover presented the title and four paragraphs, as follows:

#### A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In its requests to the Legislature of 1911, the University is not seeking to expand—not to add new work—but simply to hold its own.

The Regents would not take this time to ask a special appropriation if the preservation and protection of University property and the very life of the work in pure science did not demand immediate action.

The question to-day is not, "Shall Michigan continue, as in the past, to lead the states in public education?" but "Shall Michigan keep up?"

If Michigan is hereafter to give her boys and girls opportunities measurably equal to those of states about us, the state must awaken to the fact that reasonably equal support must be given to the University, and without further delay.

On the inside front cover there appeared:

These facts are presented for the information of the people of Michigan and their representatives in the Legislature.

The figures relating to other universities were furnished by the executive or business officers of those institutions.

The third page presented this table of contents:

	PAGE
Importance of Public Education.....	4
Place of a University in Public Education.....	5
Comparisons of State Universities as to:	
Incomes .....	6-7
Cost per student, to the State.....	8
Cost per student, to University.....	9-10
Students per Teacher.....	10
Requests to Legislatures of 1911.....	11
Fees .....	12-13
The "Non-Resident Fees" Question.....	12
The Specific Necessities of the University and Why	
A Power, Heating, Lighting, and Fire Protection Plant...	16
A Storehouse, Shops, etc.....	20
A Science Hall.....	21

The Regents caused the pamphlet to have wide circulation. Not only were members of the legislature provided with copies, but they were by specific direction sent "with a letter from the President, to alumni and other citizens of the state, under letter postage, at an estimated cost of \$350, the same to be charged to the appropriation in the budget for 'Extending the Usefulness of the University.'" It cannot be doubted that this little booklet in fact did extend the usefulness of the University; a good many people got from it their initial firsthand knowledge of the University's problems and of the significance of these problems to the community.

It may seem that this has dwelt all too long on the President's new venture in taking his case to the people. But it was an innovation—nothing like it had ever been done before. It broached for the first time the fact that the mill tax of honorable and ancient service could no longer carry the load of necessary new buildings as well as operating costs. It did not side-step the question of the fees most properly to be paid by students coming from other states; everybody was interested in this question, and it gave rise to the most frequent criticism leveled at the institution. The correspondence that came back in considerable quantity from those to whom it was mailed showed that it had awakened many avowed and many hitherto unknown friends. It is worth dwelling on in some detail, because (1) it was new and (2) it worked. The results were so manifest that publications with similar purpose were prepared during



each of the succeeding legislative years in the Hutchins administration—1913, 1915, 1917, and 1919.

As an illustration of the way President Hutchins addressed the people of his state on the importance of public education, the opening lines of the 1911 legislative pamphlet read thus, under the subheading, "The Public Schools the Strength of the State": "The public schools of the Middle West have reached a state of development decidedly superior on the whole to those of the East. In the East the private schools have enrolled the children of a large percentage of the more well-to-do families. Thus a very influential section of the community loses interest in the public schools, which suffer in consequence. Moreover, there is no surer way to bequeath to the future, snobbery and demagogism and all sorts of class misunderstandings and hatreds, than to separate the youth of today, during their impressionable years, on the basis of the financial ability of their parents. In the Middle West the public schools—from primary to University—have been the schools of *all the people*. The people have guaranteed an education to every boy and girl who will take it—*not only an education in books, but in the democracy which is the foundation of our national life*. In the history of public education, up to the present time, no state has on the whole stood out so prominently as the state of Michigan."

Then he quoted the president of Yale on the advantages to the student of being a member of a nation-wide, cosmopolitan student body, with criticisms of the relative disadvantages of state universities on this score. Hutchins commented on this: "Michigan is the one state whose University has up to the present time given its students the advantages of this broad national character. Take away this characteristic and there is lost to the University and the state the one great fact in which Michigan is still unqualifiedly and admittedly pre-eminent among the state universities." <sup>5</sup>

Under the heading "Primary Schools Best Where Colleges and Universities Are Best," he said: "It is significant that in the states having the most complete systems of public schools including universities, are found in general the *best component parts*—that is, primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, etc. . . . Good schools must continually be getting enthusiasm, methods, and inspiration from 'higher up' or they retrograde. The grammar school needs the high school, the high school must in many respects get its inspiration and new ideas, like its teachers, from the col-

leges, colleges from universities, and universities must have their own research workers to discover new truth and lead the advance. . . . The fact cannot be disputed that in those states or countries where *higher education* has been most fostered and encouraged, the general state of the primary, grammar, and high schools is the best, and the intelligence and advancement of the people in general is of the highest order."

He discussed the subject of the "nonresident student" on which he said in part, after quoting figures to sustain his view: "In brief, it can be demonstrated to any business man who is familiar with the economies which arise through large production, that if the state of Michigan is to maintain a university of high standard for its sons and daughters, it can do so more economically by admitting foreign students as now." The word "foreign" includes, and principally, students from other states as well as aliens. He concluded his inquiry into the nonresident student problem thus, all in heavy type: "We submit that it is against logic, against economy, against the spirit of comity between states, against the advantages of that breadth of view and wide knowledge of our country and its people recognized by every society or organization which holds a national meeting or convention; it is against the principles of good business and against the whole spirit of the time to take any step by which the Michigan boy or girl who wishes to get a higher education within the state, is limited to a local University. The University which has contributed to the present Congress twice as many men as any other university, has within itself elements of national strength which should be preserved for the coming generations of the youth of this state, if for no other reason."

That is the way Hutchins talked to the people of his state, whether orally or on paper.

Of the three buildings asked for in 1911 the University received but one—the power plant. Nevertheless, the friendly atmosphere developed was to contribute to larger returns in later years.

The 1913 *Address to the Legislature and the People of Michigan* presented the single request for a new building for the natural sciences. The legislature voted \$375,000 for it. The bulletin discussed again the costs to the state arising from the University, and also again the nonresident student. Obviously, these must both be perennial subjects of inquiry. Then in five pages under the caption, "What the University is Doing for the Direct Benefit of the People of the State," Hutchins set



forth the work of the University Hospitals, pointing out that every county of the state was represented among the 8,791 patients treated in the last year for which statistics were available. He presented the services of the Pasteur Institute,<sup>6</sup> the dental clinics, various laboratories, including especially those of the Engineering College, and the extension activities already listed earlier in this chapter. He estimated that over eighty thousand people were directly served in the last full year, "with the normal appliances and equipment of the institution." It had had no special appropriation for its extension activities.

In 1915 the University made requests for a new library building and a building to house a model training school for teachers. The bulletin of information to the legislature and to the citizens in general was prefaced by this statement: "In reaching conclusions in regard to requests for appropriations for the University, the Regents have exercised their best judgment after a very careful survey of the entire situation. They give herein the reasons for their requests. The University belongs to the people of the state. The Legislators, the representatives of the people, should be informed of the needs of the institution. Knowing the needs, they have the responsibility." Following the requests were renewed discussions of the nonresident student and the economy with which the University pursued its way, and also extension of former remarks about direct service to the state elsewhere than in Ann Arbor. Early in the session, the outlook was reasonably good for the library appropriation; the model school seemed doomed from the start. But as the legislative months rolled on the library prospect darkened. On April 14 Regent Gore wrote the President of appearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House with Regents Beal and Clements, with results that had convinced him the Library's situation was hopeless. But in the preceding chapter we have seen how Hutchins went to the capitol on one of the closing nights of the session and literally raised the Lazarus-like library building from the dead.

In January, 1917, the Regents again made the President and Secretary a committee, with power, to prepare and circulate an outline presenting the needs of the University. These needs were a model high school, a new hospital building, and an addition to the Engineering Building to provide adequate accommodations for teaching automobile engineering, highway engineering, surveying, and architecture. This issue had much less to say about the cost per student than was said in previous issues, while the nonresident

student question was passed over entirely for this time. Emphasis was particularly laid on the great need for additional and better hospital facilities, and there was presented a map of the state by counties showing the number of hospital patients coming from each county during the year 1916, now grown to a total of 15,443. The legislature ultimately voted \$350,000 for the first hospital units. The booklet of 1917 concluded with "Just a Word as to Taxation": "Taxes are increasing,<sup>7</sup> but it is a peculiar fact that this statement is true to a much less degree of *state* taxes than of *local* taxes. 'Compare your tax receipts' does not go far enough. 'Compare the different columns of your tax receipts' is better. For while state taxes have increased 48 per cent in ten years, city taxes, taking the state as a whole, have gone up 109 per cent, county taxes 111 per cent, and village taxes 135 per cent. The people want improvements and progress and vote to pay the price, if we may take the record of their action on questions arising at home in local matters. That is no doubt their true attitude on state matters. The complaints at times heard relative to appropriations by the Legislature would be answered by (1) knowledge of the needs for these appropriations, and (2) knowledge of the fact that, for example, of all the taxes paid in Michigan in 1916, less than 12 per cent went into state tax. . . . If the Legislature failed to meet, and made no appropriations, if the capital expenses all ceased and state officers and employees worked for nothing, if all the asylums, hospitals, prisons, and state homes, and all the state colleges and schools, including the University, either closed up or ran free of cost, if all the circuit judges and state boards and commissions worked for nothing, and nobody presented a bill against the state—in short if the whole state government ceased to be any expense whatever to the tax-payer, the latter would on the average find his taxes lessened by only about \$1 out of each \$8.50 now paid. The statement of this truth is a matter of simple justice to the legislator who sometimes stands puzzled between what he knows is right and is for the best interest of the state as a whole, and the doubt as to whether he may be imposing too heavy a burden upon his constituents."

Throughout Hutchins' presidency and exclusive of matters that World War I pressed upon him, there were three things the importance of which in his eyes could not be overestimated. These were the recognition of the vital interest of the institution in its alumni; the freedom of the Regents in their control of the University, which has already been discussed; and the mill tax as the bedrock foundation of its ability to



plan for the future. To the day of his death he believed that the one serious mistake made by his successor, President Burton, was when the latter accepted an increase in the mill-tax proceeds plus a large appropriation for new buildings with the condition attached that these funds would be available only when released by the State Administrative Board. The loss to the University's freedom to foresee and plan was much greater, he felt, than the compensation found in all the money, even though in the course of time it should all come to the University, as ultimately it did.<sup>8</sup>

The mill tax as a continuing means of support dated back to 1873, when the legislature provided for an annual tax of one-twentieth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property in the state. The author of a *Harvard Graduate School Bulletin in Education*<sup>9</sup> entitled *The Financial Support of the University of Michigan: Its Origin and Development*, said of this epoch-making legislation: "Those who were responsible for the institution's management could now plan definitely for years ahead on a certain fixed income. It is difficult to plan a university's growth and development on a hand-to-mouth basis. Growth must be foreseen, systematic development must be projected, needs must be anticipated by allocation of funds, and orderly and symmetrical progress must be sustained. None of these things can be done properly without exact knowledge of available and continuing funds over a term of years. Without this, enlightened and progressive management becomes mere opportunism. Under the biennial appropriation system, a temporary popular reaction against the university over some comparatively trivial matter, if it should by unhappy chance coincide with a session of the legislature, might bring about almost irreparable damage through the withholding of necessary funds. The University of Oklahoma suffered this very thing from the legislature of that state in its 1921 session. Moreover, the continuing mill tax has the inestimable advantage that as the state grows in population and wealth, and the increasing demands upon the university call for increasing support, the proceeds of the mill tax are also automatically enlarged."

How much of the prosperity of the University of Michigan during the period of approximately fifty years that the mill tax was in unhampered effect is ascribable to this means of support, it would be hard to overestimate. Not only did the taxable property of the state increase, but the mill tax rate was from time to time increased; in 1893, to one-sixth of a

mill; in 1899, to one-fourth; in 1907, to three-eighths; while the conditional increase secured by President Burton in 1921 was to six-tenths. The annual proceeds at five-year intervals are given in the Harvard bulletin as follows, with the comment that "some slight variations are due to variations in date of payment from the state to the University treasurer":

Year Ending	Mill Tax	Year Ending	Mill Tax
June 30		June 30	
1873	\$ 15,000	1903	\$ 315,620
1878	31,500	1908	520,230
1883	40,500	1913	858,000
1888	35,454	1918	1,155,000
1893	70,625	1920	1,815,750
1898	221,020		

With the abolition of the state property tax in 1933, the mill tax of necessity disappeared, but it continued to be used as a "measuring stick" in legislative considerations of the amount of the University's needs and appropriations to meet them.

For nearly four decades the mill tax met not only the University's operating expenses, but its needs for new buildings. Such funds as did not have to be used for salaries and other current expenditures were set over by the Regents into what was known as the "Accumulation of Savings Account." The Dental Building, the Chemistry Laboratory, and the West Medical Building, among others, were paid for therefrom. When in 1911 it became plain that savings from the mill tax could not possibly meet the cost of the new heating and lighting plant, it has been seen that the President and Regents did not hesitate to face the opposition that naturally arose to giving the University more support than "it had got along with" for nearly forty years.

The legislative session of 1919 saw Hutchins' last appeal to that body in behalf of his University, and in the closing days of the session, moreover, the body paid him one of the rarest tributes that could be tendered one who through five biennial sessions had appealed for recognition of what was in those times the most expensive activity of the state.

The usual address to the people of the state and to the legislature was prepared, and fourteen thousand copies were printed and circulated. It asked for the unprecedented sum of \$1,500,000, divided as follows: to cover an operating deficit due to inflation following the World War,



\$300,000; to cover deficit similarly caused in construction of the Library Building, \$200,000; for a Teacher Training High School, \$300,000; and for additional hospital construction, \$700,000. In addition, the University asked for an increase in the mill tax rate from three-eighths to one-half mill. Altogether these made up a truly courageous proposal. But the legislature granted the entire sum of \$1,500,000 and provided that if the equalized property value of the state (to be determined only after adjournment of the session) did not give the University adequate funds, they would be forthcoming from a conditional appropriation included in the act. As it turned out, the thus enlarged base to which the mill tax for the biennium was applied did give the necessary relief.

All this pleased President Hutchins mightily, along with every friend of the University. But they all took a special satisfaction in the manner of its coming to pass. The Senate had passed the bill fairly early with a provision giving it "immediate effect," and it came over to the House. There it struck an obstruction in the Ways and Means Committee, which seriously cut the proposed appropriations. Later, this committee was persuaded to call the bill back<sup>10</sup> and restore most of the cuts. When it came back to the floor, the sums involved caused considerable adverse comment, though this gradually lessened until friends of the bill felt it safe to call it up for vote. Anyway, the sands of the session were running out and it was close to the now-or-never stage. No one knew what might happen should someone rise to debate even a minor part of the measure. At this point it was suggested to Representative Charles Evans,<sup>11</sup> of Tipton, Lenawee County, that this session would be the last at which President Hutchins would appear, that it had been fifty-two years since he had come to the University as a student, and that it would be a deserved compliment to him if the House passed this final request from him without a dissenting vote. Evans was a leader of the agricultural members of the body, an impressive speaker, respected by everyone, and a great admirer of President Hutchins. He rose and made a brief speech eulogizing the President and his contribution to the University and to the state, and the respect he had won from every legislature before which he had appeared, and then moved that instead of calling the roll in the usual manner, "as a special tribute to President Hutchins the bill pass with the unanimous roll call of the House attached." Without another word his motion was unanimously adopted.

It was a fitting close to President Hutchins' long experience as the representative of the University before the legislature of his state.

## XXII

### WAR APPROACHES THE CAMPUS

AT THEIR MEETING of May 24, 1912, the Regents received a recommendation from the Senate Council that Michigan enter into an arrangement for an exchange of professors with a Prussian university. The Board unanimously declined to approve this proposal. In view of world developments within the ensuing two years, this was doubtless fortunate, as such a source of propaganda could hardly have failed to add to the emotions destined to conflict with one another within the University. When war actually broke out in the summer of 1914, it caught a number of Michigan staff members on the European continent. Hutchins wrote to Professor William J. Hussey, then in Argentina, that among these were Professors Claude H. Van Tyne, Fred N. Scott, William A. Butts, Albert A. Stanley, John O. Reed, Hugo P. Thieme, Arthur L. Cross, and Edward R. Turner and that some of them had had serious difficulties in getting out and back to America. The European travelers also included Miss Lucy Chapin, of the Secretary's office, known to thousands of alumni whom she had registered as students. Professor Alexander G. Ruthven was in Central America. The first actual interference with campus routine came when in October, 1914, the Regents granted Assistant Professor René Talamon, a Frenchman, an indefinite leave of absence for service with the French army. At this same meeting the Board gave permission to postpone the fee payments of students from foreign lands whose money from home was interrupted by the war. This action was reiterated and emphasized in October a year later.<sup>1</sup>

It could soon be foreseen that necessary laboratory supplies obtainable only from Europe would be difficult if not impossible to secure, and, in December, 1914, the Board directed the Secretary to place orders in excess of immediate needs. This was done, but with very scanty results. By April, 1915, the price of carbolic acid, as an example, had advanced nearly 1000 per cent. One of the most difficult items to procure was cover glass for microscopic slides. Many other things were as hard to get as



were these two staples. The Library, also, was handicapped by inability to obtain the foreign books and current publications that had come to be regarded as routine necessities by faculty consultants. The Secretary made a trip to Washington, where he hung around the British Embassy for several days, in an endeavor to bring about some break in the British blockade of scientific materials and books. Throughout his visit he was treated with unfailing and unproductive politeness. Professor Udo J. Wile urged the University chemists to start making such supplies as they could, disregarding German-held United States patents as was already being done elsewhere, he stated. The chemists felt it safer to stay within the letter of the law. The President wrote the Michigan senators, as well as sent a personal letter to his friend Lord Bryce, appealing for help. Kindly worded replies were received, but that was all.

There were other difficulties that developed as the war went on. A coal shortage ultimately became acute; the University always had at least enough for its immediate needs, but rigorous conservation methods were adopted on the campus for the saving of heat, light, and power. Regent Junius E. Beal was appointed fuel czar (the word "commissar" had not then come into use) for this region, and at times he was able to meet householders' needs only from the University coal pile. But it was necessary to put a guard at the coal basin at night to stop thefts that had begun to make inroads. This Regent and the Secretary were appointed a committee to open for cropping or gardening all available University lands that were ordinarily regarded as nonproductive. That inseparable accompaniment of war, inflation,<sup>2</sup> soon began to make itself felt. In 1916 the Secretary reported to the Board that 25 per cent of the campus clerks and stenographers had resigned within the preceding six months, either being unable to live on their University salaries or having been offered better-paying jobs in industry. He was authorized to take whatever steps he believed to be desirable and practical. That did not help much, for the institution was very short of funds, and to a man without money many desirable steps are impractical. As the reader will well understand, every one of these problems sooner or later and generally with persistence found its way to President Hutchins' desk. That was one procedure that everybody seemed to regard as both desirable and practical.

Meanwhile, American participation in the war drew inexorably closer. The violation of Belgium by the Germans made the efforts of peace societies far more difficult than they would have been otherwise. It cannot be

doubted that Hutchins hoped America might remain at peace and did what he could in support of President Wilson's watchful waiting policy. He could not look out upon crowds of students on the campus walks and in the halls without hope that the killings andcripplings of war might be averted. There were pullings and haulings from many directions, but it is fair to say that he nevertheless chose his own course. The epithet of pacifist which was sometimes heard was not easy for him to take, with its connotations of cowardice, but he could better bear that than the accusation of his own conscience that he had hurried any of his boys to the battlefield or hospital. When Mr. Henry Ford invited him to nominate a student as a delegate on the famous "peace ship," he declined in courteous language on the ground that there was not time to make a choice. How many years would have been necessary he did not say, but from a letter that he wrote Justice Claudius B. Grant one may infer that it would have been a long time: "The whole scheme seems to me to be a crazy one. One of our students is going, but it is upon the special invitation of Mr. Ford. He does not go as a representative of the University."

Military training was a subject that agitated the campus. As early as June, 1913, the *Daily* said that the President had received a letter from Washington announcing the opening of summer training camps, and in November he had a conference in New York with General Leonard Wood and seven other college presidents on the subject, and on behalf of the University he offered the Army the use of the forestry tract in the Upper Peninsula for the purpose. This offer was not accepted. In 1916 Hutchins was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of College Presidents on the Student Summer Camps, for the newly formed Military Training Camps Association of the United States. But as the months went on with their unrolling events, it became more and more plain that summer training camps fell short of what the students at Michigan wanted. The last mention of this subject during this phase that has come to light recorded the appointment of an invalided Canadian officer to give military instruction at the summer surveying camp in 1917.

In some respects the situation was more confusing than that in the similar period preceding American entry into World War II. Then both the military authorities in Washington and the Regents and faculty in Ann Arbor had the earlier experience for some degree of guidance. In the months before Congress declared war in April, 1917, the country itself had opposing schools of leadership. Over against President Wilson's



urging to wait and watch, the rampant pro-Germanism in many sections of the country, and the peace-at-any-price citizens, there were those, of whom former President Theodore Roosevelt was an example, who believed that the peace they desired would be most certainly assured by preparing for war, and the many who believed that the whole world would be menaced by a victorious Germany. Each of these groups had its full quota, doubtless, of the overemotional. The campus messenger service and the United States mails were heavy with communications telling the President what he ought to do.

On the campus the struggle was largely between those who wanted compulsory military service and those who wanted such service on a voluntary basis, with a much smaller number who did not want it at all. In November, 1914, a petition from alumni, faculty, and students asking for the establishment of drill was laid upon the table by the Regents. This was perhaps not surprising in view of the peace-loving American character and the fact that war was still almost two and one-half years off. Three months later the President placed before the Board a considerable sheaf of letters from alumni urging that drill be established. In March, 1915, the student body, in a forum initiated and carried on by themselves, discussed the question at great length and with great earnestness. On November 8 of that year the University Senate definitely and determinedly went on record as favoring compulsory training, to begin with the year 1916-1917, and recommended that it be required of all first- and second-year students in the several colleges of the University, with certain very reasonable exemptions and with the provision that any other men students might take the work on a voluntary basis. Three hours credit was to be given to those who gave three hours a week to the course. The Board referred the Senate's recommendations to its Committee on Military Instruction consisting as then constituted of the President and Regents Hubbard, Hanchett, Bulkley, and Sawyer. Within a month thereafter a straw vote of the students was taken by the student body without very definite results, 1,040 favoring compulsory training, 932 opposing it.

Meanwhile, someone dug up the fact that in Judge Woodward's original Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania, one of the thirteen Didaxiim or professorships provided for was that of "Polemitactica" or military science. When the Catholepistemiad, of Detroit, became the University at Ann Arbor, no provision was made for this subject, though

a chair of military engineering was established in 1861 and continued for a relatively brief period. It is doubtful whether the historic example of the *Didaxiim of Polemitactica* had much influence in 1915-1917.

But at their meeting of February 11, 1916, the Regents definitely went on record in the following: "*Resolved*, That suitable opportunity be given to the male students of the University of Michigan for military instruction, which instruction, however, shall in no case be compulsory, but shall be given to such students as may voluntarily elect the same. It is further *Resolved*, That a chair of Military Science be established at the University which shall be occupied by an army officer with the title of Professor of Military Science, to be selected under conditions and in a manner satisfactory to the United States Government and this Board. . . ." The working out of the details of the plan was entrusted to a new Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of the President, Regents Bulkley and Hanchett, and the deans of the several schools and colleges. But it was to be more than a year before the chair of military science was filled.

Shortly thereafter, in April a group destined to see combat service asked the Regents for permission to use South Ferry Field and the Gymnasium for drill purposes, and permission was granted, provided that the "permission might be withdrawn if the regular athletic work of the University were interfered with by these uses." The University still had a long way to go before realizing that its real business now was war. The group to whom permission with a string attached was thus given was made up of the Seventh and Eighth (University) Divisions of the Michigan Naval Militia—about 120 men. Backed by orders from the Navy Department, they had been brought together in the preceding November. Professor Arthur E. R. Boak was chosen Lieutenant of the Deck Division, with Instructor, later Professor, Joseph R. Hayden as Lieutenant (jg). The Engineer Division chose Instructor Orange M. McNeil as Lieutenant, with Instructor Elmer Harrington as Lieutenant (jg). Boak, since his Canadian citizenship transition to that of the United States had not been fully completed, could not be mustered into the state service, and Hayden succeeded him. These were the first naval units to be formed in any American college or university. They were formally mustered into the Michigan Naval Militia on January 9, 1917. State and national naval officers were present, and President Hutchins gave a short address. They went across as units, and the last big gun shot—fourteen-inch—of the



war was fired from a naval railway battery by Lieutenant Hayden at eleven o'clock of Armistice Day.<sup>3</sup> That spring also, two companies known as the Officers Corps, uniformed and armed, were drilling under command of Major Clyde E. Wilson on the campus; they appeared in the Memorial Day procession, making, says the *Alumnus*, "a favorable impression."

In October President Hutchins went to Washington for a meeting with other college and university presidents and War Office authorities, at which a curriculum was worked out to provide training for the fifty thousand reserve officers needed under the new army reorganization act. In November the Regents definitely gave the use of the Gymnasium for one evening a week for military drill and directed the construction of a rifle range in the Gymnasium basement.

At this same November meeting of 1916, the Regents acted by authorizing a request to the War Department for the detail of an officer to be Professor of Military Science and Tactics under the Department's general order No. 48. This action was not, however, so final as it first seemed, since the Secretary of War was not satisfied with the terms of this order, and the military instruction project languished. It was not until March 30, 1917, one week before the actual declaration of war, that the Board rescinded its November, 1916, action and, "*Resolved*, That the Regents approve voluntary military training and will provide the same under the War Department General Order No. 49." The placing of military training on a voluntary basis was a bitter disappointment to some of the alumni and to some members of the faculty who by a large majority had earlier recommended that it be compulsory. But the overcrowding, with its many bad effects that followed even the voluntary training, would seem to justify the Regents in the view that the University had not "the facilities necessary to install compulsory training." At this March meeting the Board recorded its admiration for "the overwhelming vote by the student body for military training [which] shows conclusively that under the system adopted the facilities of the University will be taxed to the utmost to carry the [Military Science] Department." The student balloting under direction of the Student Council on the day preceding the Regents' meeting resulted in 3,369 votes for compulsory training and 632 opposing. The students had recognized the inevitable and were not afraid.

At this same meeting it was voted that "in case of actual hostilities" all intercollegiate athletic contests would be barred. Somewhat later, of

course, this ban was rescinded by request of the government itself. That evening of March 30, twenty-five hundred students hastily organized a parade, carrying a huge banner with the legend, "Michigan for America." The procession paused at several places, including in particular the residence of Regent Beal, and ultimately concluded its demonstration in front of the then well-known "Huston's" on State Street. "The Victors," with which the impromptu brass band had led the march, gave way to the singing with bared heads of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and "The Yellow and Blue."

It is difficult to organize the confusion of these prewar years into any chronological order or group relationship, so many people seemed to belong to the assembly that some British author has named the "God-Sakers," whose slogan is "For God's sake let's *do* something," with very little agreement on what to do. But one can record in heterogeneous, orderless fashion some of the things that took place; to do so, as a matter of fact, will be in itself a portrayal of what was going on not only on the Michigan campus but over the whole country.

Early in 1915 came the first troubles over pro-Germanism within the faculties, when the President received from a minister in a Michigan town where a member of the German faculty had given an extension lecture a complaint of Germanic bias in what was said. The President wrote in reply that he had had an interview with the professor, had emphasized the neutral state of this country under President Wilson's policy, and believed that this mistake would not be made again. Events as they unfolded were to show how mistaken he was. A year later, Michigan Congressman Louis C. Cramton, a graduate of the Law School, telegraphed Hutchins an indictment of the unneutral attitude of a considerable number of prominent faculty members who had signed an address, to be published simultaneously in Europe and America, expressing sympathy with the cause of the Allied nations. Apparently the chief ground for criticism of the University itself in this instance lay in the fact that the University titles of President Emeritus Angell, Dean Vaughan, Dean Bates, and others appeared together with their signatures. The President replied to Cramton that he "was satisfied that no one signed with any intention of committing the University to any propaganda whatsoever. . . . It was simply for the purpose of designating under the head of 'occupation' the calling of the party signing. It is obvious that no professor could by a signature such as you describe bind the University."



The nation was not yet in the war, and Hutchins knew as well as anybody that no president, whether of a university or of the United States of America, could prevent American citizens from free expression of their views. It was this fact, indeed, that was making the congressman's lot an unhappy one; he had many people of German blood in his district.<sup>4</sup>

During the Cramton disturbance, to which the newspapers gave all they had, President Hutchins was asked by a reporter what he had to say with respect to an article which the *Detroit News* proposed to publish. He declined to comment. Being pressed, he finally said, "If you really wish to publish something from the President of the University, you may publish this: During my experience in University administration, which now covers several years, I have known of college presidents and college professors making mistakes by talking too much for publication, but I have never known of a college president or a college professor making a mistake by talking too little."<sup>5</sup>

Already there were calls for the expert scientific service the University might be expected to furnish to the nation. In 1914 President Wilson appointed Dean Karl E. Guthe of the Graduate School to membership in a large committee to aid the government in scientific research in the universities and colleges of the country. He was one of eight physicists on this committee, but had not long to serve; his lamented death occurred September 10, 1915, while traveling on the Pacific coast. Leave was granted to Assistant Professor Felix W. Pawlowski for service as an aeronautical engineer with the Army. The Regents confirmed the nomination by the Executive Board of the Graduate School of three Regents, four alumni, and eighteen faculty members to represent the University in the National Research Council. In March, 1917, the President was authorized at his discretion to grant leaves of absence to faculty members called into service. Later, these leaves were directed to be with such continuing salary, if any, as was required to make up the difference between their pay from the government and what they had been receiving from the University. He was also authorized to lighten the academic load of those who might be doing research on the campus for the government. In February the faculty of Engineering and Architecture tendered the research and instructional facilities of that College in case of "war or likelihood of war." The Regents, however, cautiously laid this offer on the table.

At the same March meeting of 1917 mentioned above, on recommenda-

tion of the University Club and with an offer of full co-operation from the Michigan Union, the Regents established a University of Michigan Bureau for National Service and appropriated \$2,500 for its support. Francis M. Bacon, a graduate of the Dental School in 1896 and of the Literary College in 1902, volunteered his services without compensation and was appointed as state director of the Bureau.<sup>6</sup> President Hutchins described the purposes of the Bureau in a letter to President Dickie of Albion College: "First, to make a personnel index of the faculty, student body, and alumni; second, to form an internal organization which shall include corps and divisions in order that each department of the University may be mobilized in a comprehensive manner to utilize the brain and physical power of its men and women; and third, to establish co-operative relations with the Government, federal, state, and city, for patriotic service." This organization, immediately becoming a component part of the National Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, unearthed many skills and abilities on the campus and among the alumni and gave them opportunity for service in the war effort.

It would have been impossible under the emotional strains of the period that there should fail to arise a multitude of voices demanding to be heard. In the two years immediately preceding American entry into the war many prominent persons and personages expressed their views on the campus, generally in Hill Auditorium. Illustrative examples of those offering counsel were: James R. Garfield, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, William Howard Taft,<sup>7</sup> Frederick Palmer, Lincoln Steffens, Henry L. Stimson, Frederic R. Coudert, Admiral Robert E. Peary, and General Leonard Wood, who told the audience that if the "whole mobile army of the United States were ushered into the Yale Bowl every member of the force could have a seat." The Oratorical Association inquired whether Mr. Eugene V. Debs should be invited to speak on the association's program of lectures; this communication was laid on the table. As a summing-up of their policy with respect to use of the Auditorium, the Regents approved the request of Professor William H. Hobbs, in January, 1916, for its use for addresses on national preparedness by Dr. Henry A. Wise Wood, Admiral Peary, and Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, but with the following cautious admonition: "*Resolved*, that the request for the use of Hill Auditorium for addresses upon the general subject of adequate and scientific national defense be granted on the express condition that speakers upon the subject preserve an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the



present European situation and avoid all references that imply an intent upon the part of any particular nation or nations to attack the United States." To one who recalls those days this limitation would seem somewhat to cramp the style of any speaker who could look facts in the face—and recognize them as facts. But it was the policy of the President of the United States, and many good citizens who did not want to do so nevertheless fell in line.

There were also meetings for the Red Cross, for the relief of Belgium, and for the benefit of inmates of military prison camps, at which the sentiment was undivided. While the Regents declined in the spring of 1916 to arrange for a summer training camp, they voted at the same meeting to approve the engineering faculty's recommendation of two hours' credit to any student who should complete successfully a five-week course in a camp in operation, with an extra hour of credit to those qualifying as expert riflemen. In March, 1917, they took a step observed with great satisfaction by the student body, when they voted that any student of the University enlisting for military service should be given credit for the semester's work as a whole and that seniors enlisting should graduate with their classes, provided that in each case the student's work had been creditable up to the time of withdrawal. And in April, a few days before the declaration of war, the *Daily* stated that if the state licensing boards sanctioned the proposal, the Medical School would continue uninterrupted through the summers of 1917 and 1918, thus enabling students to qualify sooner for service in the Military Medical Corps. Obviously, none of these actions was taken previous to a recommendation from the proper faculty.

And now and then a purely academic measure got attention, as when in February, 1917, it was voted to encourage faculty attendance at professional association meetings by an appropriation of \$1,500 for traveling expenses, the fund to be administered by the President.

History since those days has demonstrated how wrong even a genuine expert can sometimes be. The *Daily* of March 16, 1917, said: "Expressions obtained from several faculty members and Russian students in the University last night, upon receipt of news of the Czar's abdication, seemed to indicate that the new government set up would lead to a more democratic Russia. . . ." Professor C. H. Van Tyne, head of the Department of History, was quoted: "Because the allied powers are now all democratic and this action will make Russia democratic, it will have the

effect of uniting Russia more than ever with the allies. It is the greatest thing that has happened for the allies in a year." But at the time most of us agreed with Professor Van Tyne.

In the early months of 1916, the campus was carried back in memory to better days. A *Daily* reporter interviewed Dr. Angell on his eighty-seventh birthday in January, and was given this statement: "I have gone beyond the stage where I feel that I have the right to prognosticate with so many other 'young' men around. I am sure, however, that the University has a wonderful opportunity before it if it continues to enlarge with the same degree that it has increased its scope during the past few years." Happy old man, able in such times to live in the past! <sup>8</sup>

President Hutchins issued a statement in which he said: "It rarely comes to one to exert upon his generations the influence that has been exerted by this great and good man. To have known him intimately and to have been able to profit by his example, I regard as one of the most fortunate of my experiences."

In less than three months the President was making another statement: "Thousands will learn of the death of Dr. Angell with feelings of profound regret and great personal loss. It comes to but few to influence the lives and shape the careers of men and women to the extent that he has influenced and shaped them. For nearly half a century his noble example of what a full and well-rounded life should be, has been an inspiration to successive generations of students. Although dead, he still lives—lives in the great work that he has done and in the careers of those whose lives have been made broader and better and of greater significance by reason of his uplifting and stimulating example. His distinguished services to the state and nation, and particularly to the University of Michigan during the many years when he so wisely shaped its policy and guarded its interests, call for the highest recognition that can be accorded." <sup>9</sup>

But there was little time for pause or reflection. Events moved too rapidly. That fall Woodrow Wilson was re-elected to the presidency of the United States after a tempestuous campaign with millions of his supporters being influenced by the argument: "He kept us out of war." But Germany resumed her submarine warfare, and five months after his election and one year and one day after the passing of Dr. Angell, Wilson went to Congress with the message that brought war to the nation and to the campus.



### XXIII

## THE CAMPUS AS THE WAR BEGINS

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS voted a declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917. For the next twenty months it is slight exaggeration, if any, to say that the Michigan campus was little less than a bedlam—a madhouse. To some extent it justified the indignation felt by Professor William H. Hobbs that more definite preparations for war had not earlier been undertaken, though the campus situation had been and to a great degree continued to be a reflection of the country as a whole. Wise and practical leaders do not move out so far in advance that the people will not follow. It was a period as difficult to “organize” in the recording of it as the months preceding the declaration had been in fact. Sources of information aside from personal recollection include the *Regents’ Proceedings*, the *Daily*, the *Alumnus*, and the *Michiganensian* of 1919, but none of these does much in the way of relating one thing to another. Wilfred Shaw’s *The University of Michigan*, published in 1920, gives nearly twenty scattered pages to those days, and Professor Hobbs’s already-mentioned article in the *Encyclopedic Survey* is spirited and impressive but brief. The most complete and best organized writing that has been found is that by the trained historian, the late Professor Arthur Lyon Cross, appearing on pages 115 to 140 of the *Michigan History Magazine* (Volume 4, 1920). It is a temptation to lift this article bodily into the present pages.

It will certainly not be amiss to repeat that almost every campus act or proposal some time or other found its way to the President’s desk. The principle of delegated responsibility had not then made much headway at the University. The majority seemed to want to be sure he would approve before they took a step; those who took a step that ensnarled them brought the tangle in to him to straighten out. There were many meetings for discussion, at which his presence was sought. On April 17 a battalion smoker was held at the Michigan Union, at which the chief topic discussed by the speakers was: “What will Michigan do now that

an Army officer has been detailed for service at the University?" The *Daily* reported that as an introduction to the reading of two War Department letters, President Hutchins said: "Michigan men have always done their duty, and I know that they will not fail their country in the present crisis." One of the two letters formally announced the detail of the military officer, while the second requested medical students to continue their studies. The draft act became law by President Wilson's signature on May 18, but a month earlier it had been announced that the War Department was completing plans to have the first five hundred thousand men in the training camps by August 1. All male students of the University between the ages of twenty-one and thirty who were not residents of Washtenaw County were required to register with the University Registrar, so that their names might be transmitted to proper officials in their home communities. By June 1 over twenty thousand alumni had been listed by the Intelligence Bureau as ready to volunteer for various branches of service.

The President's correspondence files of early 1917 began to show the flow of letters from parents asking his advice on what their student sons ought to do, as well as countless requests to write letters of recommendation for former students wishing advancement in military rank or desiring to enter some military or civilian war service. We know what he wrote the parents because he summarized it in a letter to General Leonard Wood, whose advice he asked as to the correctness of his position. He said: "There is a decided tendency among our students to enlist at once without stopping to consider the situation and as to what they are best fitted to do. You understand the impulses of young men and that in a time like this it is necessary that they be wisely advised. My feeling is that for the present at least our students should stay at the University and devote the time assigned to military drill and to preparation for effective service in fields for which they are best fitted. I think that this is sound doctrine, particularly for our medical and engineering students and for the students in the Literary College who are engaged in scientific work. I feel that the country needs trained service."

To this, General Wood replied under date of April 23: "I should advise the student body not to enlist until the plans of the government are definitely known. Those who are qualified should go to the training camps for reserve officers. These camps open May 8th. Enlistment now means enlistment in the militia or the regular army. College men should



make every effort to serve as officers. No man can go to the training camps who is not over twenty years and nine months of age. The best thing to do at the present is to go on with the college work, especially where the University has a military instructor as yours has.”<sup>1</sup>

The *Daily* on April 5 reported: “Michigan men are getting ready for action. More than twelve hundred students reported for drill last night in the Gymnasium or the Engineering Building. Like all previous turn-outs during the last few weeks the attendance showed the regular increase and was easily the largest of the year. Every floor in the Engineering Building was in use. Nearly one-third of the entire number drilling were engineering students who received their first instruction at the hands of classmates last night. The privilege of using the Engineering Building greatly relieved the congestion at the Gymnasium and made possible more efficient work. Two companies were forced to drill out of doors in spite of the additional sheltered space. . . . The great number of new men necessitated the drafting of new officers as instructors. . . . More faculty men were out last night than have yet reported at any drill. A large number of instructors in every department were drilling along with the ‘rookies,’ and taking orders from their own students. Professor Horace L. Wilgus of the Law School is taking an active part in the organization of the law students. They will form a company and drill regularly. Professor Wilgus will inaugurate as soon as possible a short course in military law which all students interested may attend provided it is possible to accommodate them.”

Several hundred students gave up their spring vacation and remained in Ann Arbor for the military drill under the command of a United States Engineer Corps captain, and when the vacation period had passed, Instructor, later Professor, Clyde E. Wilson of the Mechanical Engineering Department, a major in the Michigan National Guard, who had been voluntarily serving as drillmaster for over a year, found himself at the head of a full regiment of twelve hundred students drilling regularly on Ferry Field. It was not until the opening of the first semester that the Reserve Officers Training Corps, for the establishment of which formal application had been filed by President Hutchins on April 13, was really under way. But this activity was furnished with so inadequate a number of officers for the eighteen hundred men who enrolled as to necessitate the services of numerous faculty men, who drilled every night in order to be a little better prepared than the students they were to command

next day. The enrollment of eighteen hundred in this voluntary work was in the face of a drop of over twelve hundred in the student population and the further fact that some five hundred men had left the campus to enlist. Undoubtedly, the great mass meeting held in Hill Auditorium on April 2, sponsored by the National Security League and addressed by Henry L. Stimson and Frederic R. Coudert, under the chairmanship of Professor William H. Hobbs, stimulated not only the fifty-five hundred people who crowded in, but the entire community—campus and city. When the declaration of war followed four days later, it found a receptive hearing in Ann Arbor. The *Alumnus* reported in the summer that 678 had volunteered for military service, 135 more as ambulance drivers, and 441 as farm workers to fill up the depleted ranks of the food producers. Assignments to this last-named kind of service were handled in conjunction with an Ann Arbor committee familiar with the needs of neighboring farmers. One thing that everybody noticed was the prompt dismantling of the University's experimental wireless station in accordance with the general order of the Secretary of the Navy, applicable to all stations not operated by the Navy itself. The Chemical Laboratory received authorization to carry on research and analyses in munitions, provided the University's fire insurance was not thereby jeopardized, and the insurance companies offered no objection. With regental approval Professor Joseph A. Bursley set up a six-week course in management of army stores, which was so successful that on War Department request it was repeated five times, and then Major Bursley was called away to give the course in other universities, with advancement to a lieutenant colonelcy in the process. The work was twice more given at Michigan under Captain E. T. White, '08, after Bursley's departure. At the annual occasion when the seniors "swung out" in cap and gown, the President told them they would soon graduate from their University "into the citizenship of their country—a citizenship that is not only a privilege but an obligation."

Many of the alumni were not satisfied with the Regents' establishment of military training on a voluntary basis, and strongly worded requests to make it compulsory were sent in by groups from Puerto Rico to Oregon. By Commencement time classrooms and laboratories were beginning to feel the absence of key teachers who had left for service or were devoting themselves mainly to war projects on the campus. The faculties of medicine and chemical engineering especially suffered in this



way. The President had full authority to grant leaves when he thought the proposed service justified them. In June there began one of the small disruptions that persisted almost to this day—the turning forward of clocks in the spring and turning them back in the fall—always with considerable preceding debate. Fifty lectures on war aims were provided for the troops being trained at Camp Custer near Battle Creek. These were given by faculty men expert in the fields covered. Lessons in French were also provided for the soldiers there. A particularly pleasant thing to record is that the President, with approval of the Regents, sent a special faculty committee to Camp Sheridan in June to confer upon Michigan seniors stationed there the degrees they would have received in Ann Arbor in a time of peace and to present them with their diplomas.

The President and Regents had one worry that few knew about. Congress was preparing a war revenue bill, and there was considerable anxiety lest long litigation would be the only means of preventing federal taxation of the University. Less was known then about the relationship of federal and state powers than is the case today—and this, it may be observed, is saying a great deal. During Commencement week of 1917, there was held in Hill Auditorium a great mass meeting of alumni. President Hutchins presided and thus expressed his views: "We are now an important factor in the world conflict. Necessity made us a party to it. It was forced upon us. We are a peace-loving people. We did not want war. We know its sacrifices, its horrors, its inhumanity. We know that its terrible realities will be brought to many a household throughout the length and breadth of the land. We know that the enlightenment of the twentieth century should have made war forever impossible. But we know also that to have avoided the conflict longer would have meant, not only the just contempt of the civilized world, but also the sacrifice of the ideals that have made us a nation. Further neutrality had become impossible. The issue was clearly defined. There was no mistaking it. And it had come to be a world issue, all inclusive. It was and is the sovereignty of the people on the one hand and on the other autocratic domination, not autocratic domination within the empires of its present home, but autocratic domination world-wide in extent. To such domination the American people will never yield. We had to go to war. There were tremendous reasons for our action.

"And now we are in the world-wide conflict for humanity as against royal absolutism, there is no turning back. We are committed to the issue.

We are committed as a united people. At no time is there room under the flag of the Nation for a divided loyalty. Particularly is this true when this symbol of liberty and all for which liberty stands, is grossly insulted and contemptuously spurned. Citizenship today means unadulterated Americanism. It means willingness to sacrifice all, if necessary, for the cause. We are in the conflict and in it to stay until autocracy is swept away forever. Let us never consent to peace until it can be a peace that recognizes the sovereignty of the people and repudiates eternally the soulless philosophy that might makes right."

The President tried to get a brief vacation at Mackinac Island, but it was cut short by need for him in solving the war problems of the campus, particularly those growing out of war demands that had resulted in skeletonizing the faculties of medicine and chemical engineering,<sup>2</sup> while at the same time, owing to the War Department policy of encouraging young men to continue their studies in medicine, dentistry, and engineering, these student ranks were as full as ever. With the opening of the year 1917-1918, the Law School, on the other hand, had hardly half its enrollment of the previous year. In the University as a whole there was an enrollment drop of more than 20 per cent. This meant a considerable decrease in income from tuition, while the condition of fraternities and those Ann Arbor residents who depended for their living on housing and feeding students was becoming desperate. Some persons with an eye to the main chance even in wartime ultimately made considerable profits by the purchase of real estate at the depressed price and its sale when the student multitudes flocked in following the peace.

Another great audience gathered in Hill Auditorium on September 4 to honor the men, students and residents, drafted for the National Army and leaving for Camp Custer. Again President Hutchins spoke: "You men who go forth to fight for your country should feel honored that you are chosen to uphold the principles for which your forefathers shed their blood—chosen to make assurance doubly sure that their heroic sacrifice was not in vain." Dr. Fred B. Wahr, then Instructor in and now for many years Professor of German, one of the draftees, responded: "We have heard the call of our country and we are ready. We are proud to be the ones first chosen to represent our country in this new army and in this great cause, for we understand thoroughly its justice before the world. . . . Now a word in regard to you who are left behind. In justice to our great cause and to ourselves who are now called into service, in justice



to those of this community who have gone before us—to the boys of Company I, to the members of the naval militia and the ambulance units, we demand that those seditious and treasonable utterances which now and then find their way about in our community—either by word of mouth or in print—be silenced, and that those making such statements, whether they be laborers, tradesmen, professional men, teachers in our public schools or in our University, whoever they may be—we demand that they be treated with the contempt which they deserve. You are either for us or against us. You cannot be for America and against our allies who saved democracy and civilization at the Marne, at Verdun, and upon the high seas. Remember that we are all united in one great common cause, and that when you would injure one you injure all. This is the time when we must all speak, act, and serve together. It is the time when you must lay aside all personal and petty grievances and partisanship and manfully place yourself with the right—or your attitude, spoken or betrayed by your silence, will act as a knife plunged in the back of every young American who has freely given his all to go forth in your defense.”

Dr. Wahr is a member of one of Ann Arbor's fine old German families, and such words from him at that time were weighted with influence. For not all the then most respected citizens of German descent in this and in many other Michigan communities had learned, as had Colonel Gansser's mother, that Germany had changed.<sup>3</sup> No one who remembers only pro-Germanism in World War II can have the slightest idea of the conditions to which draftee Wahr directed his biting words of departure. For nearly three years America had been urged and commanded to remain neutral. Some of those with racial German sympathies not unnaturally felt that, in the face of the preparedness movement and the activity of the National Security League, it was their right and duty to defend their fatherland. They could not understand the revulsion of feeling against German thoroughness, against the German universities to which not so many years earlier the world had flocked, and against even the teaching of the German language. They had never borne any love for England and France, and for nearly three years they had been permitted to express their views with no greater penalty than the growing disesteem of the communities in which they lived. Encomiums on German thoroughness and German honesty and skill now were being succeeded by criticisms of German obstinacy and “pigheadedness,” blindness to facts, dishonesty of German statesmen, and the brutality of German

armies—and these they could not understand, even though multitudes of thoroughly Americanized men of their own race, like Colonel Gansser and Dr. Wahr, pointed out the facts to them. When America entered the war, it became an entirely different matter. Many who had been incredulous before were no longer in doubt. Those still stubborn for the most part now kept silence, and they were not disturbed, except that seemingly the one thing the community would not tolerate from them was a refusal to buy Liberty bonds. There were a number of unwilling purchasers of these in Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County.

But “citizenship means unadulterated Americanism,” and “you are either for us or against us. You cannot be for America and against our allies who saved democracy and civilization.” It was now a situation in which pro-German members of the faculty could not recall and silence words they had uttered from the rostrum or the lecture platform nor could they erase words they had put on paper. They could not dodge when the National Security League and other groups not only looked at the record but widely published it. They had no defense. It had to be so. They were protagonists in a tragedy in the old Greek sense, in that they had brought on themselves a fate from which there could be no escape. They could not be permitted to continue to teach young people the untruths which were all they had to teach.

Early in the meeting of October 12, 1917, the Regents summoned Assistant Professor Carl E. Eggert and also Professor William H. Hobbs, who had accumulated considerable evidence on the pro-Germanism of several members of the faculty. Later in the session these two appeared and were questioned at length by Regent Gore and other members of the Board. After their withdrawal on motion of Regent Leland, seconded by Regent Hubbard, the Board unanimously “*Resolved*, That because of the attitude of Dr. Carl E. Eggert, Assistant Professor of German, with respect to the War, as appears from an investigation conducted by this Board, it is deemed that his usefulness to this University has ended, and his position is therefore declared vacant.” At the following meeting it was voted to pay the dismissed man his salary to January 1, 1918. In December the Board received a request from the American Association of University Professors for a copy of the record in Eggert’s case; this communication was laid on the table. In January a letter from Professor Eggert was received and filed without action. There the Eggert matter ended.



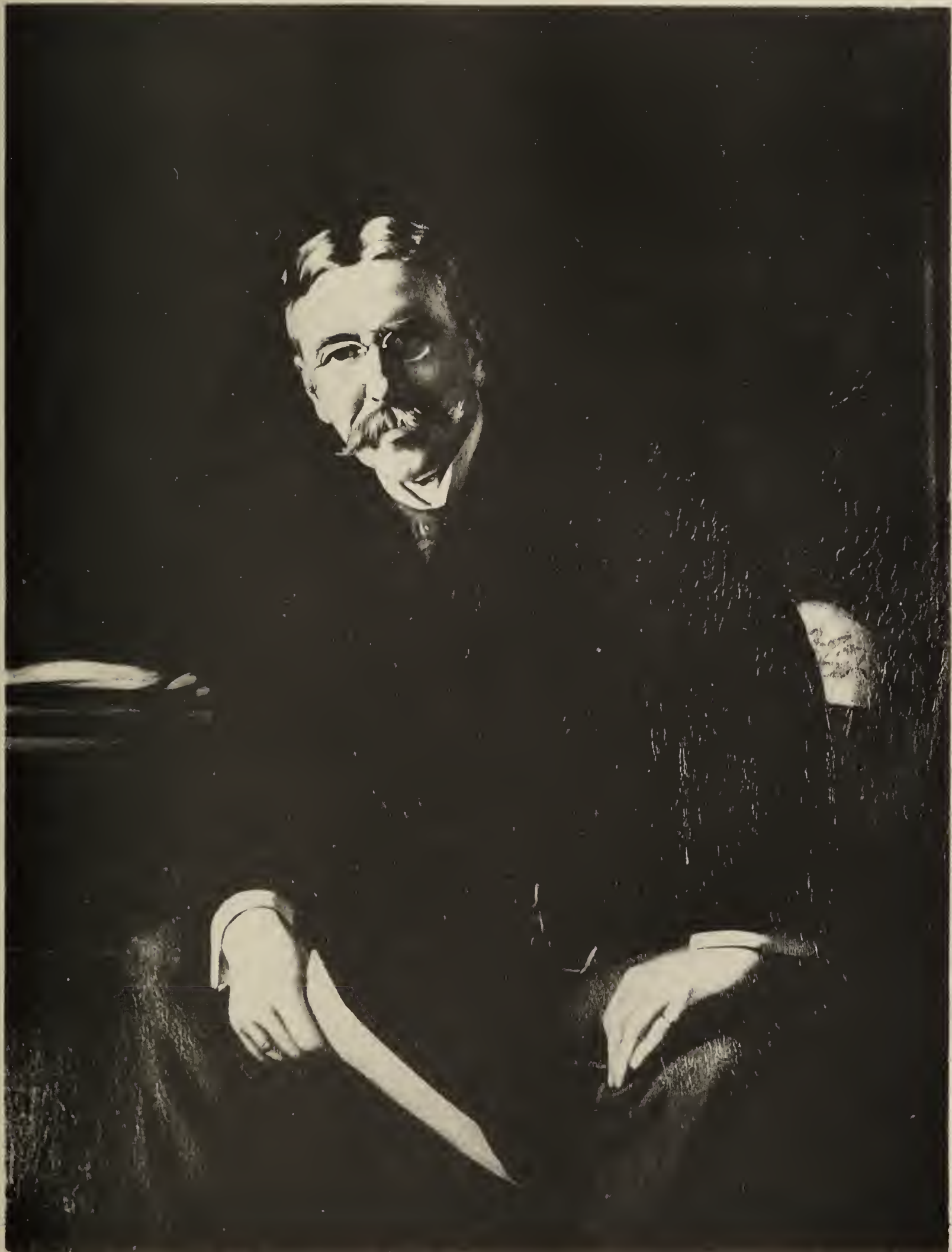
In February, 1918, the Board laid on the table a suggestion from the headquarters of the National Security League for a general official inquiry into the loyalty of officers, professors, and instructors here. But consideration of the subject continued, perhaps influenced somewhat by the fact that in the German courses students numbered less than half those in the previous year's enrollment, but certainly influenced by public opinion. At the April meeting Professor Ewald Boucke was given "an indefinite leave without salary" to begin with the close of the then college year, and four other members of the German faculty not on permanent appointment were notified that their services would terminate at the same time. None of these was ever reappointed. Boucke's leave was ostensibly on his own request, but this was only a surface show. In 1919 when the war was over, he presented a petition for reinstatement, and in 1920 a number of his former Michigan colleagues addressed to the Regents a request that he be recalled to the University Senate. But distinguished scholar though he was, a considerable number of his erstwhile colleagues believed him to have been disloyal to the American cause and opposed his reappointment in countercommunications. On motion of Regent Murfin the Board declined to consider bringing Dr. Boucke back to the Michigan campus. His death occurred in Europe where he had retired after being dismissed at Michigan. At least two others of the six who lost their places did not long outlive the event; and one who remembers seeing them on their dispirited and melancholy walks about Ann Arbor streets can hardly avoid the suspicion that their deaths from whatever recorded cause had been hastened by the catastrophe that shut off their means of livelihood and annihilated the ideals which, however mistakenly, they had cherished and proclaimed. One can only repeat that their ideals being what they were, their fate could not be otherwise. Neither the University nor the country could afford to have principles such as theirs promulgated from the authoritative platform of an institution to which youth comes to learn. Nevertheless, one may not contemplate any genuine tragedy, in the strict sense of that word, without regret and sorrow that it had to be. John M. Zane, '84, wrote from his Chicago law office to the President, commending what had been done: "You may have long forgotten the choral ode in the *Electra* which, having absorbed under Pattengill I can never forget. It tells of retribution that comes many-handed and many-footed—and that never fails."

The purpose of the Regents and the administration to be fair and to do only justice appears in connection with two German nationals who were continued on the faculty in view of the value of their services and of their devotion to American ideals, even though they had not been long enough in the country to complete their naturalization procedure. The first of these was Dr. Willy C. R. Voight, of the Homeopathic Medical School; his death in young manhood occurred in Ann Arbor shortly after the close of the war. The other was Anton F. Greiner, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering. New York alumni wrote to the President and Regents with regard to the propriety of having an enemy alien on the teaching staff, and the letter was turned over to Dean Cooley for answer. Nobody ever suspected the Dean's patriotism, drawn from an up-state New York farm and the United States Naval Academy, and he replied with respect to Greiner: "We have considered his case repeatedly. It is, I think, not too much to say that he is one of the best—if not the very best—teachers of internal combustion engines in this country—remarkable, in fact. Indirectly he is rendering the country a great service; that is, the men that have been trained under him and that he is now training have proved their superiority in practical work." Willing to be interned he was persuaded by the engineering faculty to be completely neutral and was released under a bond signed by these colleagues. Cooley concluded: "I have infinitely more respect for Professor Greiner than for the pro-German Americans." President Hutchins wrote of these two men to President Price, of Ottawa University—the inquiries about them were numberless—"they have in no way subjected themselves to criticism. We shall allow them to continue their work if their attitude remains as it is at present."

The University never seriously considered the abolition of the teaching of German. The Deutscher Verein placed all its property in the hands of the President to be turned over to the University at his discretion. Meanwhile, the changing state of the Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County mind—of the University's surrounding atmosphere—was shown by the announcement of the *Washtenaw Post* in its first issue of January, 1918, that it would hereafter appear in English instead of in German, "as English is now the universal language of this country."

An occasion that brought home America's partnership status in the war was a special convocation held on October 12, 1917, to honor four





The portrait of President Hutchins by Percy Ives





foreign military officers on a mission to this country by conferring the Master of Arts degree upon each:

Captain John Gilmour, English student and soldier, decorated by his King for distinguished service in South Africa and Flanders.

Major Edouard Rist, French Army Medical Corps, member of the Legion of Honor, distinguished for his scientific researches in tropical and other communicable diseases. . . .

Colonel Thomas Goodwin, Royal Army Medical Corps, ideal English scholar, soldier, and educator, Order for Distinguished Service and Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, detained in America at the request of the Surgeon General as adviser in army medical organization.

Colonel Charles Dercle, French Army Medical Corps, member of the Legion of Honor, distinguished as a student of Arabic and author of a French-Arabic dictionary, critically wounded by a shell explosion early in the war, and by official request adviser to the Surgeon General in medical matters.

The war was not confined to the battlefield as those who remember the meatless and other “-less” days will recall. The *Daily* said on October 27: “Forty-two of the 73 fraternities, sororities, boarding houses, hotels, and restaurants in Ann Arbor are now observing Tuesday as the regulation meatless day. With the exception of four houses which set aside Tuesday and Thursday as meatless, the regulation day is in vogue. Wheatless and sweetless days are also observed by some houses.” The President’s table was not exempt, and he wrote to an inquiring editor: “Mrs. Hutchins, in the direction of her home, is trying to follow as closely as possible the suggestion of our public officials as to the use of food products. We are trying to observe the wheatless and meatless days, and all the other means of saving critical foods.” The women of the community were active in their contributions. They arranged with the homeopathic medical faculty for courses of instruction in Red Cross and other hospital service. The President’s house on the campus, unoccupied since the death of President Angell, became Red Cross headquarters, where scores of women toiled daily at the making of bandages and like supplies. One particularly energetic group of University women foreshadowed the WAC’s of a later period by organizing themselves into a formal unit of the Officer Reserve Corps, recognized as such adjunct at least upon the campus if not in Washington; they received instruction and drill one evening a week in army tactics and participated in marches and reviews. The Regents provided a service flag with a star for each member of the staff in the

war. In a letter to Professor Emeritus Henry S. Carhart in November, President Hutchins gave the number as sixty.

Liberty bond sales campaigns occupied everybody's attention. Besides heavily oversubscribing its quota of the first and second issues (and how their interest rates would bring buyers today!), the University as an institution and as a faculty and student community participated enthusiastically in the sales campaigns. For the civic parade inaugurating the drive for the second loan, headed by President Hutchins and Mayor Ernst M. Wurster, all University classes were dismissed. The Regents offered to buy from individual employees any holdings of the first 3½ per cent issue, provided these sellers would buy an equal amount of the second or 4 per cent issue. The response to this offer was so great as to put a considerable strain on the funds the institution then had available for investments. In addition the community met its quota of \$25,000 for the army work of the Y.M.C.A. The faculty raised \$9,000; the women students, \$6,000; and the men, \$10,000. One fraternity was reported as averaging \$12 per active member.

Meanwhile, there was growing unrest among the students of engineering. They and the University administration believed that engineering students should be treated like the medical students, who were assured of completing their course and of service in the Medical Corps after graduation. While some of the engineers when called by their local draft boards had been returned to their professional studies, others had been sent to camp and assigned to duties with no relationship to their training, which was thus wholly wasted. Correspondence by mail and wire, pointing out what was being done in the case of medical students, was climaxed on December 11 by a telegram sent by President Hutchins to the War Department Chief of Ordnance: "Considerable numbers of our chemical engineering and other technical students decline to take advantage under recent orders of enrollment in reserve to complete their studies and graduate because of no assurance that afterward they would be selected for duties for which fitted by education. They are instead enlisting in various services including Navy rather than go to cantonments. We consider it most unfortunate that Ordnance Department will thus lose services of excellent men. All that is necessary to hold them is assurance of opportunity to serve in Ordnance Department of the Army on graduation. Can such assurance be given? There being only four days more in which to enlist, immediate action necessary. Answer." As was



so often the case in those days, the unexpected answer justified anticipations and did not come.

One may close this chapter on a pleasanter note. Late in November there arrived on the campus a Navy lieutenant sent here to organize another Naval Reserve company, with the freely announced hope of that service that the new unit might rival if not equal the success of the first two, which were already winning golden opinions even from old-line Navy officers.

## XXIV

### 1918: THE WAR GOES ON—AND ENDS

LIFE ON THE CAMPUS during the first six months of 1918 did not differ greatly in kind from life in the last six of 1917, but it was continually accelerating. More and more faculty men were leaving voids as they departed for fields where somebody in some sort of authority thought they would be more useful than they were on the campus. Some of the fields were a long way off. In January, 1918, Professor Harley H. Bartlett, of the Department of Botany, was granted a year's leave of absence to take charge of a 40,000-acre rubber plantation in Sumatra; synthetic rubber was still in the future. Later, the University Librarian, Dr. William Warner Bishop, was called by the War Department to organize the technical and military libraries of the S.A.T.C. throughout the country.

Ann Arbor, with the rest of the nation, was short of almost everything, coal, food, and transportation. To make matters worse, on January 12, 1918, the most severe blizzard in years struck Ann Arbor, and the snow and accompanying cold wave—the Observatory recorded 13.2 degrees below zero—spread all over the eastern states. Almost all traffic in Michigan ceased. The Federal Fuel Administrator took the drastic step of shutting down for five days all manufacturing plants east of the Mississippi River plus those in Minnesota and Louisiana and halting virtually all business activity every Monday for the following ten weeks, though food stores were allowed to remain open. The storm aroused by this act was as terrific as the blizzard itself, though not so cold.

The shutting down of stores and manufacturing was for the conservation of coal. The Regents authorized the President and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds to close all campus rooms not used for purposes regarded as absolutely essential, with a further suggestion that this committee consider shutting up the Library on Sunday afternoons. The reason for the drastic action of the Fuel Administrator lay in the fuel famine that was not merely threatening but afflicting the



eastern states; stopping the use of coal for business purposes resulted in a flow of fuel to homes along the Atlantic coast and to consumers in transatlantic shipping. But it was not until February 13 that "heatless Mondays" were suspended, and then only with the warning that the restriction might again be imposed if a return of bad weather brought another breakdown in railroad transportation. The University had a large coal pile to start with, and, as already mentioned, it served to relieve certain emergency cases in Ann Arbor homes. But when on March 8 a carload came in to the Power Plant, the *Daily* reported: "This is the first coal that has come on the University tracks within the last six months."

The food shortage, emphasized by the shipments the country was making to our allies, was even more serious than that of coal; people can live even though they are cold, but they cannot live if they do not eat. The *Daily* of Washington's Birthday said: "Within two weeks Ann Arbor will be entirely destitute of flour and wheat. The amount on hand is insufficient for any longer period. Two bakery firms have already been forced to close, and three more are to follow before the end of the week." But two days later the paper announced that temporary relief was seen, as the Ann Arbor Milling Company had received a government order permitting it to distribute its flour and wheat throughout the city "some-time next week." But, as with fuel, the critical situation extended all over the East. The plains states had plenty of food not only for themselves but for the rest of the nation. In the same issue quoted with respect to coal, the *Daily* said: "The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue for sixty days. In making this disclosure, Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion. The whole blame is put by the Food Administrator on railroad congestion, which he says has thrown the food administration far behind in its program of feeding the allies. The only solution he sees is a greatly increased movement of food-stuffs, even to the exclusion of much other commerce." This crisis, too, passed.

The March issue of the *Alumnus* noted a new course in the curriculum: "Military Food I." This innovation was also at the suggestion of the Food Administrator. It included three divisions: war and food, nutrition, and laboratory work. One hundred and fifteen women enrolled and earned two hours credit for the general course plus an additional hour for the

laboratory work. The Regents on April 5 provided for a continuation of the course on a four-month basis, and in June voted that it should be carried on through the University year 1918-1919.

They had agreed in May, 1918, to accept as students with remission of fees two French women sent here by the French government; in addition these girls were received as nonpaying guests in residence halls. Friends of France further provided them with a fund for travel expense in supplementing their work at the University.<sup>1</sup> Later in the year the Director of the American Council on Education asked whether the University would take a few disabled French veterans. "These men," he wrote, "are mature men and are prepared for high grade work. They must go to our best institutions. It will not do to send them to weak institutions, and I do not feel that we ought to fall down in an effort of this kind when the French Government places so much confidence in American education." The Regents voted to remit the fees of two or three of these veterans if arrangements for board and room could be made by the Red Cross or others as in the case of the French women students.

In May President Hutchins' classmate Elroy M. Avery presented to the University for historical museum preservation as specimens: a \$50 Liberty bond, a war-savings stamp, and a thrift stamp.

On the occasion of Commencement on June 27, there was displayed the service flag of the Class of 1918, with 473 stars. There were 849 degrees as compared with 1,142 one year before. Present were only 355 men, and of these, 150 were in uniform. In addition to the usual insignia denoting graduation "with distinction" or "with high distinction," there was a tiny flag before the names of 177 men, denoting "absence with the colors." Among the distinguished guests of the occasion receiving honorary degrees were M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of *Le Matin*, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, and Major General Leonard Wood.

The Regents had already voted to provide the instruction necessary to grant the petition of senior students in the Medical School to continue their studies straight through the summer and thus bring so much nearer the date at which they could enter the military medical service. This action was desired by the surgeon general and was in harmony with the program of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Long before, in the early summer of 1917, American colleges had aroused to the fact that this was a war in Europe and that their duty



to their students and alumni engaged in it demanded points of contact abroad. Perhaps it would be fairer to say that alumni already "over there" called attention to the fact. On June 28 there came from Paris this cablegram addressed to a group in the home country: "Alumni Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams, and Yale have suspended organization Universities association pending result Washington Conference holding themselves disposal of collaboration in any way. Please communicate this offer to Conference."<sup>2</sup> Dr. Anson P. Stokes, of Yale, wrote to each of the universities named in this dispatch and a few others, and as a result on July 6, in New York City, the American University Union in Europe was established. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: chairman, Dr. Stokes, of Yale; vice-chairman, President Hutchins, of Michigan; secretary, Roger Pierce, secretary of the Harvard Corporation; and treasurer, Henry B. Thompson, president of the Executive Committee of Princeton Trustees. As universities having ten thousand or more graduates would pay \$500 a year to make the privileges of the Paris clubhouse and such other houses as might be set up available for their graduates, the Regents promptly appropriated this sum. Michigan was destined to have a very substantial part in the American University Union in Europe. The organization expanded rapidly as other universities and colleges became members. President Hutchins succeeded Dr. Stokes in the chairmanship of the governing board, and present Professor Emeritus Charles B. Vibbert, '04,<sup>3</sup> of the Department of Philosophy, who had early gone over to serve men from Michigan, including those from the State College at East Lansing and the Michigan College of Mines, became over-all director after the peace. Then the Union was continued, to serve any American students in Europe and any Europeans purposing to study in America. In its first year, in addition to the fee voted by the Regents, over \$11,000 was contributed individually by Michigan students, alumni, and friends toward the work of the Union. Others besides Vibbert who served at the Paris headquarters were Warren J. Vinton, '11, and Philip E. Bursley, '02, now Professor Emeritus of French.

A newspaper of midsummer printed a letter addressed by the President to all his boys, students and alumni, with the A.E.F.:

July 29, 1918

TO THE BOYS OVER THERE:

God bless you! My heart goes out to you! We are all thinking of you. We know that you will do your duty; that you will bring honor to yourselves and

your University; and that you will never be found wanting. It is the wish of all that you may be accorded a safe return.

Fight 'em! Fight 'em! Fight 'em!—And then come back to us!

Your president,  
HARRY B. HUTCHINS<sup>4</sup>

All during the year 1918, military affairs on the campus were growing more complicated until the armistice terminated the war—and for some weeks thereafter there was increase rather than decrease in the University's problems. The Reserve Officers Training Corps, supposed to be swinging into action with the opening of college back in October, 1917, was not doing well. To quote Professor Cross: "Fully 1200 students reported for R.O.T.C. on October 3 and within a week the number had increased to 1800. The demand for officer material at the camps was so great that Lieutenant Mullen [in command] sought to compress four years' work into one in order to have a large number of men eligible in June, 1918. The practical work consisted of military drill, infantry drill, and target practice, and the theoretical, of military organization, map reading, service of security, and personal hygiene. Although Lieutenant Mullen did his best he was heavily handicapped. Four or five competent commissioned officers were necessary, but, until the arrival of Lieutenant Losey J. Williams in December, he was obliged to work alone with such help as faculty volunteers—whom he drilled in the evening—could give him, and it was not till February, 1918, that two sorely needed retired sergeants were supplied. For a long time rifles were woefully inadequate and uniforms were very slow in coming. Moreover although the drill was put in the late afternoon hours when it was seriously curtailed by the early darkness, it greatly handicapped the laboratory work of the engineering and medical men. By April, 1918, over four hundred students had left since the beginning of the year. It is gratifying to state that of the 22 who went from the R.O.T.C. at Michigan to Camp Custer all were rated among the first hundred of the surviving 60 per cent of the original 800 in the spring camp. On May 24 Lieutenant Williams was transferred to Northwestern and on June 3 Lieutenant Mullen went to Fort Sheridan, leaving Professor [Herbert A.] Kenyon of the French Department in charge, and providing that Professor [Charles P.] Wagner of the Spanish Department should conduct a summer course. But the days of the R.O.T.C. were numbered."

The so-called training detachments were already on the campus in numbers that were increasing. On April 15, some 200 drafted men



arrived for eight weeks of special training as gas engine repairmen, machinists, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters. Five old residences were adapted as barracks, and the men were messed at the Michigan Union. On June 15 another detachment of 700 arrived, along with 300 more for training in the work of the signal corps. On August 15 another large detachment came in; and on June 3 the government asked for an estimate of the total number that could be satisfactorily taken care of successively from October, 1918, to July, 1919. The answer was that 2,800 at one time would be the most that could be satisfactorily provided for. Eight hundred and forty were actually sent in October, for training in mechanical trades and in telephone installation and operation, and these were in due course incorporated into the newly organized Student Army Training Corps, or S.A.T.C., of which more a little later. The training detachments required the employment of a considerable number of instructors without academic standing but fully competent to give instruction in the fields demanded. The *Regents' Proceedings* of October 25, 1918, lists sixty-three persons so engaged, including a few members of the regular faculty giving part time.

The government contracts under which these courses were given were different from anything any university official had ever seen up to that time—at least so it is still believed. If truth were known the Army officers were probably as unfamiliar with this type of contract as were the University officials. The first one provided for a rate per day per man of \$2.00 to cover instruction, approved food and lodging, and regular and frequent individual reports on each trainee. In its settlements the Army turned out to be strict, but not unfair. But it haggled on the drafting of later contracts—if imposing can be called haggling. Its representatives urged that the training should be at cost, without including in cost the inescapable overhead. They held that the University would lose more without the trainees or other military students than would be lost with them at the rates urged, which was doubtless true, but not persuasive. The final contract, which was terminated by the end of the war, provided for an over-all rate for instruction, individual reports, mess, and barracks—all subject to Army approval—of \$1.53½ per day, and this was subject to reduction if “cost” could be shown to be less. The late Professor Henry Harold Higbie was appointed Educational Director, and the Army was represented on the campus by Captain Ralph H. Durkee<sup>5</sup> and Sergeant Major Alfred Fischer. All three of these men were a joy to work

with. Durkee had been a high-school teacher before going into the Army, and Fischer had been in newspaper work; relations with both were benefited by their previous callings. In addition Captain Durkee, in contrast to his unfortunate fellow officers of the R.O.T.C., had the help of four commissioned officers—and this number increased. The practical results secured by the training detachments were doubtless better than those of the S.A.T.C. for University students proper. There was no serious effort in training detachment plans to combine academic pursuits with military and technical instruction. But as an example of the sort of thing that seemed always to be happening: after a floor to fill the space surrounded by the Waterman Gymnasium running track had been built to provide space for several hundred trainees' cots, a sudden rush to one point of this floor one evening caused a collapse in which several legs were broken—there was heartfelt relief that the accident was no worse. For what it may have been worth, there is quoted a statement which the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, in the summer of 1918, directed to the Commanding Officer: "The experiment [i.e., of training detachment instruction] has been an entire success and this Committee desires to express its appreciation of the zeal and hard work of commanding officers, junior officers and men, and of the patriotic co-operation of the educational and local authorities, which have all contributed to this result." Certainly this statement would be endorsed by a much greater percentage of the University faculty and officials than would be the case had any analogous compliment been tendered the S.A.T.C. at its conclusion.

To the ordinary visitor upon the campus the arrival of the S.A.T.C. would not have been noticeable. The R.O.T.C. and the training detachments had both been in regulation uniforms since the earlier days of 1918. The first mention of the new departure in the *Regents' Proceedings* was at the meeting of August, 1918, when Dean Cooley, as Regional Director of the Corps, discussed the project with the Board, and the President stated that "in response to a letter written by him to the War Department he had been notified that the Department had established a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Michigan." The Regents gave their approval, which would seem to have been a superfluous action, but they also voted \$10,000 for the expense of a tunnel to carry heat to the new Union Building. Work on this building, which had been well under way until the war largely halted the payment



of subscriptions, had been languishing, but now the Michigan State War Board had provided \$260,000 to bring it to such a degree of completion that it could serve as barracks. On the day following the Regents' meeting, Hutchins wrote to Dean John R. Effinger, then attending a conference at Fort Sheridan: "We are still terribly at sea with regard to this Students' Army Training Corps. Nobody knows just what the final plan will be. It looks now as though every college and university in the land until the close of the war would be turned into a military school, and all students physically fit would be made soldiers subject to call when their draft numbers are reached. These are strenuous days," They were such indeed for a man of seventy-one.

In June before Commencement he had issued and had printed in the *Daily* a letter of advice, based not only on his own long experience but on quoted statements from the Secretary of War and from the President of the United States. He concluded: "In view of the foregoing, this is my advice: Until called, continue your university work. If possible take advantage of the summer term to hasten your graduation. . . ." At the request of the American Council on Education, he called a meeting of all the colleges and normal schools in Michigan. When this group met in Ann Arbor, it was obvious that the matter of student attendance was a vital problem, particularly to the schools not state-supported, and nobody yet knew that the government plan, when effective, would in some degree subsidize enrollments in institutions of higher education, even though the results when they finally appeared and could be assessed were to show that not much had been done for education as such.

A contract for a unit of the S.A.T.C. having been tendered the University on what might be truthfully described as a "take it or leave it" basis, the Regents' committee on military affairs authorized the President's signature provided "he secures from Washington definite information that all necessary barracks and mess halls can be erected at the expense of the Government." Three days later, on September 7, the committee's records show that a canvass was ordered of the campus fraternity houses, resulting in information that they could house approximately three thousand men of the Corps, at a cost for added plumbing and other facilities of \$30,000. The Union with some temporary added building space could feed the S.A.T.C. men in addition to the training detachments, besides housing several hundred. The business officer of the University was sent to Washington with instructions to deliver the contract

for signature by the War Department if he was satisfied that the proposals for handling the men would have Army approval. After interviews with the government authorities, participated in by Dean Cooley as well as by himself, the University representative telegraphed the President: "Proposed contract is temporary and tentative only. Settlements under it and final contract are expected to be on basis of reimbursement for actual costs. The *per diem* rate for instruction will be limited to pro-rating of annual fees<sup>6</sup> on the basis of two hundred and seventy days to the year and will be allowed for each man only for the time he is actually enrolled. The expectation is to send new men to replace those transferred. Courses will have to be adjusted to fit the needs of these new men. Our choice is practically limited to taking the contract offered or nothing. Dean Cooley and I advise signing. Plan for extra gymnasium floor if necessary is approved, also for supplementary mess hall twelve hundred and thirty men at \$12,000." The President telegraphed authorization to deliver the contract and said further that a mess hall for sixteen hundred was a necessity. This was ultimately authorized.

The work of digging for the heating tunnel and the erection of the temporary mess hall was in considerable part done by the student soldiers themselves. There was a certain suggestion of Dickens' Dotheboys' Hall about this whole project. The detailed transactions with all the fraternity interests were handled by Dr. Frank E. Robbins, Instructor in Greek, with fairness to all concerned and with New England business acumen. There must have been a word in the Greek tongue for what he accomplished. While it cannot be said that his success in this field of endeavor had anything to do with his later promotion to a professorship of Greek, it was certainly influential when President Burton had to select a keen and tactful Assistant to the President, a post Dr. Robbins has continued to hold in two succeeding presidencies. Two tents were set up on the northeastern part of the campus, one by the Y.M.C.A. and the other by the Knights of Columbus, both for the use of the men in the Corps. A "hostess house" was established in Barbour Gymnasium, and there Mrs. Stella Blackburn, the janitress, served without pay as her contribution to the war effort. Later, Barbour Gymnasium was needed by the Y.W.C.A. and by the women students of the University, and the hostess house activities were moved to Alumni Memorial Hall. Here women of the faculty and of the city and women students did everything they could to give the harried boys an hour or two of leisure and



peace. They needed such hours. Few people who knew how real study could only be carried on could be aught but resentful when they heard the clump, clump of army shoes as detachments of boys were marched from their fraternity house barracks in the evening, many of them already too tired with the physical efforts of the day to keep awake for two hours or even one hour of "supervised study" at one of the libraries. In addition the War Department provided an allowance of one and one-half cents per uniformed man per day for a special course of faculty lectures dealing with the causes and aims of the war.

The bitterest and most pathetic memories of the days of the S.A.T.C. at Michigan go back to the epidemic of influenza that spread through the crowded barracks during the last half of October. It was no worse than in some of the Army cantonments, but it was *here*, where we could see it, and seeing, could never forget. Major Durkee and Sergeant Major Fischer agonized with the community, and with the fathers and mothers who had boys here. In the middle of one anguish-torn night, the major sent his officers to the house of every doctor of medicine in Ann Arbor with military orders for them to report at once to the Hospital or to a specified barracks. The officers found many of them already abroad on such errands. Mrs. Beal, wife of the Regent, led a group of women in the renting of a large house which they fitted up as a makeshift hospital, and where they themselves served as nurses and cooks. Crowded barracks spread the contagion, and young, inexperienced officers doubtless gave many orders that resulted in postponement of hospitalization until too late. Trained nurses were unavailable even for the hospitalized. In the nineteen days beginning with October 13 and ending with November 1, fifty-seven boys died in the epidemic. If there was any compensation to their country for the lives thus sacrificed, it is not apparent even after three decades.

There seems little to be gained by going further into the details of the disordered campus life with which the President had to deal while the country was at war. Here is how three experienced observers summarized it. Professor Hobbs, severely critical of the whole enterprise, said: "The ill-conceived and greatly belated plan of the Washington administration for the training of officers—the Students' Army Training Corps, S.A.T.C.—had a history which it would be pleasant to overlook. It accomplished nothing toward winning the war. . . . All University courses were practically disrupted, notwithstanding the fact that the women students had to be cared for in addition to the large number

of men in military training. One of the fundamental ideas of the S.A.T.C. was that the undesirability of war should be duly stressed in the training, and a so-called 'war-aims course' was included. As it turned out, a quite cleverly disguised pro-German book came into use as a textbook for the entire body of men. . . . When a brief month had elapsed, on November 28 following the armistice, the organization was disbanded." To his comments on the S.A.T.C. Professor Hobbs added: "Coincident with the organization of the S.A.T.C., a naval unit—the Students' Naval Training Corps, S.N.T.C.—was set up upon the campus, but was strictly limited to six hundred men. Moreover, it was organized under officers of the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Robert M. Barry, U.S.N., commanding, with Lieutenant A. E. R. Boak (jg) Executive Officer," with one other commissioned officer and six experienced petty officers. "Because of its smaller size, its picked men, the liberal policy of the commanding admiral, and the splendid work of Lieutenant Boak as an executive officer, this organization, quite in contrast to the S.A.T.C., achieved a distinct success."

In the *Alumnus* of November, 1918, another observer wrote editorially: "In the preparation for this great new work, however, two things had not been anticipated; one was the epidemic, the other was the perhaps unavoidable encroachment of the military upon the academic program. Either one was enough to strain the new system to the breaking point; the combination came near to wrecking it. Of the first it is unnecessary to say anything except to regret the inevitable; and regarding the second it is as yet too early to pass a final judgment. But the cold fact is that up to the time of this writing, the first week of November, the average S.A.T.C. man has been able to mind but one master, and that master is, naturally, the war. Of academic work he has had only a taste. During the entire month of October the instructor was rare who could meet one-third of his enrollment for two periods in succession. Large numbers of students did not appear at all, being detailed as orderlies, as kitchen police, or for some other necessary service. Many instructors, finding at each meeting of the class a different set of students, began the work anew at the beginning of each week. It is doubtful whether such utter demoralization of classroom work has ever occurred before in the history of the University."

Arthur Lyon Cross, the experienced historian, arrived at the following conclusion to his own discussion: "In spite of the splendid plans of the



War Department and the ready co-operation of the Faculty, the actual working of the project at Michigan as elsewhere proved in most respects a grievous disappointment. For this many factors were responsible. In the first place, of course, it was not carried on long enough to obtain a fair trial—to adjust inevitable difficulties that only experience could solve. Demobilization orders were received November 28, according to which Section B was disbanded December 2 and Section A two days later.<sup>7</sup> Moreover during the short life of the S.A.T.C. its successful operation was heavily handicapped by the prevalence practically throughout the period of the worst scourge of influenza that ever has devastated the country. This dreadful epidemic, the ravages of which were greatly accentuated by the closeness of personal contact unavoidable in barrack life, played havoc with attendance on classes and on consecutive work. Certain other factors militating against the best working of the scheme were also more or less accidental; the Commandant is deserving of much praise, for while he was at once kindly, energetic, and competent, he was, with few exceptions, greatly hampered by the officers assigned to work under him. The more mature were naturally sent to the front or detailed to more pressing duties leaving to the universities a residue of callow youths, many of them fresh from undergraduate life, who, at the worst, welcomed a chance to have a whack at their former 'tyrants,' or at the best were unappreciative of the academic point of view—an attitude, unfortunately, in which they had been encouraged in more than one training camp. Such an attitude naturally fomented friction with Faculty men who had started their work with the best of intentions. Men were assigned for kitchen police and hospital duty on days when they had frequent classes and were often free from military duty on days when they had few or no classes, and, having missed those of the previous day, had nothing to study. With the elective system such complications were more or less unavoidable: the conscientious became discouraged and the slackers welcomed the heaven-sent opportunity to beat the system or lack of system.

"It must be said that not a little of the instruction was far from satisfying; certain courses had to be hastily improvised, and, in view of the large numbers expected, had to be manned to some extent by volunteers with little experience or background for their subject. Books and other equipment were slow in arriving, and adjustments of rooms and hours for classes and study were difficult. On the other hand, numbers

of the students who availed themselves of the Government offer were of such varying degrees of preparation and intelligence that it was hard to pitch the teaching at a proper level. Then, both before and after the armistice, the rank and file of the student body were restive. While the conflict was still raging, the bolder spirits were chafing at being held back from active duty, the timid were unsettled by the uncertainties and dangers that might lie ahead. After the crisis was passed the majority were anxious to get back to normal, particularly the men who were preparing for professions and had dropped their required work for emergency courses in order to prepare for service. On the eve of demobilization, the Senate Council voted, December 2, to return to the semester system<sup>8</sup> in order that students might catch up in their work, and, as a partial compensation for loss of time, the University authorities agreed to grant four hours credit for military training to each student who earned at least six hours in his studies during the semester. It was decided not to accept the Government offer to reintroduce the R.O.T.C. during the second semester." Dr. Cross's final sentence was packed with meaning.

But the disappearance of the S.A.T.C. at Michigan, the largest unit in the country, did not in fact end all military training on the campus, or more than momentarily interrupt its continuity, for there were formed two small units of the R.O.T.C., one in signal corps work and one in coast artillery, and from these ultimately stemmed the several wholly praiseworthy units, both of the Army and of the Navy, which have since contributed to the life of the University with satisfaction to all concerned. World War II, with all its campus problems, never even remotely approached the demoralization of academic life that has here been recorded.

The noisy celebrations of the armistice, and of the false report of November 8, three days earlier, were not greater here than elsewhere, and were soon succeeded by return to the arts of peace. The temporary shop buildings—or some of them—disappeared, the huge rough-board mess hall next to the Union and the Y.M.C.A. and K. of C. huts were removed. The fraternity houses were restored, at government cost, and the owners moved back into them. The trenches so laboriously dug by the S.A.T.C. boys in the Sleepy Hollow hillside were peacefully filled up by the Buildings and Grounds boys—who got paid for their work. And the Regents appropriated \$5,000 as expenses for a committee appointed by the President to prepare a record of the University's partici-



pation in the great struggle. This sum was used to gather Alumni Catalog Office records, as complete as humanly possible, of student and alumni and faculty participation in the war effort.

The Regents voted that faculty members on war service of any sort might return at the salaries they last received from the University; if increased pay was regarded as a condition of return, the Executive Committee of the Board was given full power to act as circumstances might justify. Regents and faculty collaborated to make it as easy as possible, both academically and financially, for students "to come back to us," and the *Daily* of February 18, 1919, reported: "New enrollments and registrations at the beginning of the second semester . . . are larger in number than any ever recorded in the history of the University." Now, indeed, the war was over, and President Hutchins could begin to hope to be relieved of his duties. He was tired but happy, except in memories of those who would not come back.<sup>9</sup> He would not live to learn from experience how little any war can do to end all wars or to make the world safe for democracy.

## XXV

### PRESIDENT HUTCHINS AND THE ALUMNI

UNDOUBTEDLY, THE MOST far-reaching of Harry B. Hutchins' achievements as President of the University was his awakening among its graduates and former students of their more or less dormant love for the University. At the memorial service held for him in Ann Arbor, November 30, 1930, his long-time friend Earl D. Babst, '93, '94, of New York City, was assigned this field of the President's career for special consideration. So well did Hutchins know and trust Babst that he once remarked to a friend that if it were thought feasible to appoint a businessman as his successor, he could think of no one better qualified or whom he would rather see sitting in the president's chair than Earl Babst. Mr. Babst's opening words at the memorial meeting were: "Though alumni by the thousands have been coming from the University for nearly a century, organized alumni effort in behalf of the University received its real impetus from President Harry Burns Hutchins, '71, LL.D. '21. Dr. Hutchins in experience and feeling personified the ideal alumnus. He had a clear and definite idea of the obligation of the alumni to the University. He had organizing capacity of a high order. Seldom indulging in oratorical appeals, so earnestly did he bring his message to alumni meetings that the size and enthusiasm of these gatherings increased everywhere year by year. In New York, I am delighted to testify, there went out to him an abiding affection always culminating in cheers for 'Hutch,'<sup>1</sup> in the whole-hearted manner of the undergraduate cheers for 'Prexy.'

"No one was ever so beloved by the alumni, and so deservedly, as 'Prexy' Angell, and yet he took few steps to organize active alumni effort. President Angell worked in a very different way his wonders to perform. He prepared the soil by planting the seeds of loyalty and affection. From his earliest utterances he proclaimed the alumni as an integral part of the University. In his later years he delighted to stress the alumni roll as the University's greatest endowment. It is very far from clear that



alumni sentiment in the Angell era had crystallized to the point where it was ready for the organized policy and remarkable growth of interest which finally came under the leadership of Dr. Hutchins. Not only did President Hutchins give impetus to the alumni movement, but he put it on the high basis of University service. He introduced an official control and policy which harmonized, united, and directed the efforts of the alumni for objects most needed for the advancement of the University. He stimulated the thought of private endowment as a necessary corollary to state support."

He, first of any Michigan president, could address the old students as "fellow alumni."

As has been seen, his interest in the alumni came to the surface as early as his first acting presidency, when he furthered the work of the newly formed General Alumni Association. In the late winter of that year he made a trip to the Upper Peninsula, where he addressed a group of fifty alumni of Marquette County. After the address the group formed a permanent alumni association. Then near the close of his year, he addressed a letter to each alumnus in the state, in which he said in part: "No better endowment can fall to the lot of a university than the support and influence of enthusiastic and united alumni. . . . In order that the people may fully understand what the University is to the state from a material point of view and appreciate the influence that it exerts upon the intellectual life of this great commonwealth, means must be taken to bring home to them a knowledge of the extent and nature of the work of the University. If the people could be made to realize what the University is to them, there would, in my judgment, be no opposition to an advanced and liberal policy for its support. I need not say that we must depend very largely upon the alumni of the state to keep the people informed as to the work of the University. They are a natural and legitimate medium for the spreading of information, and they will gladly co-operate, I am sure, in any plan that seems likely to yield beneficial results.

"It has been suggested—and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of the alumni of the state to the proposition that I write this letter—that the work of the general association throughout the state and the influence of the alumni upon the people could be materially advanced by the formation in the different counties of local associations. I am, of course, aware that such associations exist in several of the cities, and they are, without doubt, doing a good work. What I wish to urge is

the general formation of such societies throughout the entire state. There are but few counties that do not contain alumni and matriculates. [As a matter of fact, there was no county lacking them.] Let them get together in each county, perfect an organization, and report it with its officers and membership to the General Secretary. This should be done even though the number is small. The mere existence of an organization through which the alumni and matriculates could be reached without delay or trouble, would give opportunities for molding public opinion that we have never yet enjoyed. There are times when the University needs the immediate and earnest efforts of friends and supporters, and those efforts can best be secured through the medium of local organizations. . . . It is to be hoped, moreover, that the movement proposed would result in the establishment in many of the counties of University scholarships for worthy students who otherwise would be unable to enjoy the advantages of a university education. It should be generally known, I think, that this has already been done in at least one county. So worthy an object would certainly operate as a stimulus to a local organization."

It was to be eleven years before he would have the opportunity to follow up this proposal with presidential backing. It cannot be gainsaid that his faith and trust in the alumni as University builders far exceeded President Angell's.

On October 29, 1909, six days before he presided at his first Regents' meeting as Acting President, he was already at work. Speaking to the alumni of Saginaw, he said: "A University in its essential quality is something besides material things. It is made up in part of the alumni representing it in all the states. Our University is a state university, and I am proud of that fact. I believe most thoroughly in the state university. The fundamental principle on which it rests is sound—that the highest function of the state is to educate its citizens in all branches of learning. That is the highest function because with educated citizens government is easy. I believe in the state university because its endowment is the best possible. Its development is in the hearts of the people; its endowment is based on the love of its alumni and the people of the state; it is based on the prosperity of the state. . . . Our income is now liberal, all things considered, but it is not adequate to the demands. Something is needed to supplement the income. In my judgment, where the duty of education rests with the state it does not follow that the state should bear the entire





The loving cup presented by the Chicago alumni





expense. Much money should come to the University through private gifts. Our duty is to go out into the state and turn toward the University wealth needed for its maintenance. I believe that men who have made their money in this state and whose homes are here should be liberal toward the University, and should not let the fact that it is a state institution stand in the way.”<sup>2</sup>

That was the burden of the message he carried to the alumni through all the years of his presidency—and he had the plan by which it should be effected and by which it was effected.

About a year later he wrote to an alumnus, Henry O. Chapoton, '94, in his old home town of Mount Clemens: “Special efforts are now being made to organize all of the alumni in the state of Michigan. We have within the borders of the state over eight thousand alumni and former students of the University. Properly organized this body of men and women can exercise a tremendous influence in favor of the University. It is not our purpose to perfect this organization in order to beg money from the alumni, but it is rather to create in the alumni deeper interest in the University and to secure their influence whenever influence is necessary to aid the University. It is hoped that by this general organization we may be able through the friends of the alumni to secure private endowments. The scheme as planned by the Board of Regents, as you see by the statement enclosed, contemplates an organization in every county in the state where there are enough alumni resident to make the organization of an association desirable. If the joining of two or more counties together for the purposes of organization would seem best, the scheme provides that it may be done. Furthermore, if it seems best that there be two or more associations in any county, an organization of that kind may be had under the authority of this legislation. Please understand that we are not engaged in this movement for the purpose of encouraging the alumni to have banquets at frequent intervals. A banquet is not a necessary feature of an alumni meeting. What we want to do is to perfect an organization so that we can know where to reach every alumnus in the state. It is the purpose of the University to do more for the alumni than in the past in the way of sending out publications from the University and in the way of sending delegates to visit the different associations with some degree of regularity.”

As already mentioned the Regents had given authorization in February, 1910, when Hutchins had been in office as Acting President less than six months, for setting up a framework of the alumni of the state

by counties and for increasing familiarity with the institution among the high schools. Two months later, Hutchins was writing to Professor Emeritus Carhart, in California: "I am spending a good deal of time just now visiting alumni associations. Returned Saturday night from a meeting in Omaha. . . . I went with the committee as far as Omaha. When they return I am to meet them in St. Paul. It is quite impossible for me to give the time necessary to go to the coast. Deans Reed, Cooley, and Secretary Shaw make up that party. It is possible that Professor Bates will join them in San Francisco." The files of the *Daily* of the Hutchins' presidential years before the outbreak of war so often contain the headlines, "President Hutchins left for —" and "President Hutchins returned from —" as to suggest that this type might well have been kept standing. He was on almost weekly march in support of the idea closest to his heart. Early in his term the University bought an addressograph for easier and more accurate listing of the alumni and communication with them.

A temptation similar to the urge to reprint bodily Professor Arthur Lyon Cross's article depicting the war as it affected the campus invites to the inclusion in full here of Mr. Babst's thoughtful and carefully prepared address entitled "President Hutchins and the Alumni." The same recourse will be had to liberal quotations. One quotation has already been made. Another follows: "President Angell in his later years frequently referred to the 'passion for education' as characteristic of the people of Michigan and of the Middle West. His hearers were not unmindful that Dr. Angell had been the chief promoter of that passion, in the interest of the University. In a similar way, Dr. Hutchins promoted alumni interest, by going the length and breadth of the state and of the country, always holding to his theme of the necessity of alumni interest and support as the complement of state endowment. When he could not go he sent deans and professors,<sup>3</sup> until the faculty members—Lane, Vaughan, Cooley, Bates, Reed, Wenley, Effinger, Peterson, Shaw, and others—had told their favorite stories in public so many times that the stories finally went by numbers.<sup>4</sup> Alumni associations and gatherings bloomed in the pages of the *Alumnus*. By 1913 there were 46 alumni associations within and 69 outside of the state of Michigan, a total of 115, a number which rose to 141 at the end of the Hutchins era in 1920."

Babst continued: "The first step, therefore, of President Hutchins' alumni policy was to build up local organizations and to unite their efforts through their delegates to the Alumni Advisory Council. His next step



was to harmonize and to direct the united activities of the Association for University purposes. In both of these steps Dr. Hutchins proved himself a great administrator. He did not originate either idea, but he put into effect and gave power to both." The *Alumnus* for 1911 reported many meetings he attended including, among others, New York (the New York Club was always a favorite of his), Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Duluth, Champaign, Lansing, St. Johns, St. Clair, Ionia, Petoskey, Battle Creek. These were a few, and in addition another "team of deans" visited a dozen western cities.

The first great flowering of the new ardor for Michigan was embodied in the National Dinner held in New York at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, February 4, 1911. This was, in solid fact, an astonishing and a momentous event. The New York Central Railroad had run a special train for it from Ann Arbor and Detroit. The walls of the great ballroom were lined with lighted transparencies of Michigan campus scenes, including prominently the old Library Towers. From time to time the chimes sounded. The singing was led by former members of the Glee Club who in their numbers nearly swamped Professor Albert A. Stanley when he invited them to come forward. Primarily, the guests of honor included a justice of the United States Supreme Court, four United States senators, and twenty-four members of Congress—all twenty-nine of these being alumni of Michigan. But the President of the University, the President Emeritus, the entire Board of Regents, and a number of the older members of the faculty were honored guests in their own right. If any state in the Union was not represented among those present—just a little under one thousand men—the fact was not recorded. Of course, it was a "splurge"—that is what it was intended to be—but it was a *great* splurge. The overshadowing purpose of the gathering was to demonstrate to the country in general and to Michigan alumni in particular the national character of the University of Michigan, and in this it succeeded beyond any object lesson ever previously vouchsafed either to Michigan or to the country.<sup>5</sup>

The *Alumnus* for March issued a special supplement that reported the occasion in full, with a verbatim record of the addresses responding to the toasts proposed by Mr. Babst, who after his introduction by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, '89, president of the New York Club (later, United States Senator), acted as master of ceremonies at the dinner. The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Charles Sumner Burch, '75. The first

speaker was Justice William R. Day, on the subject, "The Judicial Power of the Nation." President Hutchins was introduced as "not only your new President, but your old friend and fellow alumnus." He spoke on University problems as he saw them. Senator Sutherland followed, expressing what he called the views of a conservative in what was then regarded as a radical day. Representative James F. Burke was introduced as "a member of that University of Michigan alumni association sometimes known as Congress," and he considered "Laws and Lawmakers." Governor Chase S. Osborn spoke on the University as the state's great asset, and President Angell closed the program with one of the simple, appealing talks which it used to seem that only he could give: "When we meet the call which must come to all of us, and to some of us not a long way off, we can delight our hearts with the enthusiastic belief and the positive conviction that the University itself is destined now to go on with increasing prosperity and power and blessing to the world until the 'last syllable of recorded time.'" They sang "America" and "The Yellow and Blue."

It was Sunday morning, but no man had left until President Angell finished and the song had died away. And when the last hand had been shaken and the last retreating footsteps had reached the stairs or the elevators—for weeks afterward alumni of Michigan all over the world were awakening to a new thrill as a part of something very wonderful indeed. Call it "splurge" or "showmanship" or what you will, the National Dinner did something for us, wheresoever we were in the whole world.

The Alumni Advisory Council had already been formed in 1909, under the leadership of Dr. James Rowland Angell, then a professor at the University of Chicago and later president of Yale. In accordance with its recommendation at the June, 1911, meeting of the General Alumni Association, a far-reaching resolution sponsored by Lawrence Maxwell, '74, in co-operation with President Hutchins, was adopted. This resolution, strictly adhered to throughout succeeding years, has eliminated such misfortunes as the competition between the Alumni Memorial Hall Committee and the Michigan Union Committee. Its preamble expressed the spirit of the entire resolution: "The General Alumni Association desires to serve the University and so meet those needs regarded by the Regents and the Senate as most urgent."

"With the brushwood cleared away," said Mr. Babst, "by the official declaration of the Alumni Association to limit activities to those needs regarded by the University authorities as most urgent, President Hutchins



at the closely succeeding meeting of the Regents, in July, 1911, went directly to the root of the difficulty. He recommended to the Regents the second step of his policy, now a vital plank in our alumni platform, on which all may stand in love and loyalty, without question or division. And the Regents at his suggestion took the following action:

*Resolved*, That no university organization of a general nature shall hereafter solicit funds for any purpose from the alumni of the University without first having obtained the approval of this Board, and that as a basis for such approval each application must be accompanied by a full showing as to the plan for the campaign proposed and as to its purpose.

“Under this policy the Michigan Union and the Michigan League Building projects have been carried to successful conclusion. The alumni have been freed from continuous solicitation and their generosity has been cheerfully marshaled for the larger needs of the University as they have been officially declared from time to time to be most urgent.”

The harvest from the aroused interest of alumni and other citizens was nearer than some, perhaps including the President himself, thought possible. The women of the University and the alumnae, even before the National Dinner, were abroad seeking funds for modest beginnings toward their goal of halls of residence for women. During the entire year of 1910-1911, Miss Myrtle White, of the Class of 1910, as the paid financial secretary of the Women's League, by correspondence and travel labored in the cause. Mrs. Helen Handy Newberry, of Detroit, made a tentative subscription of \$500, which after her death was multiplied many times over by her children in the memorial gift of the Helen Newberry Residence, accepted by the Regents in June, 1913. In the *Alumnus* of August 16, 1930, Miss White, long since become Mrs. Dean E. Godwin, wrote of her interview with Mr. William W. Cook at his Wall Street office in January a few weeks before the National Dinner. Dr. Angell and Dr. Hutchins had furnished her with letters of introduction. On December 3, preceding, the New York alumnae had held a dinner for which President Hutchins came to the city and gave an address strongly supporting the object sought by the Women's League. Miss White reported Mr. Cook as saying after an interview of an hour, during which she dwelt on how the housing of women at the University stood in need of improvement: “Little girl, that idea strikes a sympathetic chord in my heart. I'll tell you now that I'll give \$10,000 toward this project, and it may be a great deal more. Tell your president to come to see me.” The President

had this invitation from Miss White very promptly, and it can hardly be wondered at that he should "pause over the name of William W. Cook, '80," as he and Babst went over a list of alumni whom he perhaps ought to see while in New York. He was very urgent in his correspondence with Miss White that Mr. Cook's gift of \$10,000 be not announced until he had himself seen Mr. Cook.<sup>6</sup>

In the *Alumnus* of June 28, 1930, after the death of both Dr. Hutchins and Mr. Cook within a few months of each other, and after the publication of Mr. Cook's will by which, following his gifts of the Martha Cook Building and the Lawyers Club during his lifetime, he left the bulk of his estate to the University, Mr. Babst reported that in 1911 the President saw Mr. Cook three times, including a call immediately after the dinner. Concerning the first, he reported "a very agreeable visit." Of the second, some weeks later, he said that the subjects discussed were of wide scope and that he suspected Mr. Cook had "something in mind in connection with the University." On June 1 Hutchins wrote to Cook urging that he come to Ann Arbor to receive the Doctor of Laws degree the Regents had voted him. He also stated that the large residence of the late Professor Richard Hudson had come on the market and that some officials of the Women's League wanted to use Mr. Cook's subscription of \$10,000 as a down payment on its purchase as "an ideal home for about twenty young women." Mr. Cook's reply was terse and typical: "Dear Sir: I appreciate your favor of the 1st inst., but we will put aside the degree. The plan of purchasing a private residence for the accommodation of sixteen to twenty of your four hundred and fifty students does not appeal to me from any point of view. A little later I may increase my subscription and help you to do something worth while. Yours very truly. . . ." <sup>7</sup> In his reply of June 6—and this letter abandoned forever the "Dear Sir" stage between them and began with the "Dear Mr." salutation that was to continue in all their later correspondence—the President concluded: "If it will not be trespassing too much upon your time, I should like a brief interview with you when I am next in New York in regard to this matter of residential halls. I shall write you in advance of my coming. Very sincerely yours. . . ."

After the interview thus arranged, wrote Mr. Babst, "Dr. Hutchins came to see me directly from Mr. Cook's office fairly bursting with 'great news'—all in absolute confidence—for Mr. Cook had indicated his desire to give a women's dormitory, if certain conditions could be met, and



Dr. Hutchins was anxious to tell me first in view of the earlier conversations. I never saw President Hutchins so elated. He was fairly overjoyed. Here were the first real fruits of his alumni policy. The purpose of the gift and the fact that it came from an alumnus whose deep interest in the University could hardly be suspected in view of his casual contacts in alumni years—all gave the President the highest satisfaction. It justified his arduous labors in visiting alumni associations from coast to coast and for the round of personal visits, which however, quite unknown to him, endeared him to hosts of Michigan alumni everywhere. . . . Who can measure the ultimate contribution to Michigan by these two men working together to the honor of both on that initially slender thread—‘Something in mind in connection with the University.’ ”

While there were no other gifts during President Hutchins' term to rival financially those of Mr. Cook, there were a number which would have excited great wonder in previous periods, and one, the William L. Clements Library, building and contents, coming at the very close of the Hutchins administration, which would have roused the enthusiasm of any institution in the land. Some of these have been mentioned. The gifts of land and the co-operation with the Department of Astronomy on the part of Robert P. Lamont, '91*et*, began in 1910. The Emma J. Cole Fellowship, ultimately of \$21,000, came in 1911. The Octavia Williams Bates, '77, '96*l*, bequest of library funds totaling about \$40,000, was received the same year. Throughout the period Charles L. Freer, '04*hon*, was a generous contributor to University enterprises till his death in 1919. The endowment of \$92,000 for the Richard Hudson Professorship of History came in 1917, and later in the same year, from former Regent Levi L. Barbour, the residence hall named for his mother the Betsy Barbour House, and the Oriental Girls' Scholarships. The values of these two latter items today are, respectively, \$233,000 and \$600,000. Hartwig H. Herbst, '81*l*, in 1918, gave valuable Washtenaw Avenue real estate and securities, though retaining control of the property and the income during his lifetime; ultimately this produced for the University some \$92,000. In 1919 Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard, established the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship in History, as a memorial to his wife, with a gift of \$15,000. This endowment was, however, subject to a survivorship annuity to certain relatives, and the annuity payments ultimately exhausted the principal. In that same year gifts totaling \$25,000 were made to finance an expedition under the charge of Professor Francis

W. Kelsey, to make a restudy of the campaigns of Julius Caesar "in the light of the great war." At his retirement in July, 1920, President Hutchins presented to the Law School, through Dean Bates, his own library of about fifteen hundred volumes. The seed he had sown and the growth he had cultivated so ceaselessly were to produce much fruit in the administrations of his successors. Fortunately, he lived long enough to see much of this fruition. And long before the close of his term he had been able to announce the final success of the Michigan Union project.

From his campus office all during his presidency he continued to make contacts with the alumni. Before Commencement of 1913, invitations to attend were sent to all the alumni in the state, and in 1915 the list was extended to all former students wherever they were.<sup>8</sup> In 1919 he sent letters to all who might naturally be expected to come back for the appointed class reunions of the year. In 1918 two hundred and fifty copies of the *Michiganensian* year book were sent to high schools of the state, and a year later the list was broadened to five hundred. And the "Commencement Dinner" was superseded by the "Alumni Luncheon" tendered gratis to all former students who should come. This event still survives with an annual attendance ordinarily of more than fifteen hundred.

His travels among the alumni never lessened, and on the occasion of the twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni Association, he was presented with a great silver loving cup, with words of the alumnus making the presentation and those engraved upon the cup itself rivaling each other in the affection expressed. In 1918 he made the long-postponed journey to the Pacific coast, where he was welcomed by the alumni of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and other cities.

On the campus he was also active in cultivating friendly relations with all the colleges of the state, and in 1912, with the establishment of the Graduate School, the Regents authorized the faculties of each of these colleges to nominate to the Dean of the Graduate School each year a member of its senior class or a graduate of not more than four years' standing as a candidate for a "State College Fellowship," with stipend from the University of \$300. These fellowships are still maintained, with increase in their number and in the amount of the stipends.

At the inauguration of his successor Dr. Hutchins made one of the addresses that marked the ceremonies of several days and gave his hearers a last view of the part that he conceived the alumni had to play in the University's life:



"Among other causes contributing to the growth and success of the University, one stands out so prominently that I should not omit a brief reference to it—the influence and the loyalty and the enthusiastic support of our alumni. Forty-five thousand and more doing things in every state of the Union and in many foreign lands, prominent in every field of activity and in the public service, they illustrate in their lives the value of what they received here. . . . But this is not all, for with their prosperity is coming a realization that loyalty and devotion may well be expressed by substantial donations and bequests. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that alumni gifts during the past eleven years total more than three million dollars. This is a state university, but there are those who love it; its alumni love it; they feel and know that they are a part of it. In its continued prosperity they are vitally interested. Upon their devotion and helpfulness we can at all times unhesitatingly depend."

One final word from his fellow alumnus Earl Babst—for after all, why should one not quote when what he wants to say has been said better than he himself could say it:

"Of a multitude of side lights that touch Dr. Hutchins as he was seen and beloved by the alumni, I can mention only a few: his considerate and affectionate regard for 'Prexy' Angell; his wholehearted devotion to his task; his singleness of purpose; his dignified, common-man attitude; his refusal to be made a personage; his gifts of common sense, courtliness, and firmness; his great respect for himself and for others who were entitled to respect; his talent for exploring ideas and fitting them into the pattern of his own plans; his skill in attracting able men to his policies; his methodical manner of curing administrative weaknesses; his unwillingness to make concessions to cheap popularity; his ability to bring clashing interests into harmonious action; his willingness to appear at Lansing and to spend hour after hour in conference with legislators, without loss of dignity or of influence; his wisdom in dealing with the people of the state and in avoiding entangling alliances; his early diffidence about his talents as a speaker and his later confidence and effectiveness; his tireless energy in the alumni cause; his arduous labors in visiting alumni associations from coast to coast and calling on alumni personally at every opportunity; his gift of remembering names and of making the local associations feel proud of his personal interest in their progress; his assumption that the alumni were seriously interested in hearing about the intellectual and educational progress of the University, resulting everywhere in a more

earnest alumni attitude; the deep respect in which he was held by his old law students; his retention of his undergraduate associations, even to the extent of presiding as national president over his college fraternity; his modesty and reluctance about accepting office, even for a limited term, though judged by his personality and achievements he is now acclaimed as a great university president, the success of whose administration looms larger in retrospect; his effacement of himself so that his successor might win his place of confidence and affection; and, lastly, the combination of talents and qualities, and their development while in office, which made his administration a fitting culmination of an exceedingly useful life."



## XXVI

### LAST PRESIDENTIAL YEAR. A SUCCESSOR

THE FIRST HALF of the final year during which he bore not only the title of President but the burdens that went with it, was one of disappointment that he could not be relieved of the harness as soon as he had hoped. The newspaper discussion and the town and gown gossip on the subject of his probable successor was not so annoying as, ten years before, had been the interest in whether he would come to the presidency, and the assumption that he would be disappointed if he did not. In place of the imputation of ambition in those days, now there was only praise for the decade past and affectionate hopes for years of freedom for him.

It was an uneasy period on the campus for the most practical of reasons. The war had brought a very general marked increase in wages, and as the compensation of labor is the most important element in the cost of everything produced, the expense of keeping soul and body together had greatly increased. A large section of the population was more liberally supplied with money than ever before, and as a corollary the law of supply and demand was greatly emphasizing the legitimate increase in the cost of living due to wage rises. All this bore heavily upon the fixed salaries and wages of the campus community. The newspapers made much, along about this time or a little later, of the case of a teacher who resigned his University place to take another in a feedstore, where the pay enabled him to provide more adequately for his family. This man had held a minor assistantship, but it seemed as though almost everybody took the incident home to himself—and began to look around for feedstores in need of help. There was real reason for the unrest; the position of many young families in particular was desperate. Rents increased along with the cost of food and clothing. Thirty years later the University was to see this tragic play re-enacted, on a larger scale. But in 1919 it no less harried the Board of Regents, and the President's sympathies were deeply stirred.

It was not a new matter in 1919. Two years before, in May, 1917,

forty-three married instructors had signed their names to a communication on this subject, which they filed with the Regents. It was not so much a petition for relief as a documented, well-reasoned statement of the impossibility of supporting their families on the salaries they were receiving. As these families ranged from two members to six, and as the salaries of the signers ranged from \$1,000 per year to \$1,700—the greatest number, nine, at \$1,200, with eight at \$1,000, and only one at \$1,700—the only thing standing between most of these homes and absolute want was the by no means regular opportunity to teach in the summer session. The communication was referred to the Budget Committee for all possible consideration in preparing the 1917-1918 budget. Some individual cases were benefited, but the financial condition of the University itself prevented any broad measure of relief. The faculty realized this; it was wartime, and everybody exercised the patience that adversity throughout a whole community brings forth.

It was known that the Regents had asked the legislative session that convened in January, 1919, for help, and with hope in sight that legislative action would make campus relief possible faculty agitation increased. Fifty members of the University Senate took a lesson from the forty-three instructors of two years before and filed data with the Regents showing that the living problem had grown even more acute. In the single month of May the Regents held four meetings, and at one of these the deans, with the Director of the Chemical Laboratory and the University Librarian, met with the Board and discussed the gravity of the situation. It was known by this time that the legislature had acted favorably. On the second of that month an act, with the immediate effect clause attached, had given the University \$300,000 to meet its accumulated deficit and had added \$350,000 more to its operating income for each year of the following biennium.<sup>1</sup> But one thing that was not generally known on the campus was that five days before the meeting at which the committee of deans had appeared, Governor Sleeper had written a letter to the President stating that there would not be money enough in the state treasury to make payment on the appropriation until taxes were received in the following January. Faced with this dilemma, the Regents could do little more than "consider the situation." And the situation was distressing both for the hard-pressed staff members and for the administration, which was expected in some way to make bricks without straw.

At the June meeting the Board took the bull by the horns and adopted



a new salary scale, trusting in some degree to luck that money to meet these larger payments would be available when they would normally begin at the end of October. The Regents had some reason, however, to hope that the equalization of property values on which the mill tax was based would during the summer produce very considerable additions to the income of the University from this source and would provide means not only for the increases desired for present staff members but for the large increase in numbers of teachers required by swollen enrollments. In this they were not disappointed, and fortunately, with the coming of fall the state treasury was able, in spite of the governor's prediction, to meet such drafts as salaries made upon it. The new scale provided these normal salary ranges:

Instructors, \$1,300 to \$2,100, an approximate increase of 30 per cent  
Assistant professors, \$2,200 to \$2,600, an approximate increase of 30 per cent  
Associate professors, \$2,700 to \$3,000, an approximate increase of 25 per cent  
Professors, minimum of \$3,200, an approximate increase of 25 per cent  
Administrative and clerical staff, an approximate increase of 20 per cent

These increases would, it was estimated, absorb about \$320,000 of the sum definitely voted by the legislature, leaving \$30,000 for "further adjustments as occasion might require." In October, after the pleasing results of the summer equalization were definitely known, the minimum salary for full-time instructors was increased to \$1,500, and a committee was appointed to consider further revision of the entire salary scale. In December, 1919, on the basis of this committee's report, the Board made further response to the salary needs by voting that, beginning with the second semester of 1919-1920,

The minimum annual salary for all instructors should be \$1,500  
The minimum annual salary for assistant professors, \$2,500  
The minimum annual salary for associate professors, \$3,500  
The minimum annual salary for full professors, \$4,000

An air of contentment spread over the campus, but the months leading up to it, including the legislative session of 1919 distinctly friendly though it was, had been wearing on a man of seventy-two.

In June, 1919, the first step was taken toward establishing the office of dean of students, when the recommendation of the Senate therefor was received by the Board "with approval." It was but a faltering first step and never went any farther until the next administration. But it served as a point of departure for President Burton when he went forward with the plan.

During Commencement week there was a Victory Mass Meeting on Alumni Day. President Hutchins as presiding officer gave a brief report on the University's war service, calling attention in particular to the great service flag with more than ten thousand stars, 173 of them gold stars. Speakers included Colonel Lucius B. Swift, '70, who was a soldier in the War of 1861-1865; Walter Miller, '84, who had seen service in the Greek army and, later, in American uniform in Italy; Professor René Talamon, with the French army; and William G. Sharp, '81, late ambassador to France, who paid tribute to the Allies.

On October 1, 1919, the *Daily* announced that "one hundred partially disabled soldiers will be educated by the Government at the University," and that Professor Fred B. Wahr would be officially in charge. Fifty had already presented their credentials, and it was expected that by the end of the week the complement of one hundred would be filled. "Besides having their tuition and books paid for by the Government, wards of the Federal Board receive \$115. per month if married and \$80. per month if single for their maintenance while at the University." This curtain raiser for what occurred after World War II brought many questions to the President's desk.

On October 18 before the Michigan-Michigan Agricultural (now State) College football game, the President dedicated a flagpole on Ferry Field, where the games were then played, as a memorial to Michigan men who died in the service. The student body had raised the money for the memorial. While football has long since been transferred to the Stadium, the flag still flies from the memorial staff of 1919 on the occasion of track meets or other events on Ferry Field.

Two other pertinent matters may be mentioned, though they did not take place until the spring of 1920. In June, "following a report by the President . . ." the Regents established five "Veterans' Scholarships," under which tuition fees were waived for qualified honorably discharged soldiers upon nomination by the Adjutant General of the Army. These scholarships were maintained for years until with the passage of time few veterans of World War I were of an age to be interested in a college education, and the G.I. benefits following World War II made such scholarships wholly superfluous. In March the Tribe of Michigamua, the society of Indian braves generally regarded among the students as the "most honorary" of the campus honorary societies, elected the President to membership. This tribute from the student body unquestionably



pleased him greatly, though it is not on record that he ever participated in any of the ceremonies. It is interesting that the society conferred on him the tribal name of "Wise Chief."

The year 1919 saw a number of innovations that have continued down to the present. All these were carefully considered by the President before action by the Board. In May, authority was given for the legal incorporation of the Board in Control of Student Publications, which up to that time had functioned only as a committee of the faculty. The Regents retained the ultimate control of the funds which might be accumulated by the corporation, and these accumulations resulted in later years in the erection of the handsome and well-equipped Student Publications Building on the west side of Maynard Street in which the *Daily, Michigansian*, *Student Directory*, and other less permanent student publications are edited and printed under charge of their several student boards, the members of which profit by both editorial and business experience.<sup>2</sup>

In June, with the prospect of operating the huge new University Hospital before them, the Regents began the long experiment of full-time clinical service by appointments to two such positions, one as the head of surgery and one as the head of medicine. These professors were to have no outside private practice. It is probably fair to speak of this as the beginning of a long experiment, since, though the arrangement continues to the present, it is to a degree much less than has been the case at periods in the past, and in the meantime there have been various readjustments always resulting in criticisms and dissatisfaction and generally in still further changes.

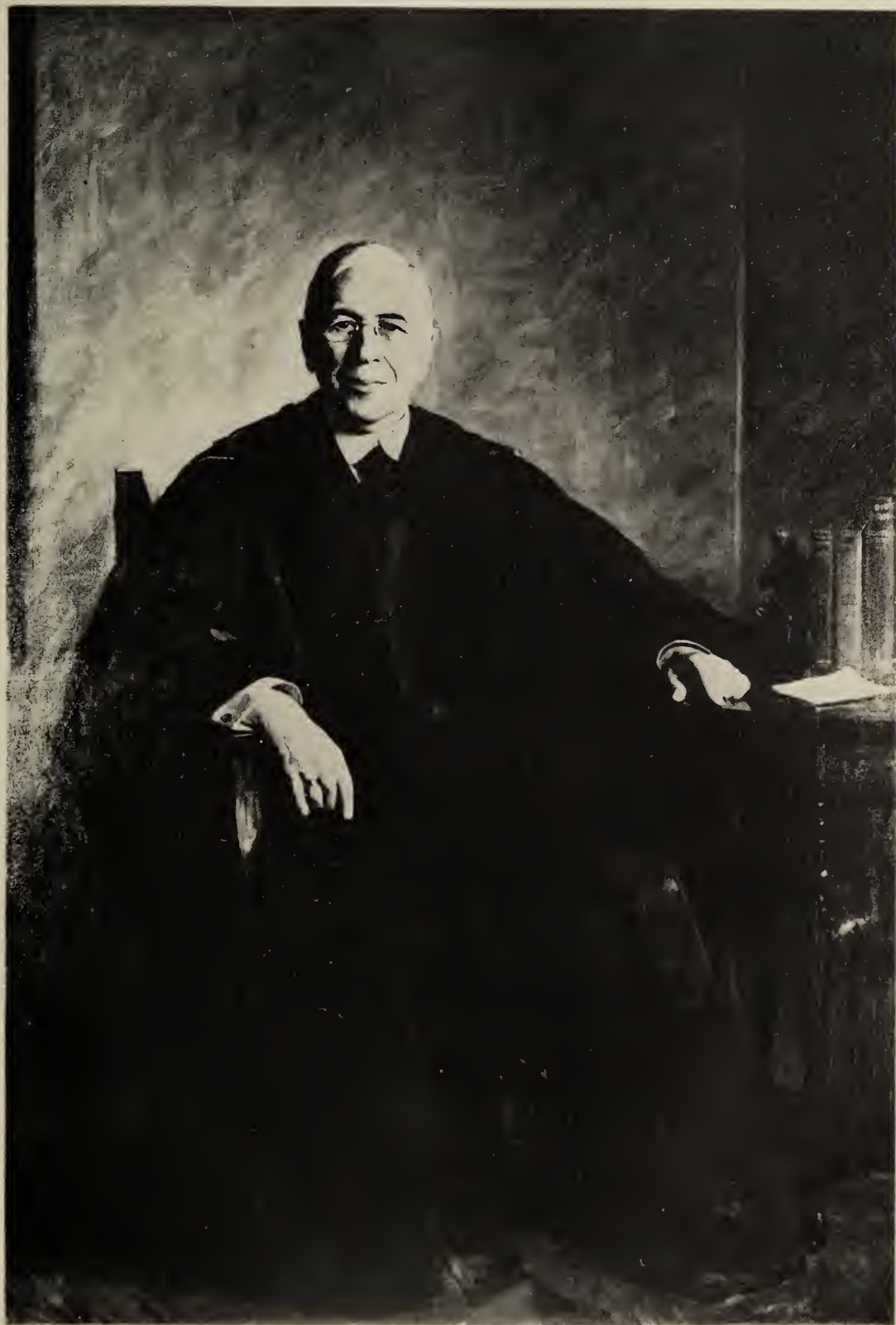
In September the beginnings of the freshman advisory system in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts were set in motion on the initiative of Dean John Robert Effinger. With the growth of the University this plan has proved one of the most far-reaching efforts to help the new student ever undertaken on the campus. If one makes all due allowance for the fact that some men are better equipped than others by nature to understand and to sympathize with the problems of young people away from home for the first time, and to advise wisely in the premises, the advisory system has worked to great advantage.

One achievement of the Hutchins administration was not consummated until its very last months, but its development had been marked by annoying disagreements between two differing faculty groups throughout the entire decade, along with criticisms from various quarters in

the state. With the rapid industrialization of the commonwealth there arose a growing demand for the sort of expert service that could naturally be furnished by members of the faculty in technical fields. As early as April, 1910, Dean Cooley asked the Regents to establish a policy for guidance of members of the Engineering College faculty, though he made it very clear that he had encouraged his staff members in such work for two reasons: "To secure as teachers at salaries which the University can pay, men whose standing in the profession is such as to enable them to command much greater compensation, and to make available to the students problems in engineering not otherwise obtainable, owing to the lack of suitable published literature." The Board referred this communication to Regents Osborn, Grant, and Clements for study and report. In view of Mr. Osborn's election to the governorship of the state, in November the committee was reconstituted, with Regent Grant as chairman in association with Regents Clements and Codd. In accordance with the name by which these extracurricular engagements were ordinarily designated, it was known as the "Committee on Outside Work."

In January, 1911, the Board unanimously approved the committee's recommendation that teachers of engineering subjects should not only be permitted but encouraged to engage in such work "in so far as it can add to the effectiveness of their work as teachers, and does not impair their services to the University, and where such work relates to problems of public interest the special kinds of skill to be found in such a teaching staff should, as far as possible, be made available to the public." Safeguards were provided, such as approval in advance by the Dean, reports to the President of the work done and of the time given to it, and further, it was provided that such work "should be secured on the merits of the man and not because he teaches in the University." Admittedly, this provision might pose questions for a Solomon. The matter was thought to be settled, but not much time was to be required to prove otherwise. Within a year a representative of the attorney general's staff found himself confronted by a faculty witness who gave impressive testimony that the state's attorney found quite damaging to his case. In July, 1912, the Regents further provided that no one employed by the University should thereafter take any private employment that would place him in a position adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the state of Michigan. This action was communicated to all state officials and boards concerned. Again, the matter was settled—but only for a little while. Human nature





The portrait of President Hutchins by Ralph Clarkson





being what it is, men in pure science looked with ophthalmic jaundice at the profitable work coming to their colleagues in applied science, and this led to a serious disagreement between Dean Cooley and Professor Edward D. Campbell, Director of the Chemical Laboratory,<sup>3</sup> which first went to the Regents and was by them referred to the President "to harmonize if possible the differences involved." At the next meeting of the Board, in January, 1917, he reported that Messrs. Cooley and Campbell "had arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding and that no further questions of this sort were likely to arise." His secretary throughout his entire presidential term, Miss Beulah Davis,<sup>4</sup> reported that after the two conferees went out together into the hall in pleasant conversation, the President emerged from his private office with a smile of accomplishment on his face and the sententious remark: "This has been another great day's work with the oil-can."

The work which the laboratories were doing for the state and for municipalities helped on the demand that the business interests and the public generally might have similar advantages. The State Highway Department seemed to find the University's help particularly valuable. An evaporator company finally established an experimental laboratory on the campus, at its own expense, and with the express provision that discoveries of general scientific interest might be published. Professor Harold H. Higbie made exhaustive tests of electric lamps for the guidance of the University's purchasing agent, and these tests produced results that in 1916 led Professor John C. Parker, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering,<sup>5</sup> to send a long communication to the Regents, with the endorsement of Dean Cooley, urging that the general public was entitled to the benefit of the knowledge thus gained. In his communication Parker said:

"The case is not hopeless for any manufacturer of lamps who may be injured by the issuance of these reports. It is simply necessary that he exercise the same degree of manufacturing care that is exercised by the better manufacturers.

"The prejudice to any manufacturer of lamps is disproportionately small compared with the prejudice to the buyer who through ignorance buys an inferior product. Mr. Higbie's tests have indicated that with approximately \$5,000 worth of lamps purchased, the poorest lamp tested would have cost the purchaser \$22,200 more than the best of the lamps on the basis of an energy cost of 7¢ per kilowatt hour; in other words,

the actual financial loss to purchasers through buying the cheapest nominal equivalent of the best lamps would be four times the gross income to the lamp manufacturer and many more times in excess of the profits involved to one or the other of a group of lamp manufacturers."

The Regents directed that the facts brought out by the tests should be published in proper form for the benefit of the public.

Early in 1918, President Hutchins addressed a letter to a number of Detroit manufacturers engaged in war work suggesting that advantageous results might come from visits to their plants by representatives of the faculties of the colleges of Engineering and of Literature, Science, and the Arts. While this proposal was concerned with the war effort, the conferences thus initiated brought a considerable widening of the points of view of both parties to them, and about a year later, in February, 1919, when the war was over, the directors of the Michigan Manufacturers Association caused a letter to be sent to the Regents requesting appointment of a conference committee to consider the whole question of mutual benefit to the University and the state of Michigan as a commonwealth through the establishment at the University of a department of research in industrial and technical fields, and stating that such a department need not add to the University's budget. The Regents promptly appointed such a committee, of which the President, Regent Hanchett, and Dean Cooley were members with Professors John E. Emswiler and Albert E. White.

The negotiations were protracted, and it was not till January, 1920, that Regent Hanchett presented his report, signed by all members of his committee, plus Regent Leland and Regent Clements, who had been called into consultation. The report recommended and the Regents approved:

1. That there be established by the Regents in the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture a Department of Engineering Research.
2. That it be the function and purpose of this department to cooperate in all reasonable ways with the industries of the State; provided,
  - a. That the aid or assistance requested by an industry or group of industries meets with the approval of the Administrative Committee and Advisory Board, the functions of which bodies are hereinafter mentioned, it being understood that these bodies are acting under and by authority of the Regents.
  - b. That the industry or group of industries involved will agree to pay for the work requested.
  - c. That the Board of Regents of the University shall reserve the right to make public at such times and in such ways as it deems best, the results of the work done on any problem by such department.



3. That this department shall be financed by funds received from individual industries or groups of industries; except that the Regents shall set aside for the miscellaneous expenses of this department a sum of \$10,000 per year.

In February the acceptance of the manufacturers' group was received, together with nominations to membership in a Committee of One Hundred as their representatives. Twenty-six different fields of industry were concerned. In late May the entire committee met for luncheon at the Union. President Hutchins addressed them in welcome, and after luncheon they made a tour of the various laboratories. A smaller, advisory committee of seventeen was also set up.

It may seem on first thought that an undue amount of space has been given to tracing the development of the Department of Engineering Research. But when one reflects upon its steady growth until in present days, as the Engineering Research Institute, its volume of business annually transacted exceeds two million dollars, this lusty child of Hutchins' presidential old age is entitled to considerable space in a story of his life.

All through the calendar year 1919 there was much talk, by word of mouth and in the newspapers, about who would succeed President Hutchins, and when. Even as far back as 1917, a Detroit paper quoted Regent Harry C. Bulkley as expressing the view that Dr. James R. Angell should be the next president of Michigan, and by inference giving the view that this succession was a matter of regental consideration if not, already, of determination. Regent Bulkley was a man of fine feeling and was distressed by what he regarded as a misquotation that might further embarrass the President. He wrote Dr. Hutchins to that effect, and to this letter the latter replied: "I have not seen the article to which you refer. I read a brief reference to it in the *Michigan Daily*. It certainly is exasperating to be misquoted as you were in that article. Do not feel, however, that I shall be particularly embarrassed by the incident. I confess that to be the subject of newspaper comment is distasteful to me. I always try to keep out of the papers. Fortunately, however, I am so constituted that I can easily forget a little annoyance like this. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, do not let the matter trouble you.

"Permit me to add a few words upon the situation. It is probable that until a successor is selected, 'rumors' will from time to time stimulate newspaper activity. I am quite sure that this will be the case. Such activity will be embarrassing to the Regents, not pleasant—to say the least—to

the undersigned, and prejudicial to the best interest of the University. It should be avoided, if possible.

"I probably need not say that I am anxious to do everything in my power to help the Regents. I am ready and entirely willing to step out at the end of the present year. And if embarrassing articles are to be published, it would, I think, be for the best interest of the University and for my best interest that the question of my successor be settled at an early date. I cannot consent to be put in a position where anyone can say that I am 'holding on to the place.' I have hoped that the new man might be selected and my resignation accepted at the same meeting and that premature embarrassing newspaper comments might thus be avoided. I suppose that this might be brought about before the end of this year. It is best, I think, that it should be, if possible." This letter was written on March 6. By the same day of April, the country was at war, and after that nobody but President Hutchins wanted any change in the Michigan presidency.

But in 1919, the war was over. President Hutchins began to insist, not only for his own sake but because he realized that there was a growing feeling, with which he agreed, that the time had come when a younger man could better deal with the multiplying new problems. In the exhibits of the Regents' meeting of October 12, 1916, the following letter of the same date had appeared, with the endorsement: "To be retained by the Secretary, unpublished, until called for by the Regents":

"TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

*"Gentlemen:—*

"My acceptance of the Presidency of the University was upon the express condition that my term of service be limited to the period of five years from the first day of October, 1910. Upon the expiration of that period you very graciously asked me to waive the condition and continue in service. To this I consented. But I feel the time has now come when provision should be made for a successor. I therefore tender my resignation to take effect at your pleasure. I beg to express the hope, however, that I may be relieved of the responsibilities of the office at an early date.

"May I take this opportunity to assure you of my deep appreciation of the considerate and generous treatment and the cordial support that I have always received from every member of the Board?

"Very sincerely yours,

"H. B. HUTCHINS"



The letter of resignation was held in the security of the files for two and one-half years, until March 12, 1919, even after the Board in January, 1918, accepted it in another action "not to be published—even in the minutes of the meeting." At that meeting, on motion of Regent Gore, with Regent Leland temporarily presiding, the Board "*Resolved*, That in deference to his wishes, the resignation of President Hutchins as President of the University be accepted to become effective June, 1919; and that no publication thereof be made by the Regents or officials of the University as such knowledge on the part of the public must be distinctly prejudicial to the University. Be it further *Resolved*, That the Regents express to President Hutchins our sincere appreciation of his wise and devoted services in behalf of the University."

The letter was at last published in the minutes of the meeting of March 12, 1919. At that meeting the resignation was accepted again, with its effective date to be June 30, 1919, and a resolution of recommendation to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for the maximum retiring allowance was adopted. At this point it must be said that the Board acted in the light of an expected situation which did not, in fact, eventuate.

In the files of Regent Walter H. Sawyer there is a memorandum of the time which lists the names of fourteen men whom the Regents—or individuals among them—were thinking of as possibilities for the Michigan presidency. Four of these he marks as "favorites." These four were: Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado and at that time head of the National Red Cross; Dr. James Rowland Angell, then a dean at the University of Chicago; and Dr. Albert Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri. When the Regents accepted and published President Hutchins' resignation, the Board confidently expected that Dean Angell would fill his place. A committee had had a conference with him, and it was the opinion of the Regents that if he were named—and they expected he would be named—he would accept. But the minutes recording the meeting of April 25 open with the statement that Regent Sawyer read correspondence between himself and Professor James R. Angell and that "a general discussion followed." The correspondence was not filed among the exhibits of the meeting and has not been found. From the author's memory, it listed a number of matters on which Dr. Angell felt the necessity of conditioning any acceptance—and some of these the

Regents unanimously found unacceptable. So the two parties separated. They did so as friends, and in the years to follow, with the distinctions they brought him, James R. Angell continued to be one of the most loyal and generally helpful of the alumni of Michigan. His career as president of Yale fully justified the consideration the Regents of Michigan had given to his name.

This failure of their plans made the Regents wish they had still further withheld the publication they authorized at their March meeting. The minutes of the meeting of June 26 record that "following a general discussion of the Presidency," the Board took action as follows:

"Whereas, President Hutchins in response to inquiries has indicated his willingness to continue to perform the duties of the Presidency for a limited period, be it *Resolved*, that he be requested to remain in office until the next meeting of the Board."

The next meeting was set for August 6. The reader may be sure that the discussions mentioned in connection with the matters immediately above were not the only ones.

August 6 found the Regents no better prepared to name a president than they had been in June, and in a series of resolutions couched in terms of respect and affection for the President, they rescinded their action of March 12, and then accepted his resignation with the effective date fixed as June 30, 1920, and further they amended the recommendation to the Carnegie Foundation by a similar change in date. Withal they added the very satisfying provision that as President Emeritus he should receive a salary which with his allowance from the Foundation would be equal to the salary he was receiving from the University on June 30, 1919. And finally—all these matters being put to vote by a regent rather than by the President himself—they voted that during this final active year his salary should be fixed at \$12,500. He could not doubt their wanting him.

On how small a point do events sometimes turn! There is no written record, but the occasion stands out so clearly in memory that there can be no mistake about it though the date cannot be exactly fixed. As a result of one of the innumerable "discussions" the Regents one day found themselves in agreement with respect to Dr. Livingston Farrand and voted to tender him the presidency if mutually satisfactory conditions could be arranged. The Secretary was directed to put in a long-distance call for Dr. Farrand at the Red Cross headquarters in Washington. Still etched deep in recollection is the picture of Dr. Sawyer raising a deterring finger



as the Secretary had started for the telephone booth. He turned to his colleagues, and using a term not often used in Regents' meetings said: "Now, boys, when that phone call goes in, we're committed. Are we sure we are all agreed?"—and he polled the Board member by member. The result was unanimous, and the call went in. The Board resumed regular business, which quieted to absolute silence when after half an hour the telephone rang. When the Secretary answered, the operator said only: "On your call to Dr. Farrand in Washington, he sailed from New York for Europe yesterday noon." How different some features of the University's history might have been had that Regents' meeting been held two days earlier, or had Dr. Farrand's sailing date been two days later!

A committee was named to see President Hill, of Missouri, but if they did so they never made any report.

Long before, in 1916, Regents Murfin, Gore, and Sawyer had visited President Burton, of Minnesota, and asked him to consider the presidency. His reply, after consideration, was a declination. He had written: "I appreciate very deeply what the University of Michigan has accomplished and what it stands for in the educational world. I appreciate very highly also the thought that you should have taken my name under consideration, and I feel that there is no man in America who has too much ability for leading the University of Michigan in the years just ahead. On the other hand I have been here two years, and my roots run back very deeply into Minnesota for I grew up here as a boy. In addition to this fact the last legislature appropriated something like \$10,876,000 for the development of this institution, and I feel that I am in honor bound to carry forward these programs."

Again on how small a circumstance does destiny sometimes revolve! While President Burton's name had kept recurring in discussions, there always came with it the belief that he could not be moved. Then one day in 1919 the University Secretary by chance met on a train an old-time friend, John R. Allen, '92, dean of the Engineering College of the University of Minnesota, formerly a professor on the Michigan campus. The talk naturally turned to President Burton, concerning whom Allen was most enthusiastic, and he let fall the hint that he thought with the accomplishment of certain tasks at Minnesota, Dr. Burton might now be in a more receptive mood. This information was promptly passed on to President Hutchins when return to Ann Arbor permitted. He acted no less promptly in conferring with the Regents and in again sounding out

Dr. Burton. Another thing one recalls vividly from those days is the Hutchins elation when a little later he pounded his desk and said: "In confidence! We've got that fish on the line again—and this time he's coming into the boat!" On December 19 Burton was elected, and on January 5, 1920, he accepted.



## XXVII

### OMNIUM-GATHERUM

WHENEVER PRESIDENT HUTCHINS and the Secretary went to Lansing for a conference with a legislative committee or were to meet a questioning group in Ann Arbor, the subordinate official always endeavored to gather into a brief case every record and memorandum having information that might be called for. This brief case the President always referred to as the "omnium-gatherum," and he was solicitous that it should never be forgotten. In this final chapter it is the purpose to collect more or less at random not only matters of possible interest in connection with President Hutchins' life not thus far mentioned, but to give some account of his retirement years down to the January day in 1930 when he himself was gathered to his fathers.

The Hutchins period was one of marked expansion for the University. Attendance, except as influenced by the war, increased steadily. Exclusive of the summer school, which the statisticians of those days omitted from their tables of enrollment, the record for the decade was as follows:

Year	Total Enrollment
1910-1911	4,751
1911-1912	4,930
1912-1913	5,099
1913-1914	5,520
1914-1915	5,763
1915-1916	6,284
1916-1917	6,601
1917-1918	5,932
1918-1919	8,857
1919-1920	8,560

In the same period the number of students from outside the continental United States almost exactly doubled. These students made up a group in which the President was always very much interested, not only because of the prestige in foreign lands they indicated for the University,

but because of his firmly held belief that their experience in America would make them an influence for world peace.

The financial prosperity of the University was even more marked—always excluding the disruption wrought by the war years. The University budgets with one slight exception increased annually. The sums shown in the table below, like the total attendance records above, exclude the summer school and were subject to increases as occasions made necessary through the year, but they are fairly comparative as to the anticipated expenditures with which the Regents began each year:

Year	Total Budget as Originally Adopted
1910-1911	\$1,186,306.53
1911-1912	1,266,740.07
1912-1913	1,394,697.00
1913-1914	1,535,397.41
1914-1915	1,670,601.96
1915-1916	1,929,222.78
1916-1917	2,038,221.98
1917-1918	2,019,470.28
1918-1919	2,021,985.31
1919-1920	2,754,356.65

The final budget adopted during his presidency, that for 1920-1921, reached the then astonishing total of \$3,927,117.34.

At their February meeting in 1913, the Regents approved a plan proposed by the Senate: "*Resolved*, That a convocation of the whole University be held at the beginning of each college year; that, at this ceremony, the members of the Faculties should wear the academic costume;<sup>1</sup> and that the program from year to year shall be arranged by a committee consisting of the President and the Deans of the several Departments." The idea harked back to "University Day," already mentioned as an effort to portray, so plainly that all might see and recognize, the unity of the institution. Faculty and students assembled for the first convocation on October 24, 1913. The address was given by the President. The *Alumnus* waxed lyrical in its account of the event: "Impressive, because of the long procession of the Faculty in academic array, and the dignity of the simple exercises in the great and beautiful gathering place, its greatest appeal lay in the numbers participating. They came in ranks, six and eight deep, an army of seniors first; after the grave and reverends had passed in, then the juniors followed by the sophomores, and finally



the freshmen filed past gaily and interminably. The effect was tremendous. Here in view of these thousands, pressing on with an almost unexpected decorum to listen to the simple exercises, an organ prelude, a prayer, a song, and an address by the President, one felt the spirit of the University. Their earnestness and aspiration, expressed thus unconsciously, gave one an insight into the reality of the University."

While the history of convocation has had something of "stop and go" about it, it is an honorable history continuing to this day—always attempting, at least as a part of its effect, to rouse in faculty and in students of whatever school, college, or department the sense of being all one flesh. Dean Victor C. Vaughan gave the address on October 16, 1914, on "The Nature and Purpose of Education"; and Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, on October 15, 1915, spoke on "Some Homely Ideals of Education." The series was interrupted in 1916, for some reason not now apparent, but on October 12, 1917, Dean Henry M. Bates dealt with "Academic Life and the Great War." In 1918 the influenza epidemic was responsible for canceling the event. Dean John R. Effinger, in October, 1919, gave the last of the addresses under the original plan for convocations. In 1920 the exercises inaugurating President Burton absorbed everything else of a ceremonial nature. But in the following spring, representatives of the student body took action significant of their approval of the convocation idea, when they formally asked for three such gatherings each year—one at the opening of each semester and another preceding the Christmas recess. Then in March, 1922, in connection with the annual meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, there began the so-called honors convocations, with their recognition of the best accomplishments in all the fields cultivated by the University. They have continued until the present. The teachers of the state are always interested in the scholastic achievements of the students they have sent here. The outer vestments of convocation begun in President Hutchins' time have changed somewhat, but the variation in spirit is not great.

In January, 1912, another experiment that has proved its right to live through the intervening thirty-seven years was initiated when the Regents established the so-called outdoor physical education fee. The sum of \$5.00 was added to the annual fee, with the provision that thereafter each student was to have, without further cost to him or her, the use of the athletic fields, and it was specifically understood that this privilege included admission to all athletic contests. This popularized the idea at

once. No longer did the student have to write home for ticket money, for father had paid it for the whole year without knowing it. Provision was made for refund in case a student felt it an individual hardship. The first year fifty-one petitioned through the Board in Control for such concessions; thirty-one of these petitioners received favorable consideration and seventeen were refused, while three did not appear for questioning. In later years requests for refunds have practically ceased; malcontents have been much more active and vocal in complaints concerning the Stadium seats assigned to them for the football games. When the University golf course was opened, while members of the student body paid a greens fee, it was in a reduced amount. For indoor contests, such as basketball and hockey, at which seating capacity is limited, student admission is free, but of necessity it is largely on a first come, first served basis. Few people know today that the free admission system goes back to the administration of President Hutchins. For that matter, admittedly, outside the little group of those who still remember him, few even care. One of this group, at least, cares sufficiently to write it down to his credit.

Another survival from the Hutchins era, in a more intellectual field than athletic contests, is the Nonresident Lecturer Fund. In June, 1911, at the close of his first year as President, the Regents appropriated \$1,000 "for the purpose of securing lectures by distinguished scholars" in any department of learning, expenditures to be at the discretion of the President upon recommendation of a committee of three members of the faculty. A long list of famous men from all parts of the globe have thus been enabled to broaden and to deepen campus interests. No year has passed without its appropriation for this purpose, and by the time the budget for 1948-1949 was prepared, the annual appropriation had increased to \$5,000.

As freely hinted in preceding pages, it seems improbable that Harry B. Hutchins' place in the history of the University of Michigan will be that of a great originator or of a master of eloquence. Nevertheless, illustrations enough have been given of ideas that, with his collaboration and guidance, were first set in motion during his administration and that have persisted down to the present to the great benefit of the institution. And though his diction and delivery have sometimes been spoken of as "heavy," it cannot possibly be disputed that he was persuasive. As the various personalities sketched have made their brief appearance in these pages, one hopes there has been observed, threading his own quiet, pur-



poseful, dignified way among them, Harry Burns Hutchins, touching this one here in private conversation and that group there in public speech—advising, instructing, accepting for consideration the views of others, and always influencing. He was like a good minister in his parish, never commanding but always impelling, not a great theologian perhaps, not an orator to stir the emotions, but his parish knows his worth.

That he had appeal as a public speaker is proved by the times and places for which he was sought, and, to paraphrase the Regents' words with respect to the principle that should guide the faculty in acceptance of outside professional work, the calls were "on the merits of the man and not merely because he was President of the University." Most of the speeches he made were offhand—simple "talks"—and though there were many addresses that were carefully written out, very few, not a dozen in all, have been preserved and are available today. After the death of Mrs. Hutchins in 1927, the keeping of his house fell entirely to her sister, Miss Crocker, who continued there after his death. At least one manuscript, which will be mentioned specifically later, bears a penciled inscription to the effect that it was presented to the Library by her. This suggests that she disposed of others. To relieve loneliness and doubtless, of course, to add to her income, she opened the house to students and other "paying guests," with the necessity of clearing out various accumulations of books and documents. Her brother-in-law believed he had left her financially well provided for, but in the long illness of the nervous system, with its creeping advance, that preceded her own passing her resources were to a considerable degree dissipated. After she had vacated the residence to enter a nursing home and again following her death in 1939, before the house could be readied for sale its contents suffered further from "sorting out" by those not fully conversant with the historical value of what they were handling. It must not be forgotten that President Hutchins' own death was sudden. He may have had plans for disposing of documents that he had preserved up to that time. One is inclined to the view, however, that he himself attached little permanent value to what he had written—he knew that the real value of his life had been in the day-to-day solving of its problems.

As illustrative of the wide variety of the calls for him as a speaker or conferee, a very few may be listed, in addition to those from the alumni and the legislature, which have already been covered.

In the campaign for the Michigan Union he served as toastmaster at a

smoker in the Waterman Gymnasium, attended by some fourteen hundred young men. Before the Michigan-Pennsylvania football game in 1913, he addressed a crowded "pep meeting" in Hill Auditorium, saying: "A man would be dead if proceedings like these did not stir him. My heart is with you. We expect you to win tomorrow, to do your full duty, and we believe that tomorrow night we shall have another victory recorded to our credit." He always talked to the new students at the opening of the University year and likewise the students who came to the summer session. On one such occasion he laid down the principle that a college course is not worth while "for one whose chief anxiety is to avoid work. The search for snaps and the adjustment of life to them is weakening mentally and morally." In the fall of 1912 he dwelt on the anniversary celebration of the preceding June and urged that in the new year upon which his audience was entering, they seek to make it a worthy beginning of the next chapter of the University's history. His baccalaureates were fond good-byes in place of the welcomes to new students. In the spring of 1919, when it was supposed his presidency was ending, he said to the Cosmopolitan Club: "By welcoming students from all countries, we are spreading the name of Michigan throughout the world." That fall, at the beginning of one more year, the one that had been wholly unexpected, he welcomed his last incoming class, with a hope "that a pleasant and profitable year is in store for each of you, a year full of joys of youthful life and of the enthusiasm born of youthful ambition." Then, speaking out of his own concept and practice of the teacher's calling, which one could wish was universal, he said: "Never forget that your teachers are here to serve you, that it is a pleasure to them to advise and aid. You will always find in them friendship and interest of the abiding sort." He added a special welcome to students coming back from the wars, and a tribute to those who were not to come back.<sup>2, 3</sup>

His counsels on these occasions may seem trite and commonplace. Every mature man or woman has heard them over and over from the multitudes of advisers of youth. It is well to remember, however, that they are addressed to youth and that the college generations are ever bringing fresh hearers. To young minds these words that to maturity seem so conventional may come as fresh food on which their ambitions, ideals, and resolves may feed. In any event what solution would there be, for the ever-repeating problems of young people, in advice that is annually new and novel? In the various fields of art—literature, sculp-



ture, architecture, painting, and music—there frequently appear today works to which such credit as is given seems of necessity to be only to their novelty, no one has ever done such a thing before. They may, indeed, as critics who cannot think of anything else to say of them observe, “point the way,” but if they do, it is a disturbing thought.

He addressed all sorts of organizations in various parts of the state: the State Teachers' Association, the Pioneer and Historical Society at the capital, the agricultural society known as the Gleaners, the Washtenaw County Bar Association, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade. He was frequently called on to repeat in new localities an address entitled “Respect for the Law,” which was originally given before the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit. This was a subject that by nature and training was close to his heart. He was a conscientious attendant at meetings of the associations of American Universities, of State Universities, and of University Presidents, and was a frequent contributor to the programs—always on a practical note. It was at one such meeting that his dear and like-thinking friend, President William O. Thompson, of Ohio State University, reported that another hard-minded university head, President Birge, of Wisconsin, remarked after listening to a technical description of education “which neither of us understood”: “Are you not thankful that you received your education before these theories were discovered?” And President Thompson added: “I am disposed to think that President Hutchins had enough of that gratitude to compensate him for the technical deficiencies so universal among all liberally educated men born near the middle of the nineteenth century.”

He attended the inaugurations of so many college and university presidents as to suggest that these events would hardly be regarded as legal without his presence.<sup>4</sup> In 1918 he gave the Charter Day address at the celebration by the University of California of its fiftieth anniversary.

Memory recalls a series of meetings that illustrated the almost brotherly relations that existed between the President and his Board, though at first glance these four meetings might seem to exemplify a relationship quite otherwise. To accommodate one or two of the regents the meeting of February 17, 1913, was called for evening hours. At adjournment about midnight, some one observed, with a mischievous glance at the President, that if only it seemed fair to a man of his age the speaker thought that evening meetings regularly would be very desirable. Promptly the President announced that he was indignant at the suggestion that he could

not take late hours as well as any man present. The meetings of March, April, and May were held in the evening, always when the date for the succeeding session was set, with the same impish eyeing of the President and the same good-humored defiance from him. One or two of these meetings lasted until between two and three o'clock in the morning. With the date and hour of the annual meeting in June fixed in the bylaws, however, both sides in the contest withdrew in good order, much pleased with themselves and with each other. Thereafter, the Regents' meetings resumed their normal morning hour. Perhaps a contributing factor in this was the rumor that came to the ears of some of the Board that members of the faculty believed the evening meetings were a purposeful effort to escape faculty contacts.

It would be unfair both to the President and to the women of the University not to make mention of his sustained and deep-founded interest in their contribution to the life of the University and to the widespread commonwealth, and this in spite of his self-confessed opposition to co-education when it was initiated.<sup>5</sup> It is doubtful whether any groups were more often addressed by him. We have already seen the "elation" with which he learned of Mr. Cook's first gift to the University, the Martha Cook residence for women. At the last Women's League luncheon during his presidency, on April 3, 1920, attended by six hundred women of the University, "sadness and gladness reigned together," once more to quote the *Daily*: "Sadness because it was the last of these functions at which President Harry Burns Hutchins would participate in official capacity—and gladness because that is always present when Michigan women are assembled." At the close of his address the women presented him with a solid silver pitcher, and each of them received a personally autographed reproduction of his photograph.

There is one other field upon which his biography should touch—the field of religion. It can truthfully be said that his daily life embodied his religious life. President Angell has been quoted as writing of him that he was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and this is not a body whose communicants are most vocal with respect to their religious beliefs and experience. On one point, however, he spoke freely and frequently—when he condemned the idea that the University was a godless institution. For years the stationery of the Student Christian Association carried in its left-hand margin this quotation from one of his speeches: "With us the Students' Christian Association is a most effective force in





Hutchins Hall







the University life. The officials of the University realize this and recognize the fact that it is a distinct aid to them in the management of the University affairs." In more than thirty years of acquaintance—twenty of them in intimate association—no word is recalled of disparagement of the Christian faith. It was not merely a platform utterance but the expression of a principle of his self-contained personality when, toward the middle of his presidential term, in an address at St. Andrew's Church in Ann Arbor,<sup>6</sup> he said: "I venture to suggest that the ideal type is found in the man who prepares himself as best he can for efficient work in the field of his choice and who conscientiously strives for the best results of which he is capable; who cheerfully bears his part of the public burden and willingly contributes, to the extent of his ability, to the general uplift of his fellows; who leads a temperate, upright, healthful, cheerful, even and wholesome life, indulging sanely in amusement and recreation as time and opportunity permit; who is always in interest and accomplishment larger than his calling, always striving to broaden his intellectual horizon; and last and most important of all, who has a profound and appreciative sense of his responsibility to a higher power. So far as in him lies, the ideal man models his life—the whole of it, including every relation that he sustains—in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Christian faith. And this he does whatever his station. I need not remind you that examples of the highest type of manhood and womanhood are not infrequently found in the lowly, inconspicuous walks of life. We have all met with them. Nor need I suggest that distinguished masterfulness and brilliant leadership are not inconsistent with—and often accompany—the cultivation of the qualities to which your attention has been challenged." Had Hutchins predated Wordsworth, one might have suspected the latter of having access to this speech before he wrote his "Character of the Happy Warrior."

In January for the third time the seniors dedicated to him the annual edition of the *Michiganensian*. In March, he was one of four elected to the Michigan Union Board of Governors. On his seventy-third birthday, April 8, telegrams and flowers were showered upon the Hutchins couple from all parts of the country; they entertained a small dinner party of intimates at their home that evening, with no other festivities to mark the day. On the sixteenth a dinner was tendered him at the Chamber of Commerce building in Detroit, attended by over five hundred alumni and students. The minutes of the annual meeting of the Regents, on June 22,

conclude: "Members of the Board informally gave expression to their regret that this meeting was the last at which President Hutchins would preside and spoke feelingly of the satisfaction and enjoyment the Regents had found in their associations with him, emphasizing especially the clearness and sanity of his judgments and his unfailing consideration of others. The President responded briefly." And next day, at the mass meeting in Hill Auditorium, President-elect Burton told the alumni: "I have succeeded other men as president, but never have I succeeded a man as magnanimous, as beautifully gracious, as thoughtful of his successor and as anxious for his success, as Dr. Hutchins."

But the calendar is not mocked, and June 30 came at last. That night he went to his bed a free man at last.

Not that he was to be entirely relieved of University responsibilities; enough of them remained or were given him from time to time to keep him from forgetting that even an emeritus is a member of the reserves. Mr. Cook demanded that he be in service as a consultant, for "he has been a loyal friend in everything I have undertaken out there, and has made many valuable suggestions, and I have the greatest confidence in his judgment. There is no reason now why matters should not go along as heretofore." He was appointed to a seat on the Board of the Lawyers Club, and even in the last months of his life he was named chairman of the committee to administer the William W. Cook Foundation, and as such he tried, unsuccessfully, to get Charles Evans Hughes to give the first course of lectures. He became one of two executors of the estate of his old friend, former Regent Levi L. Barbour. In March, 1928, he sought to resign his membership in the Barbour Scholarships Committee; he was persuaded, however, to withdraw his resignation, and at their meeting of April 24 the Regents thanked him for the withdrawal and congratulated him on attainment of his eighty-first birthday. In 1923, on invitation of President Burton, he was the principal speaker at a luncheon given for the members of the legislature making an inspection of the University. In 1921 his Class of 1871 held a fiftieth anniversary meeting in Ann Arbor, and the twelve present were tendered a luncheon by "Classmate Hutchins." Five years later they met again—only nine this time—and he was elected president to succeed Charles K. Latham, who had been president for the thirty years preceding his death.

Hutchins' Ford was succeeded by a Buick, and with a student as driver the Hutchins family familiarized themselves with a much wider



expanse of territory surrounding Ann Arbor than had ever been possible for him even in the days of long walks. His walks themselves grew shorter until they ceased altogether because of a foot weakness that made walking uncomfortable if not painful—and worse yet, to him, caused his failing strength to become noticeable to others. On the family drives friends accompanied when he could find one at liberty. One drive he enjoyed taking was to the rural home north of Detroit of jolly, gentle old Joe Labadie and his jolly, gentle old wife. Joe called himself an anarchist, and, with the President's approval, in November, 1911, the Regents had accepted his collection of the literature on that subject. If all men were as well-intentioned toward their fellows as old Joe, the doctrines he held would be found more generally hopeful and acceptable. Nevertheless, the friendship between these two representatives of what are now called the extremes of the right and left still has its entertaining aspects.

With the illness and death of President Burton he was called back briefly into active service.<sup>7</sup> At the Regents' meetings of January 29 and February 26, 1925, he sat again in the President's chair. He had already been specifically designated as President Burton's proxy in the signing of diplomas, and in December, 1924, he was made head of a committee consisting of himself, two regents, the Secretary of the University, and the Assistant to the President, Dr. Frank E. Robbins, to represent the University at the approaching session of the legislature, when the University would have important requests to present; and he was requested to edit in final form the pamphlet embodying the address to the legislature and the people of the state with respect to these requests. The legislature voted two<sup>8</sup> of the four buildings asked for, and while the limitation on the annual mill tax proceeds was not removed, it was raised from \$3,000,000 to \$3,700,000. At the January meeting the Regents set up a committee to administer the routine affairs of the President's office; this consisted of Dr. Hutchins, the Secretary, and the Assistant to the President. At the meeting of February 26, eight days after the death of President Burton, Dean Alfred H. Lloyd, of the Graduate School, was appointed Acting President, and Hutchins was asked to name three regents to serve with three faculty members to be chosen by the Senate Council, as a committee to recommend to the Board a successor to the presidency. He appointed Regent Clements, Regent Sawyer, and Regent Beal. The Senate Council named Professor Jesse S. Reeves, Professor G. Carl Huber, and Professor Herbert C. Sadler. In due course the committee nominated and

the Board elected President Clarence Cook Little, of the University of Maine.

The greatest blow of his later years fell on August 1, 1927, when death came instantly to Mrs. Hutchins. She was undressing in her room after one of the family drives when she fell back dead upon her bed. Thereafter, more than ever, he had recourse to his books and to the friends who came in to see him.

He lived to take pleasure in the election of President Alexander Grant Ruthven. Writing to Judge John T. Moffit, '86<sup>l</sup>, a devoted alumnus who never lost his interest in the University or his contacts with it, he said: "In my judgment, the Regents acted wisely in electing Dr. Ruthven. He has, in large measure, the qualities of the successful administrator. He will not be spectacular, but his good judgment and quiet reasonableness will inspire confidence and win for him faculty co-operation." These were qualities that would appeal to Hutchins. The relations between the two were close as long as the older man lived. One recalls meeting Ruthven, then Dean of Administration, in the hall one day, and being told by him of a problem he was wrestling with and being asked if any solution occurred. The only suggestion coming to mind was this: "When I have a puzzle I can't solve, I go down and talk with old Prexy Hutchins about it." He looked up with surprise plain on his face and asked, "Did you *know* that I'm on my way down there now?"

The late Max W. Babb, '97<sup>l</sup>, for many years president of the Allis-Chalmers Company, wrote to the secretary of his class: "My eldest son is attending the Law School at the University and on January 25 [1930] last I visited him at Ann Arbor for the first time since he has been there. About five o'clock I suggested making a call on Dr. Hutchins, whom I had not seen for many years, and my son went with me. At the home his sister met me at the door and informed me that Dr. Hutchins was ill in bed, and while they were not clear as to the character of his trouble, the doctor had suggested that he see no visitors during the day. I left my card with the request that she inform her brother of my call and that evening I took the train for home. While riding from Chicago to Milwaukee the following morning, I was shocked to read in the papers of Dr. Hutchins' death, and especially so after I had been at his home late in the preceding afternoon." The sick man had known of his former student's desire to pay his respects. Miss Crocker had asked a little later, "Do you know a former student named Babb? He was calling." "Certainly



HARRY B. HUTCHINS  
508 MONROE STREET  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Apr. 12, 1929.

My dear Douglas:

This is to thank you and your wife for the beautiful flowers that you so kindly sent. It was most thoughtful of you to remember us in this way. We wish you to know that we appreciate the attention. Mrs. Fleming is also sending a letter.

With warmest regards and best wishes, I am

Most sincerely yours,

H. B. Hutchins.

Mr. Douglas Convin  
Detroit,  
Mich.

I do. Babb of Iowa.<sup>9</sup> What a pity not to see him! I hope you made my excuses." With mind unclouded he came up to the end, and an hour after he regretted missing "Babb of Iowa," the old "Wise Chief" was dead.

Death was due to apoplexy. While he had borne "the infirmities of age" for a number of years, the end when it came was as sudden as had been that of Mary Crocker Hutchins three years earlier. Max Babb, on his Milwaukee train, was not more surprised and shocked than most of the campus and city. Funeral services were held in St. Andrew's Church on January 28. These were largely attended by his friends in all the walks of life. Afterward, in the presence of relatives and a few of the nearer friends, with the voices of the University Glee Club ringing out words he loved—"Laudes atque carmina . . . universitas! Michiganensium!"—on the cold clear afternoon, his body was laid beside that of his wife in Forest Hill.

In the city of Detroit his name is preserved by the Hutchins Intermediate School at Twelfth Street and Gladstone, Hazelwood, and Wilson avenues. Hutchins Avenue is an Ann Arbor street. On the campus there is the portrait by Ralph Clarkson, already mentioned as presented by the student body at the time of his retirement. This hangs on the west wall of the library of the Michigan Union, at the right of the great fireplace. The portrait of President James B. Angell is on the left of the fireplace. There is another portrait in oil, by Percy Ives, in Room 100 of Hutchins Hall. This was the gift of the law Class of 1901 and shows him in all the vigor of his days as dean. On the right, as the students face it, are the portraits of James H. Brewster and Henry M. Bates, and on the left, those of Edwin C. Goddard and Joseph H. Drake. In the rotunda of the Museums Building there is a bronze bust by Carleton W. Angell. And finally, in accordance with the announcement made by President Ruthven at the memorial exercises of November 28, 1930, the classroom building of the great law group bears the name of Hutchins Hall: "The donor expressed the wish, the faculty of the Law School requested, and the Regents decided that this building shall stand as a memorial to the man."<sup>10</sup>



FOR REMEMBRANCE

DOCTOR HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS, PRESIDENT  
EMERITUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. A  
SCHOLAR OF NOTE, AN ADMINISTRATOR OF RARE  
ABILITY, A VERY DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN,  
FIRM-FIXED IN THE HEART OF MICHIGAN NOW  
AND FOREVERMORE IN ABIDING LOVE, HONOR,  
AND ESTEEM

*(Citation accompanying the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws,  
June 30, 1921.)*<sup>1</sup>





## NOTES





## FOREWORD

<sup>1</sup> See view of President William O. Thompson, page 251.

<sup>2</sup> 1897-1898 and 1909-1920.

## CHAPTER I

<sup>1</sup> "Father was never an ancestor-worshipper (as Mother was) and I never heard him mention his Grandfather Mitchel Hutchins or any of his ancestors to my knowledge." From a letter by Harry C. Hutchins to his cousin, Mrs. Anna Worden Lowstuter.—"Mother," Mrs. Harry Burns Hutchins, was a devoted and prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

<sup>2</sup> As examples of Mr. Hutchins' enjoyment of "yarns," I repeat two. The first was given me by Harry C. Hutchins and is an example of the American humor of exaggeration, or of the impossible told with a straight face. The tale is of Harry B.'s boyhood days when another boy skating with him on the Connecticut River in a temperature of thirty below zero failed to notice an air hole and went through it. Skating with the wind, he was going so fast that the sharp edge of the air hole sliced off his head at the neck. The head went spinning along the ice while the rest of the body was carried along by the swirling current. Head and trunk arrived "neck and neck" at another air hole. In the low temperature the head instantly froze to the body, and the boy climbed out and skated around the rest of the day. When he got home that night, he stood in front of the fire telling his mother about his experience. But he sneezed and off went his head. The mother with rare presence of mind readjusted the two sections, took her son out and made him sleep in the barn until, with aid of the New England climate, healing readjustment was complete. The boy lived to a ripe old age, showing the scar frequently as proof of what had happened to him.

The other story the author has heard a number of times from President Hutchins himself. (It is not to be denied that Mr. Hutchins held the view that humor like wine not only improves with age, but should be tested by retelling with reasonable frequency. A witticism may be no good after its first expression, but true humor never dies.) During his presidency, Mr. Hutchins visited New Hampshire and called on a number of his more or less distant relatives. One day he drove to the little farm of Horace Merrill, a cousin, and was met—at the back door, of course—by Horace's wife. In response to his question whether Horace Merrill lived there, the reply was, "Well, mebbe he does and mebbe not. We don't want any lightnin' rods today."

"I am not selling lightning rods, I am Horace's cousin, Harry B. Hutchins."

At this disarming revelation, the wife pointed out through the door, "Well! Do you see that scarecrow over in the field yonder? Well, that's Horace."

Horace when approached was a tall, thin man, and the President greeted him with, "Hello, Horace. How are you?"

Horace looked over his steel-rimmed glasses, "Well, your face looks familiar, but I can't seem to place you. We don't want any fertilizer."

"I am not trying to sell you anything. I am your cousin Harry, son of Carleton B. Hutchins."

"Well! Well! Yes, I remember you now. You've filled out a bit since you went West. What are you doin' out there?"

"Well, I'm still teaching school."

Horace reached over and felt of the President's coat sleeve and said, "That's a fine piece of cloth in that suit. Teachin' school must pay putty well out there. But I ain't done so bad myself. I got the mortgage on the farm paid off, and got over eight hundred dollars in the bank."

<sup>3</sup> Statement of Mrs. Anna Worden Lowstuter in letter to Harry C. Hutchins on January 1, 1946. Harry B. Hutchins always pronounced this word, "sée-lick-man," with a smile betokening loving memories of his boyhood. And Professor Verner W. Crane tells me that the office of constable carried much more importance in those days than in our own.

<sup>4</sup> From "Ancestors of Jeremiah Hutchins," which is an extract from the *Foreman-Farman Genealogy* by Elbert Eli Farman, Col., U.S.A., Retired. To this booklet there have been added personally written notes by Colonel Farman's sister, Mrs. Lois E. Farman Richardson (see Preface).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Facts concerning Jeremiah Hutchins and his family have been taken from *Address Delivered to the Inhabitants of Bath, on the Evening of January 23, 1854, Being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Author's First Preaching in the Town*, by Rev. David Sutherland. With an Historical Appendix by Rev. Thomas Boutelle (Boston: Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 6 Cornhill, 1855). 135 pp.

## CHAPTER II

<sup>1</sup> See further, note 4, Chapter VII.

<sup>2</sup> "Harry helped salt down the pig" (letter of Nancy Merrill Hutchins to her husband, January 2, 1865).

Among earlier messages of love and domesticity Nancy sent to her husband during his absences is this postscript of October 25, 1849: "I send you the measure of Harry's head for cap. Now, C. B., don't get anything very expensive as he will soon outgrow it."

<sup>3</sup> In confirmation of my own recollection, I quote the *Michigan Daily*, May 2, 1920, at his retirement from the presidency: "It is strange to know that this stalwart, austere university head began his collegiate career at what was primarily a girls' school. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute is the exact nomenclature. Here, he will laughingly remark, he got his 'co-education.'

"And even today he insists that he is a 'lawyer by profession and a college president by circumstance.'"

<sup>4</sup> During the son's college course, but not in the freshman year, Carleton B. Hutchins moved his family to Ann Arbor. The little city directory for 1872 is the only edition to be found before that of 1876. It lists C. B. Hutchins, spelling the name Hutchings, as an inventor and gives his residence as 43 South Thayer Street. This house is now known as 705 Oakland Avenue.

## CHAPTER III

<sup>1</sup> In oral relations Mr. Hutchins attributed these admonitions principally to his grandmother and his aunts. But one infers that the counsel would also have reflected the view of Cousin Horace.



<sup>2</sup> Dean Christian Gauss, of Princeton, an Ann Arbor boy, has said that he thought his father had been influenced by the very name "Liberty Street," in establishing his business on that Ann Arbor thoroughfare.

<sup>3</sup> President Angell once told me that there was one service he had rendered Ann Arbor and the University for which he expected never to receive appropriate credit. One of the conditions he imposed for his coming to the Michigan post was the placing of a water closet in the President's house. (I was about to write "installation" in the President's house, when I recalled that Dr. Angell once criticized something I had written in connection with the Buildings and Grounds Department: "Bishops and high public officials are 'installed,'" he said, "'placed' or 'put in' are terms of sufficient dignity for plumbing.")

<sup>4</sup> Ann Arbor water has been considerably improved since President Hutchins wrote in 1929, by the building of a municipal water-softening plant.

<sup>5</sup> Brigadier General "Ike" Elliott, of one of the earlier classes, liked to relate how gentle Professor George P. Williams, familiarly and affectionately known as "Punky," once assigned blackboard problems "'to all the competent members of the reciting section,' and then turned to me with kindly indulgence and said, 'Elliott, you can put some wood in the stove.'"

<sup>6</sup> Possibly then the largest.

<sup>7</sup> Known since 1914, when a handsome bronze tablet was placed upon it by the D.A.R., as Mason Hall, in honor of the state's first governor, Stevens T. Mason. The tablet, however, gives the date incorrectly as 1842, instead of 1841.

<sup>8</sup> These three have long since disappeared. They stood on the present sites of the Natural Science Building, the Chemistry Laboratory, and the Clements Library.

<sup>9</sup> When I returned to the University as Secretary in 1908, the door leading to my office was still lettered, as I recall it, "Steward's Office."

<sup>10</sup> Dr. White returned to Ann Arbor for the great celebration of 1912. Among those for whom he inquired was George Hayler, already retired (though there were no pensions in those days) after many years as University carpenter and cabinet-maker. Mr. Hayler was prompt in his appearance when he learned who wanted to see him. Dr. White asked about the Horace White collection of gems and medallions which he had earlier presented to the University in memory of his father and for which George had made a curiously designed special showcase. Off went the two old men to see the pieces one had assembled with such knowledge and loving care and for which the other with no less of loving care and knowledge of his craft had fashioned a cabinet that half a century later stood with joints still close in Alumni Memorial Hall. As I recall the humble old cabinetmaker and the old man of world-wide contacts toddling off arm in arm with steps as eager as their age permitted, I still thrill to the democracy of Michigan.

<sup>11</sup> Since the present Museums Building was built about twenty years ago, the "monstrosity" has served as the secure if ugly shelter of the Romance languages.

<sup>12</sup> The Natural Science Building was specially designed and placed so as not to disturb the "Diagonal Walk," the noblest of all the tree-lined avenues that Dr. White gave to us.

Michigan has "gone in heavily" for named trees. In addition to the two original forest trees, one just west of the General Library, the great oak, named for President Tappan, and the Haven Elm close to the southeast corner of Angell Hall, trees have been planted by Land Utilization conferences under the leadership of George

P. McCallum, '98/, for a time state senator from Washtenaw and Oakland counties. These presidential trees and their locations are:

The Ruthven Black Walnut, southeast corner of the President's house grounds.  
The Little Red Oak, street parking, east side of East Medical Building on Washtenaw Avenue.

The Burton White Oak, just south of the Burton Tower.

The Hutchins Sugar Maple, in the street parking, in front of the main Law Quadrangle entrance on South University Avenue.

The Angell Bur Oak, in open space between Alumni Memorial Hall and Romance Language Building.

The Haven American Elm, at northwest corner of the Michigan Union.

The Tappan Pin Oak, near old Tappan Oak, by northwest corner of the General Library.

These trees, planted between 1935 and 1941 inclusive, are all small and inconspicuous as yet.

Mention must not be omitted of the Class of '69 Elm, originally planted by the class on a spot now within the foundation lines of the James B. Angell Hall. When this building was projected in 1922, surviving members of the class, headed by Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, had their memorial and its accompanying monumental rock moved to the present location a little northwest of the main entrance to the Hall. To move this fifty-year-old tree was no minor undertaking but the big elm never knew it. Embedded in the floor of Room 1006 of the building is a bronze tablet, also provided by Mr. Brush, reading: "More than half a century here stood the class tree of '69 growing to a mighty elm."

The Sarah Caswell Angell chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution some years ago planted a seedling from the Washington Elm at Mount Vernon in front of Haven Hall, but it lived only a few seasons. The old Haven Elm, also, withered and died during the summer following the burning of Haven Hall.

<sup>13</sup> It is unnecessary to point out the light that these passages shed on President Hutchins' own principles of University administration. Dr. Haven went from Michigan to Northwestern University.

#### CHAPTER IV

<sup>1</sup> The *Daily* of October 28, 1897, recorded that a new scientific club had been lately established under the name of "Catholepistemiad." Meetings were held every three weeks, with a paper by the host on each occasion. Charter members included Acting President Hutchins and Professors D'Ooge, McLaughlin, Russell, Dock, McMurrich, and Hinsdale.

The following are two of a dozen or more characterizations in similar poetical veins—though not by any means identical meters—of members of the Catholeps (sometimes written Katholeps) Club, composed by the late Dean Herbert C. Sadler and printed by the Club in a small brochure in 1915:

#### TO H. B. H.

When the enterprising tutor's not a-tutoring- not a-tutoring,  
Or the young instructor ceases in his quest,  
And the boist'rous student's not engaged in rootering- 'gaged in rootering,  
The President can sigh and take a rest.



When the staid professor ceases in his knocking- in his knocking,  
 On the inefficient way the show is run,  
 You'll admit the truth altho' it's very shocking- very shocking,  
 The Official's life is not a happy one.

With demands for his attention to the shops- to the shops,  
 Or to Literature and Science and the Arts,  
 Or to Engineers, or Laws, or Homeops- Homeops,  
 The President must be a man of parts.  
 When the Medics want a half a million dollars- million dollars,  
 And the Pharmics and the Dents demand a share,  
 To prevent them getting hot around the collars- round the collars,  
 The Official's life is not without a care.

When the Presidential duty's to be done- to be done,  
 Our Prexy's life is not a happy one- happy one.

He entertains the unknown or the lion- or the lion,  
 And hears the local landlady's complaint.  
 He must be polite to William Jennings Bryan- Jennings Bryan,  
 Which would surely try the patience of a saint.  
 When the State he has to cajole and to worry- and to worry,  
 For appropriations, buildings, and the rest,  
 You can bet your life there's no one in a hurry- in a hurry,  
 To envy him his pleasant little nest.

When the Presidential duty's to be done,- to be done,  
 Our Prexy's life is not a happy one- happy one.

And a later contribution:

"KATHOLEPITAPH"—H.B.H.

"You are old, Father Hutchins," the young man said, "and yet I have often observed  
 You seem to be able to have a good time. Can you tell me how youth is preserved?"  
 "Young man," said the Sage, with a twinkling eye, "When your job's been successfully done,  
 Just quit, and observe how the younger men sweat; it rejuvenates even a stone."

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Frieze, an able musician, was a prime mover in the organization of the University Musical Society. The great Columbian organ, from the World's Fair of 1893, was later renamed the Frieze Memorial Organ in his honor.

<sup>3</sup> The large and handsome dormitory for women, Stockwell Hall, was so named to commemorate the University's first woman student. She was not, however, the first woman to graduate. There were two whose diplomas antedated hers: Dr. Amanda Sanford, of the Medical Class of '71 (March), who later became Mrs. Patrick Hickey, and Sarah Killgore, who on the same March day took her degree in law. Miss Killgore later married Jackson Wertman.

<sup>4</sup> Burke A. Hinsdale, *History of the University of Michigan* (Ann Arbor: Published by the University, 1906), p. 133.

<sup>5</sup> In my opinion these "fatalities" among first- and second-year students have another cause fully as operative as the certificate system, if not more so. I mean the overwhelming amount of "teaching" vouchsafed these students by "teaching fellows" and others of unproved ability to teach in any proper sense. There are among them young men who have the ability to teach and many who realize their duty as teachers and try to perform it. But in the very nature of things, even the competent teachers among them must be interested above all else in their studies for the higher degree without which they cannot today hope for full-time, full-status employment. Moreover, there are always certain members of the permanent faculty, distinguished for their research, who have not the ability to impart information in such way as to arouse student interest.

This, as I say, is my opinion; some faculty members and administrators would call it, rather, prejudice and ignorance. But I steadfastly believe that a studied, open-minded inquiry will generally confirm my view.

The other side of the matter is that with its present means, the University is literally unable to hire proved, first-class, mature teachers in adequate numbers.

<sup>6</sup> But he never reconciled himself to the new house the chapter built while he was President of the University. The old house had associations he disliked to sever. On the frequent occasions when he asked me to walk down to lunch with him for discussion of University matters, I found that I could pull the trigger of his disapproval by the slightest reference to the attractive features of the new house. I proved it many times. Another feature reappearing in connection with these pleasant luncheons grew out of the fact that one day he asked me down when almost the sole dish proved to be creamed codfish, a delicacy I could never bring myself to eat. Thereafter, when he wanted me I was usually asked if I wouldn't "come down for codfish." And the manner of his approach to my office was a sort of ritual. I generally worked through the quiet noon hour in those days, and the Hutchins luncheon was at one o'clock. I would look up to see him standing in the doorway as he solemnly intoned from Grattan's oration on the character of William Pitt: "The Secretary sat alone! Modern degeneracy had not reached him!" (Grattan said "stood alone," but the President was not one to disregard up-to-date facts.)

<sup>7</sup> B. A. Hinsdale in his *History of the University of Michigan* said: "As an undergraduate he stood in the front rank of his class, being chosen editor of *The Chronicle* in his senior year, class orator, and finally commencement speaker, the highest honor then conferred by the faculty."

<sup>8</sup> The Franco-Prussian War, here alluded to by the orator, gave the Class of '71 a special grievance of its own against war. After much consideration the class had ordered, as a campus memorial of its four-year achievements, a bronze statue, "The Hunter in Repose," from a Parisian studio. The historian on Class Day recorded, "The Hunter is supposed to be still enjoying his repose in the midst of the Paris mob." The bronze or iron statue of Benjamin Franklin which stood on the campus for many years was presented by the Class of '70, though a student magazine of later years mistakenly attributed it to 1871. After suffering student-applied paint year after year till his various hues in total exceeded those the Scriptures attribute to Joseph's coat, Franklin was done for when a superintendent of buildings and grounds had the shell filled with cement that failed to dry before the frosts of winter expanded it and shattered Franklin irreparably.

<sup>9</sup> Related by President Hutchins to Mr. John C. Christensen, now Controller Emeritus of the University.



## CHAPTER V

<sup>1</sup> On February 28, 1912, President Hutchins wrote to former Senator Charles A. Towne, '81, of New York: "I was in Owosso week before last and organized a University Alumni Association there for Shiawassee. I saw many of the old friends and had a splendid time. The town has changed much in forty years, but quite a number are still there whom I knew when a teacher in the schools."

<sup>2</sup> "I say emphatically that no University student should ever enter an Ann Arbor saloon. . . . Every time a student goes into a saloon, even if he does not drink, he goes over the danger line and loses some of his moral stamina. Cut out the saloon. If it were banished forever, the problems of the University would be largely solved." From the *Detroit News*, January 18, 1910, reporting a talk given "to a large number of men students."

## CHAPTER VI

<sup>1</sup> The Regents first appealed to the city to furnish fire protection, but Ann Arbor did not have a water system till 1889, and then it was constructed and for many years operated by a private corporation. The city did, however, grant permission to the University to lay its pipes in the public streets. The University's system was constructed under a \$5,000 appropriation by the legislature of 1875. Regent Andrew Climie, in approving the final account, found it correct but "deemed it necessary to state that in such examination I find many of the bills for work and materials at an extremely high price." Even in the days when a dollar went so much farther, it was hard to satisfy a Scotsman. In June, 1880, the mayor and other officers of the city of Ann Arbor addressed the Regents relative to "the extending of the water pipe now terminating at the east side of the Law building to the business portion of the city, for fire purposes." "The business portion" meant Main Street. The communication was "respectfully received and referred to the committee on Buildings and Grounds," which reported that there would be serious legally enforceable objections raised to the University's taking more water than needed for its own use, which was the amount it had contracted for with Mr. Mann. So the city's request could not be met. Many years later, in 1912-1913, under the initiation of Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, a system of high-pressure water mains for the campus was designed and laid down. This system used duplicate pumps to take water from the Naval Tank in the West Engineering Building, with check valves to prevent the water under the built-up pressure from going out into the city mains, and had its first test May 28, 1913, when a fire that would undoubtedly have destroyed all of University Hall broke out in the early morning in the South Wing. The pumps were not yet completely wired, and, while a "jury-rigged" connection was being made, the Ann Arbor fire department, hampered by inadequate pressure in the city mains, was able to throw a stream of water no higher than the second floor windows, which remained unshattered by the inconsequential stream. Within a minute of the starting of the pumps, there were four or five streams strong enough to go clear over the building, and the fire was extinguished. The system was soon extended to the hospitals and, in co-operation with the city, to the State Street business district and the Ann Arbor High School. Within the last few years, with the improvement in the city's fire-fighting equipment, and with the growing fear that the check valves might not always prevent contamina-

tion within the city mains by water from the Naval Tank, the high pressure system has been abandoned—and with no objection from the insurance companies.

<sup>2</sup> Other beginners who later made names for themselves, appointed at the same meeting with Hutchins were: Isaac N. Demmon, M.A., Instructor in Mathematics, \$1,000; Charles S. Denison, C.E., Instructor in Engineering, \$1,000; Joseph B. Davis, C.E., Assistant [Professor] in Civil Engineering, \$1,300. These four young men were destined to serve Michigan together for many years.

<sup>3</sup> See Jessica Tyler Austen, *Moses Coit Tyler* (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1911).

<sup>4</sup> Angell papers, Michigan Historical Collections.

<sup>5</sup> Earlier in this meeting, though not at the same session, the Regents appointed Eugene Woldemar Hilgard, of Mississippi, Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany in place of Alexander Winchell, who had resigned to become chancellor of Syracuse University. Hilgard stayed at Michigan only two years, when he left for the University of California, where he had a long and distinguished career. But during his brief two years at Michigan, he gave the late Dean Victor C. Vaughan, of the Medical School, the dubious distinction of being the only man ever appointed to Michigan on political grounds. President Hutchins knew and enjoyed this bit of history. Vaughan came to Michigan from a Missouri college in 1874, desiring to do graduate work. Hilgard's approval was necessary, and the young man called at the Professor's office, where he found him very much preoccupied with trying to fit specimens back into proper places, from which they had evidently been very roughly dislodged, and by the curtness of his reply to the prospective student he seemed to desire above all things not to be disturbed at this time. "So," said the Dean-to-be, "I just sat down and waited." When Hilgard had been state geologist of Mississippi from 1858 to 1866, a regiment of Union cavalry passing through town had shown little respect for science and scientific collections. With each succeeding failure properly to replace a specimen, the irritated geologist muttered, "Damn the Yankees!" "After this had gone on for some time," said Dean Vaughan, "I also said, 'Damn the Yankees!'" With this Hilgard turned to me, and the following conversation exploded:

"What did you say?"

"I said 'damn the Yankees!'"

"Young man, where are you from?"

"Missouri."

"How would you like to be my assistant?"

"So," concluded Dean Vaughan, "I am the only man ever appointed to Michigan on political grounds."

In 1887, on what was then supposed to be its fiftieth anniversary, Michigan conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Hilgard, with a specially distinguished list of men, including James Bryce, G. Stanley Hall, Asa Gray, Edward C. Pickering, and Justin Winsor.

<sup>6</sup> When I wrote of University Hall the words, "It is not likely to be here at all very long," I had no slightest suspicion how brief the period would be. But when on June 6, 1950, fire totally destroyed the once proud old Law Building become Haven Hall, the space problem rose so acutely that the legislature promptly provided funds for extensive additions to James B. Angell Hall. To make room for these it was necessary not only to use the site of Haven Hall, but to raze and clear away Mason Hall, University Hall, and the South Wing. Mason Hall was the first building to house any part of the University. With the resulting ruins the campus



during the summer of 1950 has been a saddening sight to sensitive souls whose memories go back a few decades. They feel a bit as they felt when Prexy Angell died: "The University will never be the same again."

<sup>7</sup> As Hutchins' successor the Regents immediately appointed Isaac Newton Demmon, then principal of the Ann Arbor High School.

## CHAPTER VII

<sup>1</sup> I have lived more than fifty years in an academic community, and I can think of none other where I could have been so happy or counted myself more fortunate. One of the characteristics that make such a place so endearing is the human complacency outcropping now and then and here and there. When in 1901, not finding happiness in teaching English composition, and considerably puzzled about how to support a family of four on a salary of \$900 per year, I left my faculty job to become general secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of the *Michigan Alumnus*, a kindly faculty lady said to my young wife: "My dear, I believe that if *you* say nothing about the change but just go right on as if nothing had happened and give your little parties for your friends, nobody is going to let it make any difference at all." A good many years later, a close friend of mine who had had marked success in business came to see me to ask whether I thought it would be wise for him to accept the presidency of one of the more distinguished small colleges in the East, which had been tendered him. I asked him if he was happy where he was, and he gave an enthusiastic affirmative. Then I asked if he had a Ph.D. or Sc.D. degree or had any officially academic background. He thought a moment, then laughed and said: "I think you've given me my answer. You think I'd be about as welcome as a harlot at a meeting of the Ladies Aid." I told him his language was indelicate but that he had the idea. I thought of these things when members of the Columbia University faculty were reported in the press as commenting: "But Eisenhower has had no experience."

<sup>2</sup> President Hutchins surely liked this nickname. He told me that once at Mount Clemens, "a little 'muskrat Frenchman' client came out to the house to see me. I was in the back yard and as he came round the corner of the house a small terrier that belonged to Harry rushed at him, set its teeth in the calf of his leg, and hung on for dear life. I finally detached the dog, with visions of a damage suit. But the little man only held the bitten place in his hands while he bobbed about on the other foot, and shouted with enthusiasm, 'By gar, Hutch, thassa good dog! Hutch, you gotta a *good* dog!'" President Hutchins loved the affection in first names and nicknames; but when he was made an honorary member of the Ann Arbor Rotary Club, not a man in the organization could without conscious effort bring himself to observe the rule of first names in his case. His dear friend of three-decades' standing suffered likewise. The late Honorable Sol Bloom in his *Autobiography* (page 321) writes: "Charles Evans Hughes whose recent death grieved me greatly was a man beyond my praise. . . . I had for him the deepest admiration and affection. One day after a meeting we had both attended, he said to me, 'You have something I wish I had.' I asked him what it was. 'Why, everybody calls you Sol,' he answered. Then he fingered his white whiskers thoughtfully. 'Maybe these things keep people from getting close enough to call me by my first name—you know, I'd be very happy if I knew how to get my friends to address me as Charlie.' I felt sorry for Mr. Hughes, but I was unable to suggest anything. I loved Mr. Hughes, but though I knew him for many

years I feel it is quite audacious of me even to think of him as Charlie." And I remember going with Charles A. Sink to invite Professor Albert A. Stanley to membership in the Rotary Club. Almost before we had started to express our hopes that he would accept, the old man interrupted with the question, "Let's see. Isn't that the club where everybody calls everybody else by his first name?" I thought, "Oh! Oh! He isn't going to like that," but admitted to the professor that such was the fact. His reply, as an illustration of human yearnings, I have never forgotten. Looking far beyond us he said: "Since Albert Pattengill and Paul DePont died there isn't a soul in Ann Arbor who calls me by my first name. I think I should like very much to join that club!"

<sup>3</sup> See page 26.

<sup>4</sup> After the death of Charles H. Hutchins and the sale of the refrigerator car corporation, connections made by Eugene during his business journeys in the great western lumber regions naturally led him into the midwestern handling of the product of a number of these Pacific coast corporations. About 1904 an agency was set up in Chicago, which shortly grew into the Hutchins Lumber and Storage Company, of Blue Island, Illinois. The lumber and storage business founded by Eugene and his son, Ralph G., is an extensive concern still prospering under the ownership and management of three Hutchins brothers. Ralph G. is still president; Frederick E., '01, is vice-president; and Carleton B., Cornell '07, is secretary. (Since these lines were written, following a devastating fire the business is being liquidated.)

<sup>5</sup> It is to be noted that this salary was the same he had earned in the Owosso public school system thirteen years before.

## CHAPTER VIII

<sup>1</sup> In 1897, when the city adopted a new system of street numbering, 7 Lawrence Street became 511. It is still standing, a pleasant little white, semi-"hen-and-chickens" type of house. After the first year the couple removed to 46 Washtenaw Avenue. This house also is still standing and looks as though it would be a pleasant place of abode for members of the young married set. It is at present numbered 1214.

<sup>2</sup> It does not seem quite the thing to say "the Jay Professor." John Jay fortunately never knew the crimes that future generations of his countrymen would perpetrate with his name.

<sup>3</sup> This procedure was so unusual—having neither precedent nor imitation within my experience or hearsay—that I have felt justified in stating it twice in closely succeeding lines.

<sup>4</sup> George J. Burke, '071, who was one of the judges in the trials of the German war criminals and who, for forty-three years until his sudden death in his office on October 3, 1950, was a leading member of the Ann Arbor Bar, recalled the appearance of Dean Hutchins in Professor Bunker's classroom one day just as the latter was about to start his lecture. The following colloquy ensued:

"Good morning, Professor Bunker."

"Good morning, Dean Hutchins."

"Professor Bunker, would you permit me to say a word to your class before you begin your lecture?"

"Why, certainly, Dean Hutchins."

(*To the expectant class*) "Gentlemen: This afternoon the Department is to be addressed, as you doubtless know, by a very distinguished speaker. I trust that none



will for a moment forget the dignity of the Department. Thank you, Professor Bunker."

Exit Dean Hutchins.

<sup>5</sup> It is well to remember why George Washington was able to throw a dollar across the Potomac River.

<sup>6</sup> The Sorg family of "painters and decorators" was an example of the "industrious and progressive Germans" mentioned by President Hutchins in his reminiscences of his student days (page 16).

<sup>7</sup> And the parking problem was beyond President Angell's wildest dreams.

<sup>8</sup> Once more the all-seeing and all-wise *Argonaut*.

<sup>9</sup> Burke A. Hinsdale, *History of the University of Michigan* (Ann Arbor: Published by the University, 1906), p. 85.

## CHAPTER IX

<sup>1</sup> President Angell regarded protocol as a matter of considerable importance in interuniversity relationships. He once told me of a presidential colleague who came to Ann Arbor as a guest of the University and departed only after persuading a Michigan professor to transfer his allegiance. "And this," said President Angell with fire still unextinguished in his eye, "without one word on the subject to me! I've never trusted that man since." President Adams' approach must have pleased him—in so far as he could find any pleasure in the loss of Hutchins. This was a situation in which President Angell warmly refrained from following the advice he once gave me. During my first year as Secretary of the University, while he was still President, I asked him if he would give to a young fellow just starting out the guiding principle that, out of his long experience, he regarded as of first importance in university administration. With his charming smile he told me: "One blind eye and one deaf ear."

<sup>2</sup> President Adams, of course, came to the Semi-Centennial. The *Detroit Tribune* of Friday, July 1, thus quotes a portion of his remarks at the Commencement banquet of the day before. The portion of his address here quoted didn't get into the Semi-Centennial volume:

"I had occasion during the last year to desire the appointment of a professor in a great law school, who had experience. I went to Harvard, I went to Yale, I went to Columbia. I inquired of all law schools in the East and came ultimately to Michigan because I could not find what I could recommend. I said to my board of trustees after I had been looking for six months that I did not want to take anybody from the University of Michigan. I wanted to go back to the Jubilee. I give the words as nearly as I can quote them: 'I want to go back to the Jubilee and I do not want to be crucified when I go back and if I take one of the professors from the University, I do not know whether they will look me in the face, and I do not know whether I shall want to look them in the face.' But I was not able to persuade them it was not best to do so, and they thought a professor good enough to lecture there was worth twice as much as the University of Michigan thought a professor was worth here. He was called, and I am sorry for the University of Michigan, although I am glad for Cornell, that next year he is to be there instead of here."

<sup>3</sup> As will appear later, after the resignation of President Angell, Governor Hughes was the candidate Hutchins most desired as Angell's successor, and he greatly regretted his inability to persuade his old friend to accept. His niece,

Mrs. Lowstuter, tells me that the last letter President Hutchins ever wrote, just before he took to his bed in his last illness was to Justice Hughes. There were two incidents in connection with Mr. Hughes's appearance in Ann Arbor as Commencement speaker in June, 1922, that gave the then President Emeritus much merriment. Though their inclusion here is fetching them pretty far, I am going to repeat them for the sake of hearing his laughter once more in memory. On the morning of Commencement day, before the procession formed, noting that the Secretary of State was unoccupied as he stood in the President's office and remembering that in my own office I had two twelve-year-old faculty sons as temporary messengers, I said to him: "Mr. Secretary, there are two boys in my office who will remember it as long as they live if you would permit me to present them to you." If he had been as cordial to Senator Hiram Johnson six years before as he was to those small boys, he would doubtless have been President of the United States. Thrusting his arm through mine, he said, "Where are those two boys?" He talked with them most amiably three or four minutes and then closed the interview with, "Well, boys, it has been a pleasure meeting you. I wish you great success and usefulness in your life." But the interview was not quite closed after all as one of the youngsters happily rejoined, "Well, we certainly wish you the same, sir."

Following his address in Ann Arbor, the Regents instructed me to write him enclosing the honorarium they had voted him, which I did. I was sitting somewhat depressed over certain plans gone awry when, a few days later, he returned the check, "to be devoted to some helpful university use," enclosing it in a letter relating his pleasant recollections of Ann Arbor and of myself in particular. I was conscious of being uplifted from my depression by this evidence of the value one of the greatest men of our time thus placed upon the advantages of association with me, and I felt a warm sense of expansion. And then I observed that his letter was addressed to "My dear Miss Smith." And this even before the rise of Shirley Temple!

Another Cornell friend of President Hutchins, who was one member of the exodus of the early nineties from Ithaca to the new Stanford University, was Professor Edward A. Ross. Seemingly he never came East without stopping in Ann Arbor to renew old ties with President Hutchins, and one time he brought a story that the latter often reflected upon when the University of Michigan received a little additional money, with the inevitable result that numbers of the faculty felt it was not being expended where it would really do the most good. Ross said that after a period when the Stanford faculty had endured great hardships through which they had borne one another's burdens and had lived happily together, Mrs. Stanford sold a vineyard or from some other source produced a considerable amplification of university funds. "With that," he said, "once more was illustrated the truth of the Scriptures, wherein it is written 'Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked' " (Deuteronomy 32:15).

<sup>4</sup> Harry Crocker Hutchins was born in 1880, the son of Mrs. Hutchins' brother, Samuel Crocker. When the death of the mother, leaving four children, created an emergency in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins legally adopted this little boy, giving him the name of Harry Crocker Hutchins. He was graduated from the University of Michigan Department of Engineering in the Class of 1903. I remember him well as a substantial, serious-minded, and able student of mine in freshman English. He had a successful career as an engineer and architect in New York City. He was twice very happily married. His first wife, Blanche Moses, whom



he married in 1907, died in 1913, leaving him with a daughter, Georgina May, now living in New York City. His second wife was Louise Adams, who resides in Scarsdale, New York.

<sup>5</sup> The *Cornell Law Quarterly* (Vol. IV, p. 131) marked Harry B. Hutchins' retirement from the presidency of the University of Michigan by saying after outlining his career up to his selection as President: "At Cornell he was a thorough, methodical, and considerate teacher and executive. In his classroom and in his office his urbane and dignified personality commanded the respect of the students. He was just and reasonable in the conduct of affairs. All these qualities found exercise in the establishment of the traditions of the Cornell law school at the time of beginnings. He was a large factor in overcoming the many obstacles that naturally attend the inauguration of a new institution. To his retirement he will happily carry with him the kindest appreciation by the alumni of two universities."

## CHAPTER X

<sup>1</sup> Edwin Charles Goddard, Ph.B.'89, for some time taught mathematics in the Literary College, but pursued studies meanwhile in the Law Department, from which he was graduated in 1899, at the age of thirty-four. In 1900 Dean Hutchins invited him to join the law faculty, and he became in that year Assistant Professor of Law. He attained full professorial rank in 1903 and continued until reaching retirement age in 1935. As emeritus he busied himself until his death in 1942 with civic affairs and with writing. His experience in the administration of the Department, as Secretary of the Faculty from 1901 to 1917 and as Chairman of the Administrative Committee during the absence of Dean Henry M. Bates in 1917-1918, gave him opportunity to develop a broad knowledge of the history and "biography" of the Law School. To a layman who would be happy to increase his knowledge and understanding of the Law School, its history, purposes, and methods, it seems unfortunate that the manuscript has not been published. Goddard was a man of unusual insight, candor, and purity of purpose. The present writer wishes to acknowledge without reserve the debt these chapters on the deanship owe to one who was during life his very dear friend.

<sup>2</sup> This room was in the old South Wing of University Hall, though it was a decade and a half later before the Hall itself was built.

<sup>3</sup> The late Regent Edmund C. Shields, '95, '96, related, with fond memories of "Jerry's" understanding heart and penetrating knowledge of human nature, that he once sat down with two empty bluebooks and untroubled anticipation in one of Knowlton's written examinations, only to discover that there were but two questions on which the class were expected to write, and that he had not the slightest recollection of ever having even heard of Question No. 1. On the second he was fully prepared. After some lawyer-like thought, he wrote very fully on the second, ignored the first altogether, marked his paper, "E. C. Shields, Bluebook No. 2," and toward the end of the examination period handed it in. In due course he received a high mark, on which he congratulated himself and forgot the whole matter, including his intention to look up "Question No. 1." But in a general quiz near the end of the following semester, he heard "Jerry" call his name, and he rose in all the complacency and contentment of the well prepared. But when "Jerry" smilingly asked him "Question No. 1," all he could do, after some vain gasps for air, was to say, "Well, Professor, I'm afraid I can't answer that" and sit down. Professor Knowlton looked at him somewhat dreamily and

observed: "Well, I'm surprised. I remember what an excellent examination you wrote on it at the end of last semester." Neither of them ever mentioned it to the other afterward. I repeat, "Jerry's" students loved him for cause.

There is one more anecdote, related to me by Professor Emeritus Henry A. Sanders, which illustrates why "Jerry's" memory is still cherished by many elderly lawyers scattered about the country. In his later years he was more or less hampered by rheumatism. This and his dependence on the Ann Arbor streetcars of those days frequently resulted in his being late at his lectures. One day members of a waiting class spied a very small colored urchin outside the building, and a self-appointed committee brought the child in and persuaded him, somewhat scared, to be seated in the professor's chair, with a pair of enormous spectacles obstructing his view of a law book they had propped up on the desk in front of him. When the professor himself arrived, he took in the situation promptly. Smiling and with extended hand he advanced on the occupant of his chair, thanking him for taking charge of the class for him and for "instructing the gentlemen." He continued, "I'm sure the gentlemen are deeply appreciative of what you have taught them. So, take your cap and I will go with you up and down the aisles, and I am sure that every single man here will want to show his gratitude by putting a coin into your cap." With "Jerry" not three feet away, not a student failed to make his contribution, and the pickaninny departed with more money than he had previously supposed there was in the world.

<sup>4</sup> Allen B. Nicholas, of New Orleans, a graduate of the Law Department in 1907, told me in a Pullman conversation apropos of "Tommy's" classroom at times that in the midst of a well-developed bedlam Professor Thompson suddenly stopped his lecture and after surveying the room reprovably said: "Somebody here is whispering." At another time Nicholas himself was being quizzed on a question the answer to which, had he but known it, was "Yes." As he was hesitating, somebody stepped on a fraternity bulldog quietly minding its own business under a seat and disturbing nobody except for a slight snore now and then. The startled dog gave a quick yelp, and Professor Thompson announced, "That is right, Mr. Nicholas." Mr. Nicholas stated that he could never thereafter bear to see a dog mistreated.

<sup>5</sup> Professor Mechem had a dry and penetrating sense of humor as evidenced by his remark that he had never ceased to lament his lack of a college course—until his son completed one.

<sup>6</sup> It was for a long time the custom of law students to have a portrait of a legal luminary, often a favorite professor, painted by a recognized artist, and these in time developed into a considerable gallery upon the walls of the law library. When Professor Johnson resigned to go to the Philippines, the students thus honored him with a life-size full-length portrait. The result was a picture so out of proportion to all the rest of the collection, that it was finally the judgment of the faculty that it would have to be cut down in height. This resulted in considerable delay. "Then one day," said Dean Hutchins, "I went into the Library and found Theodore Mast, the long-time janitor, on a stepladder, with the Johnson portrait below, ready for hoisting. By way of greeting I said, 'Well, Theodore, I see you're busy.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'I'm a-hangin' the Professor. Should of been done long ago!'" It was this same Theodore who was the hero of a story that Mr. Hutchins sometimes related, parable-wise, to malcontents on the subject of their compensation. "Theodore came to my desk one late afternoon, and said, 'Dean, can I talk to you?' 'Certainly, Theodore. You always have, haven't



you?' 'Dean, I want a raise.' 'Anything I can do, Theodore, I'll be glad to do. How much do you get now?' '\$550 a year, and do my level best, I can't save over \$200 out of it!'

<sup>7</sup> A third generation on the Michigan faculty is Robert Cooley Angell, son of Alexis, since 1935 Professor of Sociology.

## CHAPTER XI

<sup>1</sup> It was characteristic of Harry B. Hutchins that when he succeeded to the presidency during Dr. Angell's lifetime, he insisted that the President Emeritus should continue in the President's house on the campus in the same scenes that had surrounded him for thirty-eight years. Dr. Angell stayed on there with the Regents' approval until the end in the spring of 1916, and from there went to his final resting place in Forest Hill between a double line of students stretched along South University Avenue, State Street, North University Avenue, Washtenaw Avenue, and Geddes Avenue.

<sup>2</sup> During his first year of occupancy of the Monroe Street house, Dean Hutchins petitioned the Ann Arbor City Council for permission to build on the sidewalk line a stone retaining wall along the southwest side of his property where it steeply descended to Packard Street. This permission the Council refused by a vote of 6 to 6, and the wall that has since been there is on the property line, eighteen inches in from the sidewalk. The Council's action was criticized by the Ann Arbor *Courier* two days later, May 27, 1896: "It looks to an outsider as if the Council did a very unnecessary and unkind thing in refusing the request of Professor Hutchins Monday evening. The city can gain nothing and the loss to the individual in this instance is very great. While the Council should be jealous of the city's rights, and not allow them encroached upon, at the same time it cannot afford to be small and picayunish with one citizen simply because he is a professor in the University, while granting requests that have been repeatedly refused by previous councils, to another citizen who is not connected with the University. Such things will make more intense a feeling that is now greater than it ought to be." In spite of sporadic outbreaks now and then, the "town and gown" feeling has greatly lessened through the years. There has been an unmistakable tendency to drop out both the "t" and the "g" and make of the two words a single one, our "own."

<sup>3</sup> The lot of a dean of homeopathy at Michigan was never a very happy one. In January, 1895, its faculty resigned en masse—a flaming outburst of dissension within the profession and within the faculty itself. The resignations were all accepted one by one. Dean Hinsdale's forceful character, rare tact, and imperturbable good humor kept the waters from being overtroubled until 1922, when by Regents' action in December, 1921, and January, 1922, homeopathy lapsed as a separate department. Its troubles in the earlier years sprang from the opposition of members of the profession who wanted it in Detroit away from all contacts with the Medical Department and from the medical faculty who didn't want it anywhere. It is significant that Regent Kiefer, a "regular" M.D., for years meticulously refrained from voting on even the most innocuous of questions pertaining to the Homeopathic Department and was always so recorded. In later years, Regent Walter H. Sawyer, who was holder of a homeopathic M.D. degree, but whose professional relations were all with the "regular" profession, was a mollifying influence. Except for a brief flurry of professional opposition in the winter of 1921-1922 the amalgamation with the Medical Department was peaceably achieved. Finally, in April, 1926, the

*Regents' Proceedings* records that: In view of the fact that not a single student had applied for instruction in Homeopathy for the period of two years, the Board directed that courses therein would no longer be offered in the University.

<sup>4</sup> The original appropriation by the legislature of 1889 for the site and erection of the hospitals was \$50,000, none of which was to be available until the city of Ann Arbor should appropriate an additional sum of \$25,000. President Angell's report for the year ended September 30, 1889, records: "The citizens of Ann Arbor voted almost unanimously to authorize the gift on which the legislative appropriation was conditioned. The vote was ayes, 936; nays, 10. When we remember that the city has only about ten thousand inhabitants, and that among them are hardly any men of large wealth, it must be conceded that their act is one of great generosity. A gift proportionately great by a city as populous as Detroit would be more than half a million dollars." The legislature of 1891 added \$25,000 for completion of the buildings, a total of \$100,000 for two completed and equipped hospitals!

<sup>5</sup> A summer school was held in the Law Department in 1896 with an attendance of twenty-six students receiving instruction from five faculty members.

<sup>6</sup> The Buhl family of Detroit has been a notably frequent benefactor to the University.

<sup>7</sup> Justice Claudius Buchanan Grant, '59, was a Civil War colonel—and never quite got over it. Tall and spare, with an eye as nearly "eagle" as that of any man I ever saw, he was almost fiercely devoted to every cause he regarded as just, yet withal reasonable about it in his own austere way. He was a most energetic Regent from 1872 to 1880, and after an extensive service as judge of an Upper Peninsula Circuit Court, was a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court from 1890 to 1910. It would be difficult to overestimate the debt the University owes to his determination that the University should be kept free, and to his ability to state his reasons and the philosophy and statutes supporting them so forcibly and clearly that, with his rocklike character to back up his words, his fellow citizens were ready to follow him.

<sup>8</sup> Quoted from an article on the constitutional status of the University, by Dean E. Blythe Stason of the Law School, appearing in *The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey*, Vol. I, pp. 116-39.

<sup>9</sup> A similar if not identical status was conferred by the Constitution of 1908 upon the State Board of Agriculture, in charge of Michigan State College.

<sup>10</sup> Many years later, when Hutchins was approaching the close of his presidential tenure, Dr. Christopher G. Parnall, recently become Medical Director of the University Hospital, came to the President's office in considerable perturbation over a letter he had received that morning from the governor of the state. The letter calmly told Dr. Parnall that it had been decided at Lansing by a legislature-created board to send to the University Hospital for treatment and care all cases of venereal disease developing in the state. Dr. Parnall has told me that all he knew about the matter was that he had received the communication, and that if carried out the University Hospital would cease to function for any patients other than the class mentioned. He sought help from the President, feeling that there was nothing the President could do, except what Parnall himself was doing, namely, raise a cry for help. When the President had read the communication, the Doctor asked: "Mr. President, what can I do?" The President turned a serene gaze upon him and placidly replied, "Well, if you *wanted* to, you could tell them to go to hell. Under the Constitution authority with respect to the University



rests wholly in the Regents." Dr. Parnall told me nearly thirty years after the event that he still remembered nearly falling from his chair with shock at the language and the relief from his dilemma. It was by no means customary Hutchins language, but it did seem to fit the case. Harry C. Hutchins once told me, "Father never used profanity. But it was not because he didn't know any."

<sup>11</sup> In his chapter on the University and state education, in the first volume of the *Encyclopedic Survey*, Wilfred Shaw develops the view that among the reasons for the University's unique progress was the fact that, while far from "godless," it was never subject to the domination of any one religious denomination.

## CHAPTER XII

<sup>1</sup> In his *Reminiscences* President Angell recalled the deliberations of the Canadian Fisheries Commission, on which he also served. These negotiations did not result in Senate confirmation of the treaty that they produced, leading President Angell to the comment: "The fate of the treaty in the Senate confirms the belief that it is unwise to submit an important treaty for approval to that body when a Presidential election is at hand. A party in power is reluctant to have its opponent get the credit of settling a long and bitter controversy on the eve of an election." There was, however, a small but priceless result that I have many times recalled with delight. In his book, Angell had recorded that the sole contribution of Lord Sackville-West throughout the sessions was, day by day, a motion to adjourn. Lecturing to his class in international law one afternoon on the tact required of professional diplomats, the President told us of the man who, in 1888, wrote Sackville-West, then British minister in Washington, saying he was a British-born naturalized American citizen and desired the minister to advise him whether a vote for Cleveland or Harrison would be most likely to benefit the mother country. Lord Sackville-West promptly gave him a very definite expression of views, which, falling into the hands of the Republicans "as they intended it should," promptly led to President Cleveland's demand for the minister's recall. "You would not believe it possible that a seasoned member of the diplomatic corps could be so stupid," commented Dr. Angell, and then added with a dreamy twinkle, "That is, you wouldn't unless you knew Lord Sackville-West."

<sup>2</sup> The writer recalls the solemnity with which he and others composing a committee of the Class of 1897, Lits and Engineers, waited on President Angell to urge that, at whatever delay in matters in Constantinople, he sign our diplomas before leaving, or, if necessary, have them sent to Turkey to be signed there. The clouds rolled away when he told us that he would be in Ann Arbor until after Commencement, and he made it seem as if he had contrived it that way so that he might take care of our class as we desired.

<sup>3</sup> Ultimately it turned out that the Regents saved \$1,000. President Angell's full salary was \$6,000; Dean Hutchins' was \$4,000. During 1897-1898, President Angell received from the University a total of \$3,000 and Dr. Hutchins, a total, as Professor, Dean, and Acting President, of \$6,000 or a total for the two, of \$9,000 against the usual \$10,000.

<sup>4</sup> It was general campus belief at the time that Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, Dean of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the senior department of the University, felt that he had been disparagingly passed over in the selection of a dean of only two years' standing for the acting presidency. It is certain that he very promptly, at the June meeting of the Regents, tendered his resignation

in a curt note requesting acceptance "as soon as someone else shall be appointed to assume the duties of this office." A motion was made to increase his salary for the duties of the Dean to \$500, which was lost by a divided vote. The resignation was then accepted, and immediately Professor Richard Hudson, a classmate of President Hutchins, was appointed to the Literary Department deanship. Wilfred Shaw quotes Professor I. N. Demmon as authority for the statement that Professor Hudson's election by the Regents broke the precedent of selection of the dean by the faculty.

<sup>5</sup> Her lectures in hygiene, for women students only, produced, among other startling information relayed to me by women relatives taking the course, two items that I recall. She one day communicated to the class the quantity of milk that a normal human mother provided for her offspring. These statistics being timidly questioned by a girl from a farm home, Dr. Mosher paused, calmly consulted her notes, and then without any apparent embarrassment cheerfully continued, "You are right, Miss ———. Class, I told you wrong. It was a cow." On another occasion, desiring to illustrate in practical fashion the extent and appearance of the human alimentary canal, she set up on her rostrum desk the steel frame of an umbrella over which she draped cotton cloth of varying shades to represent the length, shape, and color of the various sectors of the complete organ—"only I don't want you to think that the liver is truly represented; I couldn't find any liver-colored calico, so I had to use polka dot." These are not imaginary reminiscences; they really happened. The large residence hall for women, overlooking Palmer Field, Mosher-Jordan Halls, perpetuates her name along with that of Mrs. Myra B. Jordan, her immediate successor, whose period of highly successful service as Dean of Women continued until June, 1922.

<sup>6</sup> One of the pleasantest recollections I have of the old chapel is of the morning when my roommate, the late Dr. Herbert M. Rich, '97, '01m, came home to our quarters to say that knowing the Lits were to appear in the innovation of academic cap and gown and that the Laws disapproved, he had gone to chapel, and that in the resulting disorder, Dr. Angell *himself* had taken him by the shoulder and intimated that he would find much to admire in the scenery outdoors. Rich felt considerably honored by this contact with the faculty; he seemed to have the impression that a sort of honorary degree had been conferred on him by the President.

<sup>7</sup> This unfinished wall, glaring forbiddingly down for months on North University Avenue, furnished the *locus* of what President Angell once referred to as genuine student wit—though officially disapproving of the perpetrators. The latter never came to justice or to light until the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Class of 1897. Then, under the expert cross-examination of Albert A. Stoneman, Victor Slayton confessed that he, aided by another '97 classmate, Robert E. Watson, one Hallowe'en night had painted on the wall, in black letters so large that even he who ran rapidly a block away might read them:

#### ΠΟΤΕ ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΩ

Though few could read the Greek even in those days, it soon got around that the translation was: "When Shall I Have an End?" The joke was considered good enough to be allowed to stand, doubtless with the hope that someone of wealth might see, inquire, and be moved, until the wall was covered up by the erection of the Barbour Gymnasium.

<sup>8</sup> It was at this same legislative visitation that I saw President Angell obviously embarrassed for the only time I can recall. Exercises were being held in University



Hall, with the stage crowded with faculty, lawmakers, and lawmakers' wives and children. If ever it was desired that the student family mind its manners this was the time. And all at once the Glee Club came back for an encore and burst into "The Wild Man of Borneo Has Just Come to Town." There was nothing the President could do about it except to wait, clear down through the successive arrivals of the wife, and the child, and the dog, and even the flea on the dog of the Wild Man. For once the President's usually placid face advertised his state of mind. But the day was saved by the legislative sense of humor, and that song proved the hit of the program. It recalls also that Harry C. Hutchins once told me that his father came home from a Cornell memorial service in honor of a departed benefactor, in a high state of indignation because the orchestra had played, as he had learned by inquiry, a popular work of the time entitled, "Every Dog Has His Day."

<sup>9</sup> Victor Slayton's Greek inscription on the Waterman Gymnasium was not the only one. Over the boxlike main entrance there had been originally some carefully chiseled lines in that ancient language. The student explanation of their disappearance was that President Angell had been greatly humiliated when a member of the legislature asked him to translate them. The truth, however, is found in the *Regents' Proceedings* of March, 1894. At that meeting on motion of Regent Fletcher, "the following preamble and resolution were adopted":

"WHEREAS, the inscription at present over the entrance to the gymnasium is a constant reminder to the average alumnus of how much he has either failed to learn, or has forgotten; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of Buildings be instructed to have said stone dressed flush and that the words, "Waterman Gymnasium," be then carved upon said stone in letters that he who runs may read."

<sup>10</sup> A letter from Earl D. Babst, then of Detroit, makes clear the part Dean Hutchins had in this unification of the alumni. Mr. Babst wrote: "The success of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Detroit led to the early consideration in Detroit of the organization of a General Alumni Association, the plans for which centered around Levi L. Barbour. The first step to be taken, naturally, was the consolidation of the so-called, but inactive, alumni associations of the various departments. On that mission with Mr. Barbour I met for the first time Dr. Hutchins, who had only recently returned from Cornell. It was Dr. Hutchins' enthusiastic response that gave confidence to its fundamental purpose and sent Mr. Barbour on his way to the other Deans and, finally, led to working out the organization of the General Alumni Association."

<sup>11</sup> James H. Wade, Secretary of the University from 1883 to 1908.

<sup>12</sup> This is a very mild statement, as the University was almost totally without lighting during six weeks of the ever-longer fall evenings.

<sup>13</sup> He must have been comparing these chairs with the wooden benches that preceded them.

<sup>14</sup> This was, and still would be, a strange trouble to face the University of Michigan Regents. The *Daily* of January 10, 1899, tells us how the problem was solved. Besides what Dr. Angell described as "a neat and convenient building, affording pleasant rooms for twenty hospital nurses, with a kitchen and dining room for patients," mention of which was omitted, the *Daily* summarized: "No more appropriate time than the present could be wished for reviewing the year of 1898 and noting the various and great improvements that have been made

about the University buildings since a year ago. The remodeling of the Law Building with the large addition, making it practically a new building, is most noticeable. This was done at a cost of about \$65,000. The other larger improvements are the annex to the Library, costing some \$18,000, and the new roof and dome on University Hall, the expenditure on which will be \$15,000. Repairs have been made in the Chemistry Laboratory, amounting to about \$3,500, and those made in the Engineering Laboratory amount to something over \$1,500. Minor buildings and repairs have been a laundry at the Hospital, a sun room for the Homeopathic Hospital, and new plumbing through the University Hospital." The *Daily* attributed all this to the Acting President, characterizing it as "a brilliant record for a year and one of which he may well feel proud." Certainly Hutchins cherished no such pride of personal achievement. But it was common talk about the campus that on President Angell's return the old veteran was a little puzzled as to what had become of all the mail and other matters that used to come to the President's office for his personal attention; the explanation was that an organizer had been at work.

<sup>15</sup> These addresses were the small beginning of University extension in Michigan. President Hutchins himself spoke before the "round-up" institute held in Lansing in February, on the subject, "Higher Education and the People."

<sup>16</sup> Professor Thomas C. Trueblood, from 1889 to his retirement in 1926 at the age of seventy, was head of the Department of Public Speaking and a man of tremendous energy, intensely devoted to the interests of his department and to the organization of oratorical contests and debates for which he coached Michigan contestants with great success. He also coached the University's golf teams. He brought many celebrities of the platform and stage to Ann Arbor, who had to be entertained with due honor. It is not improbable that President Hutchins was looking forward to the responsibilities of taking care of Joseph Jefferson in the light of too recently having his house pretty well crowded with guests. In 1949, Professor Trueblood, at the age of ninety-three, is still going strong—one of Michigan's Grand Old Men.

<sup>17</sup> In a recently published article entitled "College Days—1889-1893: Fragments of Autobiography," William Warner Bishop, Librarian Emeritus since 1941, recalls thus the complex character who was Francis W. Kelsey: "Dynamic, tireless in his activity, sometimes considered unscrupulous, Kelsey combined qualities which made it hard for his friends to defend him, and equally hard for his opponents to meet him. . . . I never found him uninterested in anything related to the University, and if sometimes he seemed officious and meddling, he was never lacking in zeal for academic results. Altogether a marvelous man, Kelsey was one to whom you had to get accustomed and for whose intensity one had to forgive him much. He also tended to be lengthy, and it was often necessary to read long letters to arrive at what he wanted, which was generally stated at the end of a wearisome preamble. I shall never forget President Hutchins calling me over to his office in 1917, and giving me a forty-two page memorandum from Kelsey to the Regents, asking me to discover what he wanted, as the Regents met that night and Hutchins was busy with preparations for their meeting. On page 40 I discovered a very sensible recommendation about the coin collection belonging to the University, but I had to read through forty pages of history of the coin collections to discover it. Hutchins's remark was characteristic of both men: 'Why didn't he say so on page 1?' " (*Mich. Alum. Quart. Rev.*, Vol. 54 [1948], pp. 340-52).



Dr. Bishop's "College Days" recollections are a fit companionpiece to those of Student Hutchins of twenty years earlier. President Hutchins made two observations to me concerning Professor Kelsey. The first related to the Professor's frequent reliance upon flattery as helpful in gaining his point. I happened into the President's office one day just after Kelsey went out and was greeted with, "I just told Kelsey that I didn't mind his coming in here and swallowing me now and then, but I did object to his slathering me all over with compliments as a preparation." The Professor was not offended—or if he was, he that time swallowed his wrath instead of the President. Professor Kelsey was extremely punctilious and almost aggressively polite. One day after I had related an incident concerning him, Mr. Hutchins mildly observed, "After all, you know Kelsey has only one real fault: You can't go through more than two doors with him the same afternoon." Let it not be understood that Professor Kelsey was otherwise than one of the most valuable members of the University community. He was a stimulating teacher who was deeply concerned with his students as individuals and who labored without stint in their behalf, both while enrolled in the University and afterward as alumni. As President of the University Musical Society for many years, he was resourceful and indefatigable in its interests. He organized the Classical Conference and instituted the "Humanistic Series" of publications. To repeat Dr. Bishop, he never lacked zeal in any phase of the University's activities—and zeal is the proper word. As a fund raiser the University never had even a close second to him in the number and variety of contributors he interested, if not in the total amounts raised. He astonished President Hutchins on one occasion by what he was able to do in a single first interview with a man to whom the President introduced him—and that Professor Kelsey saw this man in succeeding interviews goes without saying. The years-long feud between him and Isaac Newton Demmon dated from the day he invaded what Professor Demmon regarded as his own private preserve and obtained so much money and aroused so deep an interest as to exhaust a supply considered safe for the English library collections. In the pursuit of his aims Professor Kelsey might be said to know no law, with the result that President Hutchins was alluding to him when he observed that while he was opposed to military training for students he thought it would have its points for the faculty. Kelsey was always a good man to have on your side. For more about Professor Kelsey see the article entitled "My Chief Benefactor," in the 1950 summer number of the *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review* (pp. 334-44), by Professor Emeritus Henry A. Sanders.

<sup>18</sup> Dr. Angell's only daughter, Lois, married Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin.

<sup>19</sup> On December 11, 1897, the distinguished Professor Burke A. Hinsdale wrote to President Angell: "From this point of observation there is little to report, if anything, with which you are not familiar. The material facts in regard to college work have, no doubt, been communicated to you. You are aware, as a matter of course, that our numbers have somewhat increased and that our burdens have not diminished. The President *ad interim* and the new Dean of our Department seem to be getting on very well with their duties, so far as I am able to discover. Mr. Hutchins seems to be showing real aptitude in his new place, so far as I have been able either to see or to learn. I hear of no criticism; at the same time it must be confessed that I am not exactly in the circle where criticism would perhaps be most apt to be heard." [There was no Faculty Club in those days. S.W.S.] By May 16, 1898, Professor Hinsdale seems to have heard some, as he wrote: "No doubt you are informed that the Law Department has been very much in

evidence this year, owing to the apparently unusual interest that the Regents have been taking in that department of the University. When you come home, you will find the Law Building so enlarged and so thoroughly renovated that you will hardly be able to identify it, without going through the proceedings of the Board of Regents for the past forty years or more. The work on the improvement is being pushed rapidly forward. There has also been some talk of the extension of the stack room of the Library." When this talk took substantial form in the actual enlargement of the book stacks, and the numerous other campus needs were met, the fear that the Law Department would overshadow everything else was abated. It recalls an analogous consternation that spread temporarily over much of the campus when through an open, first-floor window of the Regents' Room, Dean Mortimer E. Cooley was overheard vigorously notifying the Board that the engineers now made up one-third of the student body and in consequence demanding in stentorian tones and as simple justice, "One-third of the space and one-third of the money." This panic, too, subsided. The Regents' Room was on the first floor of the southwest corner of the law building (Haven Hall) close to the sidewalk, and when the windows were open in the summer this sidewalk was not a bad listening post. The office of the Dean was at the opposite or northeast corner.

<sup>20</sup> See also Professor William H. Hobbs, *The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey* (Ann Arbor: Univ. Mich. Press, 1941). Vol. I, pp. 193-203.

<sup>21</sup> President Angell's Report for the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

### CHAPTER XIII

<sup>1</sup> The late Dean John Robert Effinger, of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, once said to me of our friend Brewster—everybody was a friend of Brewster: "You know, if Brewster were to tell us successively about the outcome of a United States presidential election and about a grasshopper jumping across the sidewalk in front of him, he would be just as animated and fervid about one as the other."

<sup>2</sup> *Res Gestae*. Senior Law Class of 1896.

<sup>3</sup> As late as 1909, in his last annual report, President Angell said, after commenting on the advantages that had accrued from the requirement of two years of college work for admission to the Department of Medicine and Surgery: "Similar conditions will require us soon to raise the requirements for admission to the Law School, as the Faculty of the Department have recommended. Some reduction in attendance for a time would be the result, especially while the courts in many states are so lax in the admission of men to the bar. But apparently, if the attainments of the members of the American bar are to be raised, the result must be accomplished by the law schools, which seem destined henceforth to furnish the professional education of the great body of competent lawyers."

<sup>4</sup> "Traditions" are odd things, no more so, perhaps, on a college campus than elsewhere. I recall, however, once seeing in the *Michigan Daily* a call by a committee for a class meeting for which a large attendance was desired since it was the purpose of the meeting to "establish some new traditions."

<sup>5</sup> There is in existence, however, a carbon copy of a letter from President Angell to a member of the Iowa regents committee on their presidency, from which one may infer that their intentions were serious—perhaps, in the light of today, too serious. Dr. Angell wrote: "I really do not know whether Mr. Hutchins sets



wine at his table or not. Although I have dined with him occasionally, I do not remember the particulars of the dinners. I have the impression that he does not habitually, though I should guess that if he were dining with you and you should offer him wine [Dr. Angell must have smiled slyly as he wrote this. S.W.S.], he would probably partake in moderation.

"But I should also judge from remarks I have heard him make and from the general custom of our men here, that as President he would rarely, if ever, sip wine. . . .

"I can say with confidence that Mr. H. is a man of the purest character. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and one whose influence is in every way elevating and tonic to young men. I don't know whether your people object to smoking. He smokes in moderation.

"As to helping you take him from us, I can hardly be expected to do much in that direction. We need him too much here, and should be most sorry to have him leave us. At the same time I must wish you to get a good man.

"Yours very truly,

"JAMES B. ANGELL

"May 2, 1899"

#### CHAPTER XIV

<sup>1</sup> Professor Drake was one of those, alluded to in the present chapter, who believed that in Dr. Angell's final presidential years he was subject to undue influence. Wilfred Shaw recalls Drake's one-day earnest remark to him, "You know, during President Angell's last year or two in office, Demmon was the *real* president of the University." Certainly, Isaac Newton Demmon, for many years Professor of the English Language and Literature, with several variations in the title from time to time, was in his prime one of the most influential men on the Michigan campus—and his prime was quite enduring. He was a hard-fighting friend and a bitter enemy. He defeated President Theodore Roosevelt's list of revised spellings, in so far as their use in the University of Michigan was concerned, in a single speech to the University Senate, in which he gave numerous examples of why he opposed these innovations. I remember one: "Can anyone say that the sacred phrase, 'The Lamb of God,' would not be affected if the so-called useless 'b' were omitted?" In a faculty meeting one evening, Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, exasperated by Professor Demmon's needling, burst out, addressing his opponent instead of the chair: "Demmon, you make me think of the hickory nuts that grew on an old shagbark on my father's stony farm. Their shells were horny and tough and bitter, and damned hard to crack, but if you could ever get down inside them, they were sweet and good enough for anybody." Professor Demmon smiled and liked it. The frequent observation that in appearance he greatly resembled Ralph Waldo Emerson was not displeasing to him. He resigned at the close of the University year, 1919-1920, and, as evidence of their appreciation of his fifty-two years of service, the Regents added \$1,000 to his retiring allowance from the Carnegie Foundation. He did not live long to enjoy this, for he died September 29 following at the age of seventy-eight.

<sup>2</sup> "Swede" Holbrook grew up in an Iowa community largely populated by Scandinavian immigrants from whom he picked up to perfection their broken English, and his wide range of stories in this dialect, with his good humor and placid demeanor, resulted in the nickname by which he was universally known

from the days when he was my fellow student in the Class of 1897 until disaster overtook him as the result of some sophomore prank. He thereupon went to Stanford for the remainder of his undergraduate work. He has told me that he treasured two letters addressed to him, personally—and he emphasized the word—by Dr. Angell; the first notified him of his suspension from the University and the other notified him of his appointment to the Law faculty. His stories and his readings from a little book of newspaper verse entitled *The Norsk Nightingale*, with its Swedish rendition of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" and many other well-known poems can never be supplanted in affectionate memory by any entertainment committee of the University Club.

<sup>3</sup> In the planning of this book I have had numerous conversations with "Harry" Bates. At the close of the last one, just before he left for California and I for Florida, he remarked with my heartfelt approval: "We ought to have more of these talks, Shirley, not only about Mr. Hutchins and the Law School, but a lot of things. Life is too uncertain at our ages not to make the most of old friendships." I have numerous file cards on various matters, marked "Ask H.M.B." On these, readers will miss his knowledge and counsel, even if they don't know it.

<sup>4</sup> This observation with respect to the responsibilities of the Michigan campus authorities applies with special force to those of the Law Department of that day. The term "Mucker Laws," which in even earlier years had seemed to other departments to be an appropriate, if opprobrious, description, still persisted well into Dean Hutchins' time, kept alive by such occurrences as are here recalled. It was a fact, also, that "students" who found the entrance requirements of other departments an insurmountable barrier were able, not infrequently, to enroll in law. Dean Hutchins fought this situation as vigorously as the entrance requirements maintained by the Regents allowed. In a personal letter to me Wilfred Shaw recalls: "I was sitting just outside Mr. Hutchins' office (he was then Dean) when he interviewed two prospective students. Nothing could have revealed the two sides of Mr. Hutchins more truly. The first student was one who had failed in the Literary College and was trying to get into the Law School. I have never heard anyone landed on harder or more effectively. The student slunk out thoroughly subdued. Then came a little Negro boy from the South who wanted to enter the Law School but did not have the proper qualifications. Hutchins' manner changed instantly, and he gave that boy for half an hour as kindly, fatherly advice as I have ever heard. He couldn't admit him, but he told him what to do so that he could be admitted—all in the most paternal way. The whole thing was a great experience for me sitting on the sidelines."

<sup>5</sup> My father, Clement MacDonald Smith, '67l, was for the last thirty years of his life a circuit judge in Michigan. One of his favorite recollections of his early practice concerned a candidate before the Court for admission to the Bar. The usual sympathetic examining committee was appointed. This committee found the candidate's ignorance so abysmal that, sympathetic though they were, their consciences would allow them only an adverse report. The man's disappointment was written all over him as he stood before the bench, carefully and sadly surveyed the local Bar, a large majority of whom were present, and then remarked: "I guess I must be the first man that ever couldn't git in here." Fortunately, the court officer was a man of endurance and had a rugged gavel.



## CHAPTER XV

<sup>1</sup> Because of its historical importance in the life of the University and its exposition of the unaffected, ingenuous character of its writer—or so it seems to me—the letter of Mr. Hughes to President Angell may well be quoted in full:

“AT SARANAC INN, NEW YORK

“July 14, 1909

“MY DEAR DR. ANGELL:

“I found your letter of the 5th instant awaiting me on my return from the Champlain celebration, and yesterday I received your telegram inquiring whether I could see you and a committee of Regents next Monday afternoon. I should have been glad to have an interview with you and the committee, but your visit here would inevitably attract public notice, and it seemed fair that in view of the conclusion I had reached, you should be spared this possible embarrassment.

“I have given the matter most careful consideration. The Presidency of the University of Michigan affords opportunities for usefulness hardly surpassed in the educational world, and your distinguished service and influence have invested it with peculiar dignity and importance. It would be a very high honor to be your successor and to continue the work which has so greatly prospered under your administration. I cordially appreciate the good will and the kindly estimate of my qualifications which have prompted the suggestion that has been made; and I have found the question whether I would be willing to accept the position if the offer were made, an extremely difficult one to decide. But my reflection has convinced me that I could not accept it, and that I should communicate this to you promptly, so that the Regents should not be delayed in disposing of so important a matter. My reasons are these:

“For me the work would be in an untried field, and my opinion of its importance is such that I should not care to make the experiment. I have always been attracted to University work and for many reasons would welcome academic opportunities and a retirement from a field in which controversy plays so large a part. But while I have been brought into certain relations to University work, I have not been trained as an educational expert. My familiarity with educational problems is of a general sort and my life has not specially fitted me to be the head of a great University. On the other hand, I have devoted myself with unremitting labor to my profession, and whatever abilities I possess have been trained with particular regard to its demands. I do not expect to hold public office after my term as Governor ends; but in the course of the professional work for which I have laboriously prepared myself, I should hope that there would be abundant opportunity for public service which might be not the less important because it was not of an official character. In short, I feel that my work has best fitted me for a sphere which I would not define too narrowly as professional, but on the other hand is quite distinct from the other sphere to which I should be introduced in undertaking the duties of a University President.

“There is another reason. I was born and have spent most of my life in the State of New York. The people have twice honored me with election to their highest office. So far as I can see now, my work is here. While official responsibilities will cease when my term expires, I feel that I should retain my citizenship here and my identification with the interests of the State with which I have become

so closely familiar and to advance which, so far as there may be opportunity in private life, I should be ready to give my service.

"There is another view of the matter. I am called upon, by reason of the special circumstances to say, not what I should do now, but what I should undertake a year and a half from now. In case I were chosen by the Regents, and accepted the position, it would be necessary to make an announcement this summer. Although the decision would have no logical relation to the work of the administration, I cannot escape the conclusion that such an announcement would have a most prejudicial effect upon what I am trying to do and the support I need to accomplish it. From force of circumstances, certain responsibilities of leadership have devolved upon me, and I fear that it would be assumed by many that they had been shirked. I have no illusions with regard to what can be done here, and fully realize how trifling a contribution I can make in any event. But I want to do all I can in a position which I am holding at some sacrifice and with no little expenditure of strength, and I do not desire either to encourage those who are resisting these efforts at every point, or to dishearten those who are so generous in their support, by such an announcement as I should be compelled to make if I reached a different decision.

"Further, from a purely personal point of view, it is extremely difficult to say now what I ought to do a year and a half hence, and I feel that I should reserve that decision until the time arrives.

"I should not have entertained the suggestion at all had it not been for the assurance that you viewed it with favor, and your letter with its hearty endorsement was a great gratification to me. For I know your solicitude with regard to the future of the University, and the fact that you, with your knowledge of the situation, would have approved my selection, has made me hesitate in reaching a conclusion. I should have looked forward with the greatest pleasure to renewing my association with Dean Hutchins and of coming into intercourse with those who have made the departments of the University famed throughout the land. With such competing opportunities, one hardly knows what to do, and I shall always carry with me in the stress of work here, the consciousness that perhaps I had failed to follow the beckoning hand of Providence. But one can do no more than use his best judgment, and in the present circumstances I see no other course than to remain here. I am sure you will not misunderstand my telegram, for it would be a great pleasure to see you and to explain my position to you and the Committee more fully in conversation; but highly as I esteem the honor that has been conferred in the suggestion, I feel that the interview could not change my decision.

"With assurance of my high regard, and with the desire that you should express to the Regents my best wishes for the continued success of the University, I am

"Very sincerely yours,

"CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

"To James B. Angell, LL.D.

"University of Michigan

"Ann Arbor, Michigan"

<sup>2</sup> In a letter to President Angell in connection with the Executive Committee's report, Regent Sawyer wrote: "You will be interested to know that in a recent letter from Mr. Carnegie, he says, 'What a man you had in President Angell! I hope to see more of him hereafter.' I have been at a loss to know just what he meant by 'hereafter.'"



<sup>3</sup> In June, 1902, the Regents had increased Hutchins' salary as Professor and Dean to \$5,000.

<sup>4</sup> Numerous anecdotes of the redoubtable Regent Fletcher still survive. One which I have heard told by President Hutchins recounted his arrival with a party of friends at the famous Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, where he was met with the information that the best rooms, for which he asked, were not available. The Oxford accent and lofty bearing of the room clerk did nothing to soften the blow or to reconcile Fletcher to the news, and he persisted. Finally the clerk thought to clinch the argument by stating that the best accommodations were at that very moment being held for a European count. That pulled the trigger! Mr. Fletcher pounded on the desk, stated impressively that he was the Duke of Alpena, and that he demanded the best and would have it. The clerk, humbled by exposure of his ignorance of the peerage, promptly yielded, and the Duke of Alpena's demand was fully met.

<sup>5</sup> Regent Codd, Regent Knappen, and Regent Leland were not present. The first two would have voted in favor of the resolution. Regent Leland perhaps would not, for he felt strongly that a two-year appointment was most desirable. The relations between Hutchins and Leland were not in the least disturbed.

<sup>6</sup> President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, telegraphed Hutchins, "Welcome to our noble army of martyrs."

## CHAPTER XVI

<sup>1</sup> See note 6, Chap. X.

<sup>2</sup> The anecdotes of the gallant Mortimer E. Cooley are endless. Many of them featured the untrammelled vocabulary he had acquired in the Navy—and never lost. He was an extrovert, with a dash of introversion. He never got away from his desire for military precision in all things. He could no more rid himself of it than, in spite of having sung for a long time in the Baptist choir, he could inhibit the picturesque navy oaths that popped out at the most unexpected moments. In his capacity of marshal of the Commencement processions, it is said with moral if not exact truth that he devoted an entire preliminary meeting of an hour's duration to consideration of the question whether he should have the procession seated on the first stroke of ten o'clock—or the last. He introduced the stirring custom of having the bugler sound taps, signifying the close of University life, followed after a minute's interval by reveille, to denote the dawn of life in the outside world. I have seen tears in the eyes of many, including those of Harry B. Hutchins, on such occasions. But this well-planned ceremony once ensnared him. Commencement was being held in Hill Auditorium, and Dean Cooley with his bugler was far back in the topmost gallery. The benediction by the Reverend Dr. Henry Tatlock, for many years Episcopal rector, was extremely brief, and it must have been that Cooley's attention was distracted momentarily for he failed to be aware of the pronouncement. Nothing whatever happened. Finally, after a moment that seemed an age, President Hutchins whispered to me, "Better see what's happened to Cooley." I left the stage in a dignified manner, but as soon as I was out of sight gathered up my academic gown and broke all speed records around the building and up the long front stairs. There I found the dean raging like a caged lion. "Why don't they have that damned benediction," he roared. Taps and reveille were soon sounded, to the great relief of five thousand people, but it was a long time before calm descended on the Cooley soul. He became

a great collector of oriental rugs, and once took a dinner party from his house to his office for an inspection of some new acquisitions. About the time he turned back the third rug, a small moth flew out and winged its uncertain flight until one of the ladies caught it between her hands. But not before Cooley had exploded in a mighty sea oath that was said by some to have melted a brass doorknob. It was not language that one used before ladies—at least in those days. But the Dean promptly recovered his aplomb, and when the last of the rugs had been shown, he turned his charming and disarming smile upon his guests and apologized: “Ladies, I want to say to you and I hope you will believe me—I’m awfully sorry about that moth!” With the aid of his loyal secretary of many years, Mrs. Vivien Bulloch Keatley, his remarkable administrative and professional and other public services—along with the joy he took in life—have been preserved in a unique autobiography entitled *Scientific Blacksmith*. He long outlived his retirement, dying in Ann Arbor, August 25, 1944, at the age of eighty-nine. But not before he had provided himself with a pair of large, bright-colored mittens, one red, one green, for signaling his intentions to automobilists, when, during his later walks he proposed to cross a street. And doubtless I should add the wholly natural question a little faculty daughter asked her mother as she observed the Dean making his debonair way to the campus one spring morning: “Mother, is Mortimer a name or is it a title?”

<sup>3</sup> Regent Leland always had an air that suggested his extreme satisfaction with anything he did or anything he owned. He frequently spoke of the brand of cigars he always smoked—“not bought at a drugstore or at the Detroit Club but at the manufacturer’s own store in New York—and then not the cigars they regularly sold over the counter, but those you got if you tapped on a certain counter and said, ‘I want those you keep under here.’” These cigars were extremely long and slender, and extravagantly expensive, or at least they seemed so to a man on salary. Dean Hinsdale, of the Homeopathic Medical School, used to require frequent long conferences with Regent Leland as chairman of the Regents’ committee on that School. Dean Hinsdale was a man who judged a cigar by its size and weight, and he one day told me of a half-day’s meeting he had had with the Regent. “Quite trying!” he reported. “Leland set out a box of those rat-tail whiffers he smokes, and I smoked twenty-five or thirty of them, but with no satisfaction at all.” Regent Leland heard of this frequently thereafter.

<sup>4</sup> Codd was a graduate of the University with the Class of 1891 and was the greatest Michigan baseball pitcher of his time.

<sup>5</sup> The nearest interim approaches the University made to the administration building came in 1925 and 1941. In the former year, during President Burton’s last illness and after his death, I was active at Lansing in the University’s efforts to secure four new buildings, an administration building among them. One afternoon, Senator Burney Brower, chairman of the all-powerful Senate finance committee, called me into his committee room for “a private conference.” There was not much “conferring.” He bluntly and with finality announced, “You can have two of the four. One of them has got to be the museum; we’ve decided on that. Now, for the other you can take your choice between your administration building and a building for architecture. Which do you want? I haven’t much time.” I took a little time, nevertheless, and came to the conclusion that I did not want to go back to the campus with a building that would seem to provide for the Business Office at the expense of an academic department. Sixteen years still later, in 1941, the legislature appropriated \$650,000 for an administration building, but Governor Van Wagoner vetoed the bill. In view of the spacious and perfectly



adapted building of today, I can say it was all for the best, though how many colds, headaches, and defective visions the old quarters produced in the procession of the years, even the machines in the tabulating office have not computed.

<sup>6</sup> The Board of Regents is made up of ten members. Two of these, the President of the University and the state superintendent of public instruction, hold their membership *ex officio* and are without vote. Two regents are elected from the state at large for eight-year terms each two years at the so-called nonpartisan spring elections. Thus ordinarily, not more than two new regents come upon the Board at once, and this results in a great degree of continuity of policy. In event of a regent's death or resignation, the governor appoints a successor for the remainder of the term. The Regents receive no salary or compensation, but are reimbursed for actual traveling expenses.

## CHAPTER XVII

<sup>1</sup> Many years later President Ruthven introduced what he called the "corporate method of university organization," with the appointment of vice-presidents responsible for prescribed divisions of the university's activities. This plan is now so common as to excite no comment—unless in some schools where they don't have it. But when it was introduced at Michigan, there were widespread faculty doubts of its wisdom. When the distinguished historian, Ulrich B. Phillips, who had left Michigan for Yale a few years before, revisited Ann Arbor he was soon surrounded in the Faculty Club by friends whom he urged to bring him up to date with respect to the Michigan scene. Several exploded the news that the University had now been rendered top-heavy with three vice-presidents. "What do you think of *that*?" they asked him. "Fine! Fine!" he rejoined, "If anything can deflate deans, that should do it!"

<sup>2</sup> Now and then my wife and I were included in the reception line, and I can never forget the butchery of individual names as they finally worked down the line to me. This was especially true when Dean Karl E. Guthe, of the Graduate School, was in the line above me. This outstanding scientist and kindly friend never mastered the English inflections, and what he could do to a name that had come to him incorrectly and indistinctly in the first place had to be heard to be believed. Much good as these meetings accomplished on the whole, with my incredibly poor memory for names and faces and consequent frequent humiliations, they went far to confirm my conviction that, to adapt a well-known Southern phrase, "damnreception" is all one word.

<sup>3</sup> During the summer of 1949, the interior of the auditorium has been rebuilt and reseated, with a reduction of three or four hundred in the seating capacity. Regent Beal would not like that, even though the chairs to be occupied are much more comfortable. The crowding of the chairs in the original layout was always a cause of some complaint. The amazingly comfortable seats in the great hall of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies increased the dissatisfaction with those in Hill Auditorium. When the Reverend Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr came out on the Rackham platform to address a capacity audience, he began his remarks with the statement that never before had he seen so many people seeking God under such luxurious circumstances. There has never been any fault found with the acoustics of Hill Auditorium. During the Commencement week of its first opening, I was on the stage making some dispositions of furniture for the exercises next day. There were a number of visiting alumni scattered about

the main floor when I heard the voice of Professor Wenley coming from so far back in the second balcony that I couldn't see him. Said he, "Smith, I have Gari Melchers, the artist, up here with me and he wants to know whether one can hear. Say something, will you?" So I said a few words and asked if they were clearly audible. "Perfectly," was the reply. Then I happened to see on the floor at my feet a glass-headed steel pin. I picked it up and said to Wenley, "Now, really listen. I'm going to drop a pin." Then I broke the pin in two, and dropped, not the glass head, but the point end. "Did you hear *that*?" I inquired, and back came the reply, "I not only heard it, I heard it bound." An old alumnus down in front remarked feelingly, "That's something I'm not going to tell when I get home. They'll think I've been celebrating and won't believe me."

<sup>4</sup> There have since been numerous cases by which the University has acquired needed property through condemnation suits. I am sure that it is generally better to purchase property at private sale if it can be bought at anywhere near a reasonable figure, since lawsuits breed enmities. But the right of condemnation is nevertheless a good last shot to have in the locker. In buying property for a public institution one meets with curious adventures in human nature. In acquiring the site for the University heating plant, I employed a citizen to visit property owners and take options as though he were trying to buy a home for himself. Some pure souls might regard this as mere low cunning, but as each prospective seller set his own price, which he would certainly regard as advantageous to himself, I could see nothing unfair to him. Proof that the owners hoped the sales would go through was found in the fact that nobody told his neighbor about the deal he was hoping to make. All kept quiet and hoped. But when options for the whole tract had been taken and the real buyer became known, then trouble started in earnest. One aggrieved lady went to a faculty member of her church complaining of the duplicity of the neighbor who had taken the option. "Well," said her friend, "it was a price at which you were perfectly willing to sell to him, wasn't it?" "Yes," was her rejoinder, "but you don't seem to understand. *This is the University!*"

<sup>5</sup> I have specially good personal reasons, aside from his friendship, for remembering this dear old gentleman. He was a purist in the use of the English language, and he had ideas beyond those of his colleagues—and of the Secretary—with respect to what would be expected of the *Regents' Proceedings* as literature by readers of future years. He read the *Proceedings* as submitted in press proof so carefully and was so meticulous in polishing them that I think most of his colleagues ceased to read them at all, leaving the tiresome job to him. For example, I was so thoroughly indoctrinated—and at the same time so gently as to make it a pleasure—in the difference of meaning between "oral" and "verbal" that it still pains me to see or hear them confused. I don't know whether Regent Hubbard's views of the importance of the *Proceedings* influenced me in replying to a University editor's request for a list of "my publications" during 1937-1939, but in a moment of flippancy I sent in the following reply, which surprised me when I saw it in print along with the substantial lists furnished by my academic colleagues: "I have lived the life of the butterfly, flitting from flower to flower, pausing nowhere to leave a 'written footprint.' However, and notwithstanding (rather, with sitting), my shelf of works in the form of the immortal *Regents' Proceedings*, 10 volumes to date, will 'average well for these parts' in dead weight, cubic content, and dryness."



## CHAPTER XVIII

<sup>1</sup> I can never forget the twinkle in the eye of Dr. Reuben Peterson as, after the adoption of a rule forbidding expectoration, he came into President Hutchins' office one morning and announced with solemnity that he felt it was his duty to report a case of spitting on a campus walk that had just occurred in his immediate presence. After putting on a considerable show of reluctance toward being a talebearer, he disclosed that the culprit was the President Emeritus, James B. Angell. Dr. Peterson's colleague, Professor Aldred Scott Warthin, was one who could never find anything but the ultimate of seriousness in this offense against community health. I recall that one ten-year old faculty son, now himself a respected member of the Harvard Medical School faculty, after reflecting silently for a time at the evening meal, announced to the family, "It isn't so! He doesn't go right up in the air!" Pressed for an explanation of this cryptic announcement, he revealed that he had heard that if Dr. Warthin saw anyone spit on the sidewalk he would go right up in the air. Observing the serious-minded Doctor approaching on another street, the young researcher had altered his own course to meet him face to face. When just in front of him, the hated act had been performed. The lad's horrified mother hastily asked the question that first came into her mind, "Did he know who you were?" But the more callous father only asked, "What did he *do*?" The reply was one deep with disappointment: "He just didn't do anything. He only said, 'Little boy, you mustn't do that. It's unhealthful.'"

<sup>2</sup> At that time it would have been hard to realize that six years later, in May, 1912, the Student Lecture Association, after fifty-eight years of service, would wind up in bankruptcy. Its work, however, was promptly taken over by the Oratorical Association, founded in 1889, to foster debating, and the latter organization has successfully presented an annual course of lectures ever since.

<sup>3</sup> From their initials, they were commonly known among Michigan alumni of their time as "Abie" and "Ikey."

<sup>4</sup> As we have seen in Note 7, Chapter XI, Judge Grant was a man who, having committed himself to any cause, gave it his all. His straightforward directness, however, did not leave as many rankling wounds among the Union supporters as did the sarcasms and innuendoes of one or two members of his committee.

<sup>5</sup> For an example of unsuccessful attempts earlier made to unify the aims of the two rival groups, see the *Michigan Alumnus* of December, 1904. Regent Hill gave a dinner in Saginaw to about one hundred and twenty-five alumni, undergraduates, and friends of the University, with the obvious desire that the two parties should pool their aims, abilities, and efforts. Judge Grant, Professor M. L. D'Ooge, and Messrs. Post, Pendleton, and Hopkins represented the Memorial Committee; Messrs. Parker and Blain, as young alumni who were still students, spoke for the Union. Everybody was reasonably courteous apparently, but Regent Hill's effort at unification had not even a chance of success.

<sup>6</sup> The *Daily* of June 5, 1919, said: "In order that future men and women may associate the results of President Hutchins' untiring work in the interests of the institution with a likeness of him, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Union have passed a motion that a sum of money shall be raised on the campus to have a picture of the retiring president painted by a celebrated American artist." The portrait, painted by Ralph Clarkson, of Chicago, was unveiled at the annual meeting of the alumni in Hill Auditorium, June 23, 1920, and hangs in the Union Library.

<sup>7</sup> Among these "other three young men" we have already said something of Isaac Newton Demmon. To omit the third would be an offense to many now elderly Michigan men who knew him and adore his memory. This was Joseph Baker Davis, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, 1872-1891, Professor of Geodesy and Surveying, 1891-1910, Associate Dean of Engineering, 1903-1909, and Professor Emeritus, 1910 to his death in 1920 at the age of seventy-five. Davis was a rugged personality as different from the dapper "Charley" Denison as Plymouth Rock from a prize rosebush in full bloom. He wore a number eight hat and had a voice that seemed to emerge from far south of his equator. His heavy beard—it must have been gray even in youth—might have been chiseled from stone, and in general his countenance suggested that he had always put powdered granite on his breakfast porridge. But behind this façade was as kind and understanding a heart as ever beat in sympathy with the problems of young men. The bronze tablet in the Denison Arch that commemorates Davis alongside Denison preserves one of his most famous pieces of advice to his students: "Young men, if ever in doubt between theory and horse-sense, *always* use horse-sense!" No man could ever have dealt more wisely than he with the student problems that come to an associate dean.

A few days after I returned to Ann Arbor to take up the duties of University Secretary, I met him in front of Haller's furniture store on Liberty Street. He stopped and asked me if I would resent a bit of advice from an older friend. I wouldn't. (He had been a professor in the University before I was born.) Said he: "Both your predecessors went out of office under criticism, though more sinned against than sinning. I urge that in your work you never take a step without leaving a track, and without some means of proof that it is your track." I never received better advice. A still earlier recollection of him goes back to an engineering faculty meeting at which in company with other young instructors I was sitting on a back seat listening to my elders and betters. Dean Charles E. Greene brought up the petition of a senior student who had arrived at the status without taking a certain required course given only in the first semester, which was then closing. The work was in Davis' field, and he endorsed the student's request to be allowed to substitute another comparable course. There ensued the usual annoyingly polite faculty wrangle over such things, with the result of finally holding that the published degree requirements and the honor of the Engineering College demanded that the student must have this particular course and must take it when it should again be given during the following fall semester. Professor Davis was silent but he was not through. When the Dean finally asked if there was further business, Davis said that he had no criticism of the faculty's action with regard to the required course, but that he was an old man, that the eight months' additional to be demanded of this student before he could start his lifework seemed to the speaker likely to be worth much more to society than the time of an old teacher, and therefore "if there is no faculty objection I will repeat this four-hour course in the coming semester so that this young man may graduate in June instead of next February." After a moment of silence Dean Greene "supposed there could be no objection to Professor Davis' proposal." Then Professor Henry S. Carhart, kindly in essence in spite of his sometimes nettle-like surface, who had led the opposition, cleared his throat and said that on thinking the matter over he had concluded that he might perhaps have leaned over backward, and that he would therefore move that the original petition for a substitute course to be



selected by Professor Davis be granted, and this was done. But it never would have been done if his colleagues had not known that the old man would cheerfully have given four hours a week through a semester to save eight months in a young man's life. The last time I saw J. B. Davis was when, a few months before his death, he spoke before the local Rotary Club. From this old engineer of such stern and austere front there came one of the most beautiful talks on immortality I have ever heard.

In addition to the bronze in the Arch his memory is preserved in the University by the very substantial J. B. and Mary H. Davis Loan Fund established by their son, Charles Baker Davis, of the Engineering Class of 1901.

## CHAPTER XIX

<sup>1</sup> There are three memorials to Judge Murfin on the Michigan campus:

An oil portrait that hangs on a wall of the Lawyers Club as a gift of fellow members of the Detroit Bar.

The Murfin Gate, a massive piece of wrought iron opening from Madison Street into the court between Allen-Rumsey House of the West Quadrangle and the Michigan Union. The Gate, erected in 1937, bears the inscription: "Erected by the Student Dormitory Committee as a testimonial to JAMES ORIN MURFIN A.B. '95, LL.B. '96, Regent of the University 1918-1937, in grateful appreciation of his unfailing interest in the life and activities of the student body of the University of Michigan."

The James Orin Murfin Professorship of Political Science, established in June, 1940, by the gift of \$200,000 from John W. Anderson, '90/, to "set up on the campus of the University of Michigan a distinguished professorship which will bring benefits to students and faculty and which will concurrently throughout all time bear the name of this friend of mine and this loyal servant of the University."

All these distinctions came in time so that the man they honored knew of them, though the professorship gift antedated his death by only a month.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Fred N. Scott used to say "campi"—with his wry smile.

<sup>3</sup> The President did his best to prevent these discriminations and to smooth them over when they occurred. But when they involved private enterprises their prevention became, as I once heard a speaker say, "an almost insoluble nut to crack." And the foreign students themselves were not above criticism. The President and I once provided a graduating Hindu student with a set of Michigan slides to take back to India for showing on his expected travels there. A few months later we made a similar provision for another returning Hindu. In the course of the pleasant talk on that occasion, the President innocently mentioned the earlier collection of slides and its recipient. Whereupon our present visitor literally flew into a rage, violently declaiming that the man mentioned was no fit person to represent the University of Michigan in their homeland, though they had been active members together in the Cosmopolitan Club. It turned out that the first was of a lower caste than the second. Fortunately, such prejudices now seem—at least are said—to be disappearing in India, though if we can learn anything from the slow death of similar peculiarities in the United States, we may have some lingering doubts about their having entirely cleared up in India.

<sup>4</sup> To Hutchins, one of the most administratively valuable results flowing from his service on the Rhodes committee was a story told him by Dr. George Robert

Parkin, of Oxford University, who came to America and to Ann Arbor as organizing representative of the Rhodes Scholarships Trust. The doctor told of a great private school for boys, fallen far from its traditional high repute through a succession of weak headmasters. Finally, the trustees selected a man who, they believed, could bring the school back to its former status; but he would not accept unless they gave him absolute and final authority in whatever difficulties might arise—without interference from any one. They assented. Within two weeks the son of the president of the trustees was detected in an offense that merited and resulted in prompt expulsion. On the following morning when the headmaster arrived at his office, he found the boy's father, who greeted him belligerently and profanely, ending his tirade with "You seem to think you're the whole d—d shooting match around here!" The headmaster eyed him mildly and imperturbably replied, "Sir, your attitude is offensive and your language is ungentlemanly, but I will admit that you have the idea." I have heard the President tell this story a number of times to persons who, in turn, themselves "got the idea," with resultant acceptance of a situation they had not liked at all.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Clements was one of the most fastidious of men; the party stayed at impeccable hotels. And I recall President Hutchins' chuckle as he told me while we were in New York that Mr. Clements had confided to him concerning two of his Regent colleagues for whose substantial character he surely cherished deep respect, "I do wish that ——— would cut six inches off his overcoat and that ——— would change his shirt!"

<sup>6</sup> The faculty recommendation for the establishment of the marking and grading policy was accompanied by an estimate of the relative percentages of the several grades that might be expected to be given in the average class. A problem that still arises grows out of the fact that there is, literally, with human beings no such thing as an "average" class. The whole endeavor to place admissions and grades on a mechanical basis has resulted in a voluminous mass of rules which the officials who have to do the actual work endeavor to understand and apply with fairness. The Law School has as yet provided no course determinative of all the questions that arise in these premises to puzzle admitting officials, graders, students, would-be students, and parents—but it would be welcome.

<sup>7</sup> Perhaps I should remember this Celebration with more seriousness were it not for the two things about it that I recall most vividly. Mr. James H. Marks, then Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and I were the two men, *we* felt, on whom the week's responsibilities rested most heavily. We got the tent set up—for added dignity we called it "The Pavilion"—and five thousand folding chairs properly placed in good season. That night it rained, and the first time anybody sat down in one of the chairs next morning, the chair legs went unevenly several inches into the softened earth. Mr. Marks scoured the county and got enough planks to put firmly under the chair legs—after the five thousand chairs had been carried out and carried back. Within a few hours we found there was still enough moisture in the earth so that the planks warped menacingly. Not only did the chairs have to be carried out again, but the planks all had to be lifted and spiked down to two-by-fours—after a hasty second canvass of lumber yards had found enough two-by-fours. Marks and I were all tired out with University ceremonial.

The other vivid recollection, also illustrative of the burdens I bore, clings round a fraternity bulldog which was engaged, as the procession toward the luncheon was on its way, in a most businesslike execution of a much smaller canine. Every-



thing in the way of good order being part of the day's work as I conceived it, and not liking the sight anyway, I possessed myself of a piece of rope and a stick, and choked the big dog loose, while the little one departed "searching his soul for sounds to tell how scared he had been." My mother, who was a house guest, reported to me that night, with great amusement, that she had heard a visiting professorial delegate say to a neighbor: "This has been a perfectly managed affair. I've only seen one thing that was not as it should be: A man in a silk hat engaged in a dogfight! Disgusting!"

## CHAPTER XX

<sup>1</sup> See pages 42-43.

<sup>2</sup> It used to be said that from the north the Library with its two towers and rounded "stern" suggested an old-time Mississippi River steamboat.

<sup>3</sup> Originally Volland Street. Volland Street, with some slight relocation, became what is now that part of North University Avenue east of Washtenaw Avenue.

<sup>4</sup> Judge William D. Harriman came by his judicial title when he was elected probate judge of Washtenaw County. He was held in high respect by both town and gown, which seems to have been more of a distinction in those times than today. I am indebted to the late Reverend Dr. Carl S. Patton, Ph.D. '13, minister of the Ann Arbor Congregational Church from 1900 to 1911, for an anecdote illustrating how Judge Harriman added to the tradition and lesser history of Ann Arbor. Harriman, a long-time Republican, in the Cleveland-Blaine presidential campaign of 1884 joined the then celebrated "Mugwumps" and only a few days before the election announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland. On the night after the election when the local Democrats put on their celebration of victory, Harriman was downtown and was seized by a man of action who vigorously propelled him into one of the multitude of liquid refreshment parlors with the loud remark, "Come in! Judge, come in! You're one of us now, and I'm going to buy you a drink." The enthusiastic host began to pour liberally from a bottle on the bar, while the Judge earnestly protested, "Hold on! Hold on! Remember I've only been a Democrat four days!"

<sup>5</sup> See page 17.

<sup>6</sup> The student loan funds have vastly increased since their small beginnings previous to 1920. In my last report to the President on this subject, as of June 30, 1945, I wrote:

"The demand for new loans showed a decrease for the sixth successive year. During the year [1944-1945], 259 students received loans totaling \$30,299.42, which is a decrease of ten students and \$1,020.71 from the preceding year. In 1938-1939, the peak year, we loaned \$163,227.10 to 1,410 students. Although the percentage of past-due notes increased from 31.5 per cent to 37.3 per cent, the amount of past-due notes outstanding was reduced from \$80,399.84 to \$65,615.01.

"For the fourth year in the history of the loan funds, the collections of principal exceeded the total of new loans granted. The decrease in new loans reflected the decrease in enrollment of civilian male students and the generally improved financial position of the students."

Although the number and total of past-due items would frighten a banker, a bank might well envy the percentage total of final losses as brought out in the further quotation below from my report. Student loans are slow, but they do get paid.

"Since the first loan fund was established in 1897, there has been loaned a total

of \$2,296,034.50. A total of only \$29,521.24 has been charged off as a loss to date, and of this sum \$1,997.50 was later collected, a net loss of \$27,523.74. Not only is this percentage of final loss [i.e. all on unsecured loans, many by minors. S.W.S.] so small as to constitute a remarkable tribute to the good faith of student borrowers in general, but, as stated last year, by a system of reserves established, all these losses have been reimbursed; so that in our forty-eight years of experience, the principal of all student loan funds has remained intact. [There has not been depletion by a single penny.] Moreover, most of the final failures to pay have been due to death or to permanently disabling illness. The reserves against future losses now stand at \$43,308.47, equal to more than one-half of the total of past-due notes. It is believed reserves will provide for all ultimate losses.

"Gift additions totaling \$10,108.03 were received [during the year] in thirty-eight loan funds. The funds available for loans to students now total \$738,237.44, and, in addition, we have endowments of \$468,345.22, the income of which supports student loan funds. Some available funds now lie idle and at least temporarily useless because of limits and conditions imposed by donors. Aside from such cases, the reduced activity in our loan funds is deemed to be a result of the war and so is thought to be a temporary situation."

<sup>7</sup> The Barbour Scholarships have provided American education and environment for approximately two hundred and seventy-five women students from Oriental countries, with an average of more than two years for each. The larger number, approximately one-half, of these girls came from China—followed by Japan—in decreasing numbers even before the war—with Indians, Filipinas, and Koreans in that order. Turkey, Siam, Sumatra, Arabia, Malaya, Syria, Hawaii, and Bulgaria have all been represented. President Hutchins summed up his friend's idea in establishing these opportunities for those who should be mothers and early indoctrinators of children in their homelands: "The idea of the Oriental girls' scholarships is to bring girls from the Orient, give them an Occidental education, and let them take back whatever they find good, and assimilate the blessings among the peoples from which they come."

Mr. Barbour was very much shut in in his last years, and his energetic nature made him extremely high-strung. I have heard President Hutchins say with an indulgent smile: "About all the entertainment Barbour gets these days is in changing his will when somebody irritates him." But he never deviated from his devotion to the University of Michigan or from his belief that women were the hope of the future. In the present state of affairs in the countries of the Far East, we may well cherish a longing that his enterprise may bear at least an observable minimum of fruit.

## CHAPTER XXI

<sup>1</sup> Before the perspicacious Robert Mark Wenley had been on the campus very long, Dean Hudson came to be commonly spoken of—in his absence—as "Pink-whiskered Dick."

<sup>2</sup> See p. 85, and note 15, Chap. XII.

<sup>3</sup> These early contacts with the more remote communities gave the faculty speakers amusing experiences at times. Professor Jesse S. Reeves one night told the official presiding in the local church that he could speak on either of two topics. The latter promptly put the choice of subject to a vote of the meeting. Reeves spoke accordingly, and after he had finished, one of his hearers remarked to him reflectively, "Can't help wishing now you'd talked on the other proposition."



On a similar "after the lecture" occasion one of his auditors observed pithily, "Terrible dry subject, ain't it!"

<sup>4</sup> At this same July meeting former Regent Levi L. Barbour offered, through the President, to provide office space for the Extension headquarters in Detroit, free of rental.

<sup>5</sup> When Marion L. Burton came to the presidency of Michigan in 1920, he freely stated that a principal reason was his desire to deal with students from all over, rather than from a more limited area. In the thirty years since then the Michigan situation has admittedly changed somewhat as compared with other state universities.

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps my most severe personal scare during thirty-seven years as Secretary arose from one of those public services for which people turned to the University laboratories. It was in my first year. I was sitting in my office adjacent to President Angell's, when he called me. As I went in, he asked with his engaging smile if I would like some "Grandma's Peachtree Complexion Salve" and handed me a small tin box with a cover label announcing that such a cosmetic was within. I took the box and twisted the cover loose, during which some of the all-too-depressing contents was spilled on my hands. Then in the top of the little pasteboard case in which the tin box had been enclosed I saw a letter folded into small compass. Opened up, the first of its illiterate lines read: "University of michigan dear sir. the enclose is from nose of a horse who may hav glanders." I read no further. In the language of David Harum, "I done the heat of my life" to the laboratory of Dean Victor C. Vaughan, who promptly disinfected my hands and later telephoned me with a chuckle, "Your horse just had a cold." This incident didn't get into any of the addresses to the legislatures, but forty years have not erased it from my memory.

<sup>7</sup> That happy generation, while it had begun to hear whispers of federal taxation, had no slightest suspicion of what the device could do to the citizen's pocketbook once it had acquired momentum.

<sup>8</sup> President Burton told me that he did not think that the release of appropriations for the University only with the approval of the State Administrative Board was a matter of much importance, saying that in a single speech he could get the condition repealed. Unhappily, he didn't live to make the speech.

<sup>9</sup> By Dr. Richard Rees Price, now Director Emeritus of University Extension at University of Minnesota. Within a small compass this book (1923) is a very complete discussion of its subject up to 1920.

<sup>10</sup> In this and in a number of later legislative sessions Washtenaw County's representative in the House or in the Senate was Charles A. Sink, '04, who has now been for more than forty-five years the dynamic moving spirit of the University Musical Society and, for much of that period, of the University School of Music. The University could not have had a more resourceful and tireless friend in Lansing. I am sure that in the years since his service, much bread has been eaten on the Michigan campus that would have been lacking without him—whether the bread-eaters knew it or not.

<sup>11</sup> Charles Evans was as fine (in the true sense of that abused word) a type of farmer and legislator as I have ever known. For many years, after a legislative session adjourned, I liked to reread Winston Churchill's *Coniston* and *Mr. Crewe's Career*, and I always placed Charles Evans into the cast of characters as I read these books, as well as in my memories of the Michigan legislature, in the top two or three.

## CHAPTER XXII

<sup>1</sup> In May, 1913, the *Alumnus* noted that Dr. Angell and President Hutchins were delegates to the Peace Conference at St. Louis but, according to Regent Junius E. Beal, "their presence at the banquet of the International Cosmopolitan Club on May 2 did more to promote international peace than they could have done in St. Louis. Representatives from twenty-four countries were present at the gathering in Ann Arbor."

<sup>2</sup> I have sometimes wondered if an experience of the Smith family at an inland lake resort near a small Michigan village, two or three days after the war started in 1914, does not illustrate one phase of "inflation" which the economists leave out of their explanations. The delivery boy for the little village grocery brought a dozen ears of sweet corn and named a price just twice what it had been three days before. Being asked why the cost of corn from fields we could almost see had thus advanced, he replied soberly that it was caused by the war in Europe.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted for this material concerning the Michigan Naval units to the article in Volume 1 of the *Encyclopedic Survey* entitled "The University in War Service," by my friend Professor Emeritus William H. Hobbs. After twenty-eight years' service as head of the Department of Geology, Hobbs resigned in 1934 on reaching the age limit of seventy. Today, more than sixteen years later, his vigor both physical and intellectual is the astonishment and delight of his friends. He and I collided occasionally when we were both on active duty, and I do not agree with some of his judgments in his war article, but I respect his opinions and feel honored that the chain of our friendship has never come apart even temporarily. That fact, I should say, is a tribute to each of us.

<sup>4</sup> The situation at the time of World War I was far different from that preceding the second. Germany had not then proclaimed to the world the theory of the master race. America had many Germans who remembered the country they had left years before or of which they had heard their immigrant parents discourse with love and affection. I recall an address made in Hill Auditorium by State Senator and Colonel August Gansser, of Saginaw, in which he told of his mother's lifelong ambition to revisit her native and adored Germany before she died. Finally, her children made this visit possible. "But after Mother came home," said the speaker, "we heard no more of Germany. Mother hadn't changed. Germany had changed!"

<sup>5</sup> Quoted from a letter of President Hutchins to Regent Sawyer of April 14, 1916.

<sup>6</sup> Frank Bacon is the only man I have ever known who came to the University with the avowed purpose of completing a professional course in order that he might earn money enough to come back and study in liberal arts, and actually carried out his plan. He later took work in the Graduate School, served the University for three years as Instructor in History, and ultimately went to California where for nearly two decades he was dean of men in the University of Southern California. He retired for age a year or two ago, but young or old, active or emeritus, nobody who ever knew him can imagine him as other than energetic, altruistic, and highly agreeable.

<sup>7</sup> On the occasion of this visit Mr. Taft was the house guest of President Hutchins. Harry C. Hutchins has told me that after the visitor went upstairs to dress for the evening, the family heard roars of laughter interrupted only by the well-known Taft chuckle. One of the male members of the family going above to investigate found the former President of the United States, far from fully dressed, examining



a suitcase the contents of which were unmistakably for exclusively feminine wear. A porter had switched luggage. What seemed to intrigue the distinguished visitor most was not his own plight but the thought of what the lady could do with his own tentlike garments. There was considerable scurrying round the neighborhood, with activity by Mrs. Hutchins and Miss Crocker with ripping knife and needle and pins before he was ready for the platform. Even so the lecture was somewhat delayed.

<sup>8</sup> But he lived also in the future. Almost the last time I saw President Angell he swept his hand toward the portraits of old friends on the walls of his library and said, "You young fellows will have to settle such things as we have been talking about without much help from me. More and more I find myself thinking most about meeting all these old friends again."

<sup>9</sup> When President Angell retired in 1909 the *New York World* printed his recipe for keeping young: "The lesson I have learned in my thirty-eight years' service is that lifelong association with college students secures one the blessing of remaining optimistic and youthful in spirit." This suggests some evanescent verses which I can only quote from memory—perhaps not correctly in all respects. I don't even remember the name of the author.

You can't grow old in a college town—  
I've tried it—but in vain.  
For all the splendid years that pass  
Somehow come back again.

There may be rain and there may be snow,  
But the skies are always blue  
Where youth and love can count their years  
Eighteen to twenty-two.

And that is why, in college towns  
You never can grow old.  
For how can hearts that walk with youth  
Grow passive, slow, or cold?

## CHAPTER XXIII

<sup>1</sup> The detail of some of the officers early sent to the Michigan campus did not do too much to recommend the "Army's" good sense and understanding of the problem faced by colleges and universities. One fine young officer, who had been invalidated sometime before with a serious nervous disease, did very well until overwork and responsibility brought on a distressing return of his malady. Another, a much older man, on his arrival was brought by a friendly greeter to the luncheon of the local Rotary Club held in the old Cooley house, then serving as Michigan Union quarters. I happened to be presiding that day, and naturally gave him as flattering an introduction as my lack of acquaintance permitted and then asked him to rise that the Club might as a body welcome him. He did not stir. He had not heard a word, first because he was almost stone deaf, and secondly because he was fast asleep—even before the speaker of the day had begun. On our walk back to work after adjournment Professor Clarence T. Johnston told me that as he had looked at the somnolent warrior, his memory had suddenly fastened on the circumstances under which he had seen him once before some twenty years

ago. Professor Johnston, at that time an irrigation engineer in Wyoming, after a thirty-mile drive through the sagebrush wilderness had met at the railroad the Army officer sent to inspect the project for which Johnston was the engineer. The inspector had very evidently fortified himself for the duty before him, but after arriving at the camp he announced that he would postpone his inspection till morning and in the meantime would get some needed rest. He slept peacefully all the balance of the day and all night, and in the morning comfortably expressed his certainty that the work was being performed so well that there was no need whatever for his going out to see it. With that satisfying statement he forthwith began the thirty-mile drive back, leaving no souvenir of his visit except an empty quart container—and Johnston had never seen him since until—again asleep—that day at luncheon.

The medical officer detailed to this University was a graduate of a homeopathic medical school in the South. So far as my knowledge and observation could go, he was a good doctor and an agreeable man, but any civilian with a knowledge of human nature would have known better than to send him into a community dominated by a great "regular" medical school. To give one more example of how far the "military mind" has advanced since 1917, Dean Cooley told me that at West Point they were then teaching physics under the caption of "natural philosophy." Professor Hobbs, in his article in the *Encyclopedic Survey* excuses some of the things that were done—or not done—personnel-wise at Michigan by the statement that this University was so slow in asking for an officer that the supply of competent and energetic men was already assigned elsewhere.

In any event and in spite of the recent struggle in Washington over unification of the services, the Army and Navy have learned and put into practice an immense amount of useful knowledge and have shed much complacency since 1917. Some of the finest gentlemen and most efficient executives I have ever known have served as commandants or in other military capacities at Michigan. I make this statement in face of the fact that during World War II a roving officer came to me with a request that the University furnish seventy-five typewriters for War Department use. When I demurred he urged that it was everybody's duty to "help the boys win the war." I told him I couldn't see that typewriters were of much use in combat, that the officers should postpone writing their memoirs till they got home, that the University was itself using all the machines it had, and that if the War Department really needed seventy-five typewriters it could easily free that number by eliminating the not merely useless but burdensome mass of paper work with which it was daily flooding my office—and, in short, that he couldn't have them. He went to the Regents about it, but they backed me up.

<sup>2</sup> The late Dr. Reuben Peterson, in his unpublished history of the University Hospital, wrote at some length on the wartime disruption of the medical faculty.

<sup>3</sup> See note 4, Chap. XXII.

## CHAPTER XXIV

<sup>1</sup> Letter of December 19, 1918, from President Hutchins to Dr. Louis P. Hall, '89*d*

<sup>2</sup> *Mich. Alum.*, Vol. 23 (1918), p. 560.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Vibbert died suddenly in Ann Arbor on November 18, 1950.

<sup>4</sup> To this day, after more than thirty years, I cannot read his words: "And then come back to us," without the same moving emotions induced by the old Scotch lament, "Will ye no come back again?"



<sup>5</sup> I have always found pleasure in cherishing the belief that while in Washington in the summer of 1918, I was able to contribute something to Captain Durkee's promotion to the rank of major.

<sup>6</sup> This led in course to an animated discussion of how the University's differing resident and nonresident fees should be applied.

<sup>7</sup> The actual demobilization dragged on pretty well through December.

<sup>8</sup> In October, by order of the War Department, the three-term year had replaced the long-standing two semesters. The fall term lasted from October 1 to December 21; the other two terms were stillborn.

<sup>9</sup> The Regents authorized the President and Secretary to send the following tribute, in engraved form, to the parents, wife, or other surviving close relative of each of those who gave their lives in the service of their country. The tribute was composed by Professor Fred Newton Scott:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In Memory of

.....

To .....

The Regents of the University of Michigan take this means of conveying to you their profound sympathy in the loss of one who was near to you. A loss like this is irreparable, but it may console you in some measure to know that the University shares in your sorrow and that it adds this name to the roll of those who in the Great War gave their lives to their country. It is by such splendid examples of loyalty and self-sacrifice that the finer traditions of the University are strengthened and perpetuated.

.....  
*President*

.....  
*Secretary*

CHAPTER XXV

<sup>1</sup> The affection of youth, which is one of the compensations of age, is illustrated by this revival of the old Mount Clemens nickname. It suggests President Eliot's recollection that in his young manhood as he walked about the Harvard Yard at night, he would overhear one student comment to another, "What do you suppose old Eliot is up to?" But after he had retired for age, the remark under similar circumstances would be, "Wonder why Charley's out so late."

<sup>2</sup> *Mich. Alum.*, Vol. 16 (1909), pp. 91-92.

<sup>3</sup> Once when an illness incapacitated him, Wilfred Shaw and I were sent off to "fill his shoes" on a trip to alumni groups in the northern counties of the Lower Peninsula. There was much animated repartee at these meetings as to which shoe Shaw was in and which was concealing me.

<sup>4</sup> A favorite story of the 1911 season ran like this: "As alumni with memories of Ann Arbor, I know you will learn with deep interest that in the early morning

of last Christmas Day that historic old hostelry, the Cook House, was consumed by fire, with great loss of life—but no human being was injured.”

<sup>5</sup> The guests of honor were: Justice William R. Day, '70; United States Senators Porter J. McCumber, '80, of North Dakota, Benjamin F. Shively, '86, of Indiana, George Sutherland, '83, of Utah, William Warner, '05<sup>hon</sup>, of Missouri; and Representatives in Congress Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., '91, of Kansas, Charles F. Barclay, '67, of Pennsylvania, William P. Borland, '92, of Missouri, James Francis Burke, '92, of Pennsylvania, Michael F. Conry, '96, of New York, Allen F. Cooper, '88, of Pennsylvania, William E. Cox, '89, of Indiana, Edwin Denby, '96, of Michigan, Gerrit J. Diekema, '83, of Michigan, Francis H. Dodds, '80, of Michigan, John J. Gardner, '67, of New Jersey, James W. Good, '93, of Iowa, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, '81, of Nebraska, Adna R. Johnson, '87, of Ohio, Moses P. Kinkaid, '76, of Nebraska, Charles A. Lindbergh, '83, of Minnesota, Eben W. Martin, '80, of South Dakota, James C. McLaughlin, '83, of Michigan, James C. Needham, '89, of California, Frank Plumley, '68, of Vermont, William G. Sharp, '81, of Ohio, Samuel W. Smith, '78, of Michigan, Edward T. Taylor, '84, of Colorado, and Charles E. Townsend, '78, of Michigan. The class numerals following the names above do not necessarily indicate that graduation was in that year; they may signify a nongraduate identified with the class for a time. They so appeared on the official roster of the dinner. Besides the President and President Emeritus, forty members of the faculty made the expensive trip from Ann Arbor and were present. One thing that continuously drew comment in the press all over the country was the fact that while Michigan had twenty-eight members in the Sixty-first Congress, Harvard, next in order, had sixteen; Yale and the University of Virginia were tied at fifteen; Iowa State had ten—and so on down the line of the one hundred and fifty-four colleges and universities sending alumni to the legislative halls.

<sup>6</sup> On February 10, he wrote Miss White: “A letter from Mr. William W. Cook authorizes a subscription of \$10,000 toward the fund for the erection of residential halls for women of the University. This news will doubtless be very acceptable to you and will give you great encouragement. The subscription is undoubtedly due principally to your efforts. I give you this information, but it must be with the distinct understanding that the gift be not announced at present. There are certain reasons of great importance that would make an announcement just at this time unfortunate, so please observe carefully this injunction of secrecy. The only persons who know about the gift now and who will know about it until the public announcement is made, are, one member of the Board of Regents, the brother of Mr. Cook who lives at Hillsdale, Secretary Smith, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hussey, and the writer. All of these people understand the importance of keeping the matter quiet at present. When I meet you, I will explain why I impose this injunction. I hope that you are very well and that during the remainder of your stay in New York you will succeed in getting other subscriptions.”

<sup>7</sup> William W. Cook, born in Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1858, was graduated from the University as Bachelor of Arts in 1880 and as Bachelor of Laws in 1882. He was admitted to the New York Bar the following year and practiced as a corporation lawyer in New York City until his retirement in 1921. During much of this time he was a controlling influence in the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. He was the author of *Cook on Corporations*, which went through eight editions, *Power and Responsibility of the American Bar*, *Principles of Corporation Law*, and *American Institutions and Their Preservation*. His respect for his profession approached reverence, and the inscriptions that he caused to be chiseled in the



stone of the Lawyers Club bear evidence of this fact. The five inscriptions finally decided upon by Mr. Cook after extensive consultation with President Burton, President Emeritus Hutchins, Dean Bates, and the architects (but Mr. Cook made the decisions) were these:

Over the main entrance

*The character of the legal profession depends on the character of the law schools.  
The character of the law schools forecasts the future of America.*

On one tower

*The Supreme Court: Preserver of the Constitution; guardian of our liberties;  
greatest of all tribunals.*

On the other tower

*Upon the bar depends the continuity of constitutional government and the  
perpetuity of the republic itself.*

(Mr. Cook wrote a several-page letter antagonizing the suggestion of Professor Fred N. Scott that the verb should be "depend" instead of "depends." Mr. Cook held that the "continuity of constitutional government" and the "perpetuity of the republic" were one flesh.)

Court entrance to the dining hall

*Free institutions, personal liberty.*

Court entrance to small tower

*It will be for the lawyers to hold this great republic together without sacrifice  
of its democratic institutions.*

One of the distinguished American lawyers of his day, devoted to the University, outstandingly philanthropic in his own way, Mr. Cook was at one and the same time a strange composite of the urbane and the tyrannical, the generous and the suspicious, the dreamer and the dictator in practical matters. In my few personal interviews with him, he was always extremely courteous. But after the completion of the Martha Cook Building, wanting to know how much fire insurance should be carried, I thoughtlessly wrote asking him his views, though I was aware that secrecy as to the cost of the building was a cardinal principle with him. I received the reply my lack of tact perhaps merited: "Dear Sir: I am too old a bird to be fooled with chaff like your inquiry. Yours very truly. . . ." So I did what I should have done in the first place; I asked one of the architects when he was next in Ann Arbor. These same distinguished architects, York and Sawyer, always employed by Mr. Cook and highly respected by him, came in for a blistering rebuke when they had the stonecutters adorn the arched entrance to the Lawyers Club with some little grotesques or gargoyles caricaturing half a dozen University officials not all of whom, in Mr. Cook's opinion at the moment, merited the immortality that being a part of his building would confer on them. He had these heads knocked off in

the roughest manner the stonecutters knew. Mine was among them—and at the time I gathered that the campus received the news with universal satisfaction and many expressions of regret. Dean Henry M. Bates's head was another. My classmate, Professor Evans Holbrook, the genial "Swede," told me that he had hurried over and picked an ear out of the rubble, "so that he might thereafter always have the ear of the Dean in moments of importance." Regent Sawyer, on the occasion of Mr. Cook's visit to his old home town of Hillsdale, asked him to go along on a drive to Ann Arbor and there see the buildings which he had constructed. Mr. Cook's reply was, "No, Doctor, you cannot persuade me. You want to spoil my dream. I shall never go to Ann Arbor." He was as good as his word. But he and President Hutchins got on famously. Nothing ever marred their pleasant relationship. The President had his own dignity and he had the "know how" with Mr. Cook as with others. I recall that Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes once told me of a man—whom he didn't name—who had put into his will several million dollars for Yale University—"and, Mr. Stokes, there is only one thing on earth that could ever result in that will being changed—and that, Mr. Stokes, is to have somebody from Yale speak to me about it or any other money." "And do you know," Dr. Stokes concluded, "I've never once spoken to that man about the matter since that hour!" President Hutchins seemed to know, likewise, when to talk and when not to—and *when* he talked he knew what to say.

<sup>8</sup> Former students of Michigan, whether receiving degrees or not, have always been grouped as "alumni."

## CHAPTER XXVI

<sup>1</sup> See page 179.

<sup>2</sup> In the thirty years following its incorporation, the only criticism I have ever heard of the operations of the Board in Control of Student Publications has been at times when a group of particularly obstreperous and omniscient youths, whose shoulders were bowed beneath self-imposed responsibilities, obtained mastery within the student board and became very hard for the legally constituted administration, from the Regents down, to live with. At such times there were numbers on the campus who felt that the Board in Control of Student Publications had entirely overlooked the word "Control" that was part of its title. It is only fair to say two things, however: first, these critics no more envied the Board members their position than the average spectator at a rodeo envies the riders of bucking bronchos; and secondly, most of the young editors, who at the time seemed perfectly to embody the wild asses of the wilderness, with the passage of time have turned out to be pretty good citizens.

<sup>3</sup> Edward DeMille Campbell, '86, had been totally blinded in the early nineties by an explosion during an experiment which a student had asked him to inspect. He overcame this disaster both professionally and spiritually, to an almost unbelievable extent. I think he knew the big, complex Chemical Laboratory, built in 1909-1910 better than did any other occupant. He seemed able to go to and turn on or off any water tap or find any piece of fixed apparatus on the whole five floors. I had many conferences with him and others while the building was going up and afterward, and his mind seemed a better blueprint than those the rest of us had before us. During World War I he was consulting chemist in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. Withal he was such a gentle and cheerfully courageous soul that his memory remains a blessing. I think I observed but one serious handicap his blindness imposed upon him. When he appeared before the



Regents, he could not tell by the expressions on the faces of his hearers when he had made his point and would sometimes talk on until he would say something to arouse a discussion that would postpone his whole case. Administratively, he suffered from this. And it gave one an eerie feeling to hear the sound of his typewriter coming from a pitch-dark room.

<sup>4</sup> Miss Davis, now living in Detroit, was an exceedingly rapid and accurate stenographer, and of an unusually pleasant, imperturbable disposition. To succeed as she did, she had to be all these. When I came back to the University in 1908 as Secretary, Miss Davis was doing all the stenographic work for six offices—those of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Law School, the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, and the University Librarian—and all this for \$700 a year. Her skill and her unruffled serenity made her a joy to work with. She told me one day that Professor Campbell had asked her when she was going to come over and help him clean up the letters on his desk and she had replied, "Never, I guess." To his surprised further question, "Why?" she told me the only answer she could think of was, "The University has a new secretary." There was no irritation for either of us in this rebuke to me for taking more than my share of her time and Professor Campbell had to look elsewhere. She has given me a number of incidents of the eleven years she spent with Dr. Hutchins. In due course the President and I were each given stenographers of our own. When we wanted to get their salaries raised from \$700 to \$900 per year, the only way we could think of to do it without stirring up the entire stenographic force of the campus was to have their titles changed to secretary. With this the advance in pay was brought about—and within the next few years the campus developed a large crop of ambitions to be secretaries. Even a cursory reading of today's campus *Directory* will show that these ambitions have been widely gratified. I am glad the salary rates of those days have long since "grown up," though I am not sure one can buy so very much more in the market place with one's pay check of today.

<sup>5</sup> Professor Parker later left the University for employment by the Brooklyn Edison Company, of which ultimately he became president.

## CHAPTER XXVII

<sup>1</sup> Professor Isaac Newton Demmon, no friend of academic buttons and bows, appeared in the President's office in his doctor's gown—he drew the line at the hood—and solemnly addressed Mr. Hutchins: "I do this only out of my friendship for you!"

<sup>2</sup> These free quotations from the President's remarks are from then current issues of the *Daily*.

<sup>3</sup> In these addresses to students—especially to new students—his hatred of the saloon as a handicap to student intellectual life and a positive enemy to the development of moral fiber frequently appeared.

<sup>4</sup> A remark by President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, on one of these occasions so amused Hutchins that he embodied it in a letter to his friend Jeremiah W. Jenks, '78, LL.D. '03: "Whenever the University of Michigan or the University of Minnesota makes a contribution to the advancement of education it is usually accredited to the University of Wisconsin."

<sup>5</sup> See page 24.

<sup>6</sup> This is the manuscript definitely marked as presented by Miss Crocker.

<sup>7</sup> It seemed to me a touching tribute to the relations between Hutchins and

his Board, as well as to his loyalty to the University, when there came to light in the Sawyer papers this letter written by the Regent on November 21, 1924: "Regent Clements told the Board last evening of your willingness to assist in our emergency. It was a great relief to all of us to learn that you would do this. It is not an easy task for you and we are all tremendously appreciative. We were all in the attitude of going home for solace and comfort when in trouble. It seemed a natural thing for us to do. Everybody seemed confident we would not be turned from the door.

"With all our solicitude and anxiety, we would not put burdens upon you that will break you, but we do feel the affairs can be so organized that your great influence and rare judgment can bridge the chasm and guide the ship into smoother waters. [This was a mixing of metaphors not usual with Dr. Sawyer.] President Burton's disability is a disaster that only you can save. I was confident your love for the institution would prompt you to make the sacrifice. It was President Burton's earnest wish and ours."

To this, three days later, the President replied: "I wish you to know that your kind words are appreciated, and that the confidence of the Regents, as implied by their request, is appreciated.

"I shall always stand ready to serve the University when requested by the Regents, provided that I have the strength and ability to do so and that it seems best for me to act. President Burton's sickness is unfortunate. He has my deepest sympathy. I need not say to you, I am sure, that I am anxious to help him in any way within my power. But in my judgment, a younger and more alert man than I am, should function at Lansing in connection with the requests of the University, someone who has also the additional qualifications of being familiar with the policies and plans of the administration, particularly with the building plans. President Burton and I have always been on the best of terms, intimate, indeed, in a social way. I am, and always have been, his staunch friend and ardent admirer. But we have never discussed any of his policies or plans. I know nothing of them except what I have seen in the public prints. I refer to this, please understand, not at all in the spirit of criticism or complaint, for there was no reason for any other course on his part. I refer to it solely as a condition that would in a measure embarrass if I were to take an active part at Lansing. I might inadvertently because of ignorance of some important fact, strike a discordant note. In my judgment the most effective work would be done by a small committee of the Board, with Shirley to aid. I made substantially the same suggestions to the Regents last Friday, but they still insisted that I serve. I finally consented to do so if the President did not recover sufficiently to assume the burden. I am satisfied, however, that a mistake was made, and I hope that the Regents will see it in time to change the plan. . . . I did not say to the Regents, but I think I ought, perhaps, to say it to you that while I am well for a man of my years (78, April 8th next) I find that I can't depend upon myself with the same certainty that I could a few years ago. I rather dread responsibility and, particularly, public responsibility. I don't think you ought to have anyone in charge at Lansing who might possibly fail to be effective at a critical moment."

<sup>8</sup> See note 5, Chap. XVI.

<sup>9</sup> As a student Babb had come to the Law School from that state.

<sup>10</sup> To go back, one final time, to the friendship between Harry Burns Hutchins and Charles Evans Hughes—the latter wrote in the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, 1929-



1930, page 445, at the time of his friend's death: "It was my privilege to be closely associated with Dr. Harry B. Hutchins when we were together in the faculty of Law at Cornell many years ago. Our university circle was a relatively small one at that time, and we enjoyed a delightful intimacy. Dr. Hutchins was a man of remarkable capacity and tact which made him peculiarly fitted for the leadership in university activities. He was thorough in all that he undertook, a man of independence and precision of thought, of rare wisdom, who knew how to combine firmness with kindness. He rendered invaluable services to education, both at Ithaca and Ann Arbor. I held him in highest esteem."

#### FOR REMEMBRANCE

<sup>1</sup> President Hutchins received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws also from the University of Wisconsin in 1897, Wesleyan University in 1916, University of Notre Dame in 1917, and the University of California in 1918.





## INDEX

- "Academic Life and the Great War," 247  
 "Accumulation of Savings Account," 178  
 Adams, Charles K., 35, 37, 54-56, 58, 273  
 Adams, Louise, 275  
 Adams, Randolph G., viii  
 "Address to the Legislature and the People of Michigan, 1913," 174  
 Adjutant General of the Army, 234  
 Adrian Bar, 88  
 Advisory Committee of College Presidents on the Student Summer Camps, 182  
 A.E.F., 207  
*Aeneid*, 14  
 Aeronautic Association, 143  
 Aeronautics, Department of, 143  
 Africa, 143  
*Agency*, 66  
 Aigler, Ralph, 150  
 Albany, New York, 55, 57  
 Albion College, 188  
 Alcock, Frances, 1  
 Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship in History, 227; Scholarship Loan Fund, 166  
 Allen, John R., 138, 243  
 Allen-Rumsey House, 295  
 Allies, 234  
 Allis-Chalmers Company, 256  
 Alpena, 110  
 Alpha Delta Phi, 26, 152  
 Alumnae House, 160, 163  
 Alumni Advisory Council, 222, 224  
 Alumni Association, 84, 89, 112, 140, 219, 223, 224, 269, 271, 281  
 Alumni Catalog Office, 128, 217  
 Alumni Day, 234  
 Alumni Luncheon, 228  
 Alumni Memorial Hall, 109, 112, 128, 140, 212, 265, 266; Committee, 224  
*Alumnus*, see *Michigan Alumnus*  
 America, 1, 3, 10, 77, 91, 120, 180, 182, 186, 197, 198, 200, 201, 207, 243, 246, 296, 300, 305  
 "America," 186, 224  
 Americana, 121  
 American Association for the Advancement of Science, 156  
 American Association of University Professors, 198  
 American Association of University Women, 40  
 American Bar Association, 99, 100  
 American Council on Education, 206, 211  
 American history department, 154  
 American Institute of Criminal Law, 99  
*American Institutions and Their Preservation*, 304  
 American Judicature Society, 100  
 American Law Institute, 100  
 American Legation, 52  
 American Peace Centenary Conference, 151  
 American School for Oriental Research in Jerusalem, 156  
 American Union, 78  
 American University Union in Europe, 207  
 Ammonoosuc River, 6, 11  
 Ammonoosuc Valley, 11  
*Anabasis*, 14  
 "Ancestors of Jeremiah Hutchins," 264  
 Anderson, John W., 295  
 Andover, Massachusetts, 2  
 Andrew D. White Bench, viii  
 Angell, Alexis C., 68, 277  
 Angell, Carleton W., 258  
 Angell, James B., xi, xiv, xv, 23, 29-31, 35, 36, 39, 47, 51-53, 56, 61, 68, 70-72, 79-82, 84, 86-88, 97, 98, 101-103, 107-109, 114, 125, 127, 132, 138, 139, 149, 151, 168, 186, 189, 190, 201, 218, 219, 222-225, 229, 252, 258, 265, 270, 271, 273, 277, 279-81, 283-88, 293, 299-301, 304  
 Angell, James R., 224, 239, 241, 242  
 Angell, Lois, 283  
 Angell, Robert C., 277

- Angell, Mrs. Sarah C., 86  
 Angell Bur Oak, 266  
 Angell Hall, James B., 265, 266, 270  
 Anglo-American law, 91  
 Ann Arbor, ix, xi, 9, 14-16, 18, 22, 26, 30, 31, 35, 40-42, 45, 50, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 66, 70, 76, 84, 86, 88, 109, 110, 112, 122, 123, 126, 130, 136, 142, 160, 161, 163, 171, 175, 182, 183, 193-96, 198, 200, 201, 204, 205, 211, 213, 218, 223, 226, 243, 245, 253-56, 258, 264, 265, 267, 269-74, 276-79, 282, 290, 291, 294, 296, 297, 300, 302, 303, 305, 306, 309  
 Ann Arbor Bar, 272  
 Ann Arbor Board of Education, 160  
 Ann Arbor City Council, 277  
 Ann Arbor Company of the Michigan National Guard, 86  
 Ann Arbor Congregational Church, 297  
 Ann Arbor *Courier*, 277  
 Ann Arbor High School, 269, 271  
 Ann Arbor Ladies Library Association, 40  
 Ann Arbor Milling Company, 205  
 Ann Arbor Rotary Club, 271, 272  
*Ann Arbor Tales*, 163  
 Ann Arbor Women's Club, 40  
 Anthony, Daniel R., Jr., 304  
 "Appropriation for Increasing the Usefulness of the University, An," 168  
 Arabia, 298  
 Architecture and Civic Improvement, 170  
 Argentina, 143, 180  
*Argonaut*, see *Michigan Argonaut*  
 Arizona, 132  
 Armistice Day, 185  
 Army, see United States Army  
 Art Gallery, 71  
 Arthur Hill High School, 109  
 Association of American Law Schools, 99  
 Association of American Medical Colleges, 206  
 Association of American Universities, 145, 251  
 Association of Collegiate Alumni, 82  
 Association of State Universities, 251  
 Association of University Presidents, 251  
 Astronomy, Department of, 161, 227  
 Atlantic, 10, 79  
 Austen, Jessica T., 270  
 Avery, Elroy M., 206  
 Babb, Max W., 256, 258, 308  
 Babst, Earl D., viii, 218, 222-24, 226, 229, 281  
 Bacon, Francis M., 188, 300  
 Baker, Newton D., 185, 211  
 Bald, F. Clever, viii  
 Baptist, 289  
 Barbour, Levi, 60, 82, 97, 163, 167, 227, 254, 281, 298, 299  
 Barbour Gymnasium, 136, 139, 151, 212, 280  
 Barbour Scholarships, 227, 298; Committee, 254  
 "Barbara Frietchie," 286  
 Barclay, Charles F., 304  
 Barry, Robert M., 214  
 Bartlett, Harley H., 204  
 Bates, Henry M., 63, 88, 99, 106, 125-27, 131, 138, 141, 186, 222, 228, 247, 258, 275, 286, 305-7  
 Bath, New Hampshire, viii, 3, 6, 7, 264  
 Bath Upper Village, New Hampshire, 6  
 Battle Creek, 170, 195, 223  
 Bay City, 119, 120  
 Beal, Ella T., see Mrs. Junius Beal  
 Beal, Junius E., 109, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 142, 175, 181, 186, 255, 291, 300  
 Beal, Mrs. Junius E., 122, 213  
 Bearse, Asa F., 59  
 Beattie, Mrs. Martha, viii  
 Beer Collection of Books and Manuscripts, 153  
 Belgium, 181, 189  
*Bench and Bar of Michigan, The*, 44  
 Benton Harbor, 146, 147  
 Betsy Barbour House, 163, 227  
 "Bevis," 1  
 Biological Station, 112, 160  
 Birge, Edward A., 251  
 Bishop, William W., 153, 154, 162, 204, 232, 282, 283  
 Blackburn, Mrs. Stella, 212  
 Blain, Bethune D., 137, 138, 293



- Blain, "Dibbie," *see* Blain, Bethune D.  
 Blair, Austin, 45  
 Blandin, Amos N., Jr., viii  
 Bloemfontein, South Africa, 143  
 Bloom, Sol, 271  
 Blue Island, Illinois, 272  
 Boak, Arthur E. R., 184, 214  
 Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics, 149, 248  
 Board in Control of Student Publications, 157, 235, 306  
 Boardman, Mrs. A. M., 58  
 Boardman, Douglass, 55-57  
 Boardman Hall, 57  
 Bobb, John A., 87  
 Bogardus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, 112  
 Bogardus Tract, 112  
 Bogle, Thomas A., 66, 67, 98, 126  
 Boise, James R., 14  
 Bok Publications, 163  
 Bonn, 130  
 Borland, William P., 304  
 Boston, 6, 110, 264  
 Boston University, 130  
 Botanical Gardens, 159  
 Botany, Department of, 204  
 Boucke, Ewald, 199  
 Boulevard, 15  
 Boutelle, Thomas, 264  
 Boynton, Elihu H., 87  
 Bradstreet, Dudley, 2  
 Brewster, James H., 89, 134, 258, 284  
 Brooklyn, New York, 55  
 Brooklyn Edison Company, 307  
 Brower, Burney, 290  
 Brown University, 108  
 Brünnow, Rudolph E., 143  
 Brush, Charles F., 266  
 Bryan, William J., 266  
 Bryce, James, 90  
 Buffalo, New York, 90  
 Buffalo Hill, Ithaca, 58  
 Buhl, Christian H., 74  
 Buhl family, 278  
 Buhl gift, 52  
 Buick, 254  
 Buildings and Grounds Department, 17, 161, 216, 265, 296  
 Bulgaria, 298  
 Bulkley, Harry C., 119, 131, 132, 147, 183, 184, 239  
 Bull Run, 10  
 Bunker, Robert E., 68, 89, 90, 126, 130, 272, 273  
 Bunker Hill, 3  
 Bunyan, John, 122  
 Burch, Charles S., 223  
 Burdick, Francis M., 56, 58  
 Burke, George J., 272  
 Burke, James F., 224, 304  
 Burlington, Vermont, 13  
 Bursley, Joseph A., 194  
 Bursley, Philip E., 207  
 Burton, Marion L., 117, 142, 147, 148, 177, 178, 233, 241, 243, 244, 247, 254, 255, 290, 299, 305, 308  
 Burton Historical Collection, ix  
 Burton Memorial Tower, 137, 266  
 Burton White Oak, 266  
 Business Office, University, 17, 81, 121, 290  
 Butterfield, Roger W., 61, 73  
 Butts, William A., 180  
  
 Cagney, Mrs., 137  
 Cairo, 289  
*Calendar, 1883-84*, 46  
 California, 10, 47, 100, 286, 300, 304  
 Campbell, Edward D., 139, 232, 237, 306, 307  
 Campbell, James V., 46, 48, 62  
 Camp Custer, 195, 196, 208  
 Camp Sheridan, 195  
 Canada, 79, 103, 151  
 Canadian Fisheries Commission, 279  
 Canfield, James H., 70  
 Cape Cod, 40, 59  
 "Capital, Labor, and the Soviet," 152  
 Carey, Henry W., 97, 111, 112, 119  
 Carhart, Henry S., 85, 202, 222, 294  
 Carman, George N., 38, 39  
 Carnegie, Andrew, 103, 288  
 Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 103, 145, 154, 241, 242, 285  
*Cases on Equity Jurisprudence*, 90  
 "Cat Hole," 160  
 Catholepistemiad, 23, 53, 183, 266

- "Catholeps," 23  
 Catholeps Club, 163, 266  
 Cavanaugh and Burke, 130  
 Cayuga Lake, 58  
 Celebration, *see* Semi-Centennial Celebration  
 Central America, 180  
 Chamber of Commerce Building, Detroit, 253  
 Champaign, 223  
 Champlain, 287  
 Champlin, John W., 68  
 Chandler, Charles, 27  
 Chandler, William, 1  
 Chapin, Lucy, 180  
 Chapoton, Henry O., 221  
 "Character of the Happy Warrior," 253  
 Chase, William L., 139  
 Cheboygan County, 112  
 Chemical Laboratory, 17, 111, 158, 194, 237, 306  
 Chemistry Laboratory, 178, 265, 282  
 Chicago, 10, 13, 38, 44, 50, 89, 99, 140, 199, 256, 272, 293  
 Chicago Alumni Association, 228  
 Chicago Law Institute, 100  
*Chicago Times-Herald*, 96  
 China, 53, 79, 298  
 China Society of America, 151  
 Chinese Commission for the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, 52  
 Chinese Foreign Board, 52  
 Chinese government, 52, 53  
 Chinese Maritime Customs, 52  
 Christensen, John C., 268  
 Christian Association, *see* Student Christian Association  
 Christian Buhl bequest, 74  
*Christian Union, The*, 36  
*Chronicle, The*, 28, 29, 268  
 Churchill, Winston, 299  
 Cincinnati, 114, 223  
 City Park Commission, 113  
 Civil War, 9, 12, 13, 19, 21, 86, 140, 278  
 Clarkson, Ralph, 258, 293  
 Classical Conference, 283  
 Classics Club, 40  
 Class of 1858, 64  
 Class of 1870, 26, 268  
 Class of 1871, 19, 21, 27, 29, 30, 31, 254, 268  
 Class of 1882, 120  
 Class of 1886, 49, 50  
 Class of 1887, Law, 50  
 Class of 1897, 279, 280  
 Class of 1899, 94  
 Class of 1901, Law, 258  
 Class of 1902, 95  
 Class of 1906, Law, 101  
 Class of 1918, 206  
 Class of '69 Elm, 266  
 Class of 1894 Scholarship Fund, 166  
 Clements, Nancy, 7  
 Clements, William L., 81, 119, 120, 121, 129, 130, 153, 154, 175, 236, 238, 255, 296, 308  
 Clements, William L., Library of Americana, viii, 120, 154, 227, 265  
 Clements collection, 153  
 Cleveland, Grover, 79, 279, 297  
 Cleveland-Blaine presidential campaign, 297  
 Climie, Andrew, 269  
 Cocker, William J., 71, 80, 109  
 Cocker, W. T., 60  
 Codd, George P., 119, 126, 131, 169, 236, 289, 290  
 Coldwater, 52  
 "College Days—1889—1893: Fragments of Autobiography," 282, 283  
 College of the City of New York, 111  
 Collin, Charles A., 56, 58  
 Colonial Dames, 40  
 Colorado, 89, 134, 304  
 Columbian organ, 267  
 Columbia University, 94, 207, 271, 273; Law School, 58  
 Columbus, Ohio, 67  
 Commencement, 29, 70, 79, 130, 148, 152, 156, 158, 195, 206, 211, 228, 234, 273, 274, 279, 289, 291  
 Commission on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association, 99  
 Committee of One Hundred, 239  
 Committee of Selection of Rhodes Scholars for the state of Michigan, 152  
 Comstock, William A., 146, 147  
 Congregational Church, xi



- Coniston*, 299  
 Connecticut, 36  
 Connecticut River, 6, 11, 263  
 Connecticut Valley, 3  
 Conry, Michael F., 304  
 Constantinople, 86, 279  
 Constitution, 76, 77  
*Constitutional and Legislative Acts, Legal Decisions, and By-Laws of the University*, 145  
*Constitutional Limitations*, 88  
 Constitution of 1908, 278  
 Contagious Disease Hospital, 159, 161  
*Conveyance of Estate in Fee by Deed, The*, 89  
 Cook, Frank M., 304  
 Cook, William W., 160, 225, 226, 252, 254, 304, 305, 306  
 Cook, William W., Foundation, 63, 254  
 Cook House, 100, 304  
*Cook on Corporations*, 304  
 Cooley, Lyman E., 79  
 Cooley, Mortimer E., 85, 87, 117, 118, 200, 210, 212, 222, 236, 237, 238, 247, 269, 284, 285, 289, 290, 302  
 Cooley, Thomas M., 44, 53, 62, 63, 68, 88, 96, 140, 301  
 Cooley Day, 96  
 Cooper, Allen F., 304  
 Copeland, Royal S., 223  
 Corda Fratres, 151  
 "Corkscrew Hill," 160  
*Cornell Law Quarterly*, 275, 308  
*Cornell Sun*, 60  
 Cornell University, viii, 18, 30, 36, 42, 54-56, 58-62, 74, 108, 128, 151, 207, 272-75, 281, 309; Law School, 55-57, 60, 62  
*Cornell University: A History*, 55  
 Cosmopolitan Club, 250, 295  
 Cotuit, 59  
 Cotuit Highground, 59  
 Coudert, Frederic R., 188, 194  
 Cox, William E., 304  
 Craig, Robert, Jr., viii  
 Cramton, Louis C., 186, 187  
 Crane, Verner W., 264  
*Critical Period for the University of Michigan, A*, 171, 172  
 Crocker, Fandira, 30, 249, 256, 301, 307  
 Crocker, Mary L., 30, 39  
 Crocker, Sabin, viii  
 Crocker, Samuel, 274  
 Crocker, Thomas M., 40, 43  
 Crocker, William, 40, 59  
 Crocker & Hutchins, 42, 43  
 Crosby, Alpheus B., 13  
 Cross, Arthur L., 180, 191, 208, 214, 216, 222  
 Cross, Herbert R., 143  
 Crothers, Samuel M., vii  
 Cuba, 87  
*Daily*, see *Michigan Daily*  
 Dana, Samuel T., viii  
 Daniels, Josephus, 194  
 D. A. R., 265  
 Dartmouth University, 207  
 Daughters of the American Revolution, 40, 263; Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of, 40, 266  
 Davis, Miss Beulah, viii, 117, 237, 307  
 Davis, Charles B., 295  
 Davis, Joseph B., 270, 294, 295  
 Davis, Raymond C., 71  
 Day, Edmund E., viii  
 Day, William L., 86  
 Day, William R., 26, 86, 224, 304  
 Dean, Henry S., 86, 97  
 Debs, Eugene V., 188  
 Deep Water Ways Commission, 79  
 Delmonico's, 26  
 Delta Kappa Epsilon, 119  
 Demmon, Isaac N., 145, 270, 271, 280, 283, 285, 294, 307  
 Denby, Edwin, 304  
 Denison, Charles S., 144, 270, 294  
 Denison Arch, 144, 294  
 Dental Building, 159, 163, 178  
 Dental College, 81, 112  
 Dental School, 188  
 Dental Surgery, College of, 145  
 Dentistry, School of, 145  
 DePont, Paul, 272  
 Dercle, Charles, 201  
 Des Moines, 96  
 Detroit, ix, 9-13, 15, 46, 66, 68, 76, 80, 89, 98, 111, 118-20, 126, 130, 137, 147, 148, 166, 170, 183, 223, 225, 238, 239,

- Detroit (*continued*)  
     251, 253, 255, 258, 277, 278, 281, 299, 307  
 Detroit Bar, 131, 295  
 Detroit City Council, 146  
 Detroit Club, 290  
 Detroit College of Medicine, 155  
*Detroit News*, 187, 269  
 Detroit River, 55  
*Detroit Tribune*, 273  
 Deuteronomy, 274  
 Deutscher Verein, 200  
 Dewey, Thomas E., 31  
 Dexter, 162  
 "Diagonal Walk," 265  
 Dickie, Samuel, 188  
 Diekema, Gerrit J., 304  
*Directory*, 307  
 Dock, George, 266  
*Doctor Hudson's Secret Journal*, xi  
 Dodds, Francis H., 304  
 Dodge, John F., 166  
 D'Ooge, Martin L., 79, 266, 279, 293  
 Dotheboys' Hall, 212  
 Doubleday, Page & Co., 270  
 Douglas, Lloyd C., xi  
 Douglas Lake, 111  
 Drake, Joseph H., 99, 139, 258, 285  
 Druids, 135  
 Duluth, 223  
 Dunster, Edward S., 49  
 Durkee, Ralph H., 209, 210, 213, 303  
 "Duties and the Responsibilities of the Lawyer, The," 82  
  
 Eagle Harbor, 131  
 East Hospital, 122  
 Eastlake, 111  
 East Lansing, 155, 207  
 Eber White Woods, 160  
 Edinburgh, 11  
 Education, School of, 155  
 Education Public Service, Department of, 170  
 Effinger, John R., 162, 211, 222, 235, 247, 284  
 Eggert, Carl E., 198  
 Eisenhower, Dwight, 271  
 Elbel, Louis, 138  
 Electra, 199  
 Electrical Engineering, Department of, 237  
 Eliot, Charles W., 1, 303  
 Elisha Jones Fellowship in Latin, 166  
 Ella Travis Beal Residence, 123  
 Elliott, "Ike," 265  
 Emerson, Ralph W., 285  
 Emerson, Smith, 3  
 Emma J. Cole Fellowship, 227  
 Emswiler, John E., 238  
 Engineering, College of, 143, 175, 236, 238  
 Engineering, Department of, 70, 274  
 Engineering and Architecture, Colleges of, 145, 187, 238  
 Engineering Arch, 295  
 Engineering Building, 175, 193  
 Engineering Extension Service, 170  
 Engineering Laboratory, 282  
 Engineering Research, Department of, 238, 239  
 Engineering Research Institute, 239  
 England, 1, 10, 91, 157, 197  
 Episcopal Church, 252, 285  
 Essex County, Massachusetts, 2  
 Esty house, Ithaca, 58  
 Europe, 36, 53, 180, 186, 199, 207, 243  
 Evans, Charles, 179, 299  
 "Every Dog Has His Day," 281  
 "Extending the Usefulness of the University," 172  
 Extension Service, 170; headquarters in Detroit, 299  
 Extension Service of the Library, 153  
 Eye and Ear Ward, 161, 163  
  
 Faculty Club, 283, 291  
 Faculty Women's Club, 40  
 Falconer, Robert, 206  
 Far East, 298  
 Farman, Elbert E., 264  
 Farrand, Livingston, 241-43  
 Fasquelle, Louis, 14  
 Ferris, Woodbridge N., 146, 151  
 Ferry Field, 143, 193, 234  
*Financial Support of the University of Michigan: Its Origin and Development, The*, 177



- Finch, Francis M., 57  
 Fine Arts, Department of, 143  
 Fischer, Alfred, 209, 210, 213  
 Fitzpatrick, Keene, 139  
 Flanders, 201  
 Fleming, Rufus, 11  
 Fletcher, Frank W., 97, 108, 110, 111, 113, 119, 133, 149, 281, 289  
 "Florida," 157  
 Florida, 286  
 Ford, Henry, 182  
 Ford, 254  
*Foreman-Farman Genealogy*, 264  
 Forest Hill Cemetery, 258, 277  
 Forestry and Conservation, School of, 109, 160  
 Forestry Extension Service, 170  
 Fort Sheridan, 208, 211  
 Fort Sumter, 12  
 Founders' Room, 157  
 France, 3, 7, 10, 197, 206, 234  
 Franconia range, 12  
 Franco-Prussian War, 268  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 268  
 Frayer, William A., 170  
 Freer, Charles L., 112, 227  
 French army, 180, 234  
 French Army Medical Corps, 201  
 French Department, 14, 208  
 French government, 206  
 French Huguenot, 10  
 Freshman Banquet, 82  
 "Fresh-Soph Rush," 102  
 Frieze, Henry S., 14, 23, 39, 267  
 Frieze Memorial Organ, 267  
 "Fusion," 44  
  
 Gansser, August, 197, 198, 300  
 Garden City, N. Y., 270  
 Gardner, John J., 304  
 Garfield, James R., 188  
 Gauss, Christian, 265  
 Gayley, Charles M., 79, 137  
 Geddes Avenue, 277  
 Geddes Heights, 15  
 General Alumni Association, *see* Alumni Association  
 General Library, *see* Library, General  
 General Library Building, 162, 163  
 Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 264  
 Geology, Department of, 300  
 George S. Morris Alumni Loan Fund, 166  
 Georgia, 119  
 Germans, 181, 273, 300  
 Germany, 151, 183, 190, 191, 197, 300  
 Ghent, 151  
 GHQ, 101  
 G.I. benefits, 234  
 Gilmour, John, 201  
 Gladden, Washington, 86  
 Gladstone Avenue, 258  
 Gleaners, 251  
 Glee Club, 223, 281  
 Glen Drive, 15  
 Gluck, James F., 55  
 Goddard, Edwin C., 62, 63, 64, 66-68, 88, 89, 95, 98, 99, 100, 127, 258, 275  
 Godwin, Mrs. Dean E., 225  
 Good, James W., 304  
 Good Government Club, 82  
 Goodwin, Thomas, 201  
 "G.O.P.," 44  
 Gore, Victor M., 146, 147, 175, 198, 241, 243  
 Gowan, Henry C., 87  
 Grace Church, Mount Clemens, 39  
 Graduate School, 142, 146, 187, 228, 255, 291, 300; Executive Board, 187  
 Graduate Studies, Horace H. Rackham School of, 291  
 Grafton County, New Hampshire, 3, 11  
 Grand Haven, 31  
 "Grandma's Peachtree Complexion Salve," 299  
 Grand Rapids, 68, 112, 118, 132, 170  
 Grant, Claudius B., 75-77, 96, 140, 182, 278  
 Grant, John H., 119, 120, 128, 146, 236, 293  
 Grattan, Henry, 268  
 Graves, Benjamin F., 96  
 Gray, Asa, 270  
 Great Lakes, 79  
 Greek army, 234  
 Greek Department, 14  
 Greenbackers, 44  
 Greene, Charles E., 70, 294  
 Greiner, Anton F., 200

- Griffin, Levi T., 48, 68  
*Gulliver's Travels*, 131  
 Guthe, Karl E., 142, 187, 291
- Hall, Arthur G., 145  
 Hall, Asaph, 143  
 Hall, G. Stanley, 270  
 Hall, Louis P., 302  
 Haller's furniture store, 294  
 Hanchett, Benjamin S., 132, 136, 137, 183, 184, 238  
 Hanchett, Benton, 61  
 Handy, Seth, 60  
 Hangsterfer's Hall, 26  
 Hardy, A., 31  
 Harriman, Karl E., 163  
 Harriman, William D., 163, 297  
 Harrington, Elmer, 184  
 Harrington, Mark W., 143  
 Harrison, Benjamin, 279  
 Hart, Robert, 52  
 Hartford, Connecticut, 40  
 Harum, David, 299  
 Harvard Corporation, 207  
*Harvard Graduate School Bulletin in Education*, 177, 178  
 Harvard University, 27, 130, 207, 227, 273, 304; Law School, 62; Medical School, 293; Yard, 303  
 Haskett, John F., 96  
 Haven, Erastus O., 15, 21-23, 63, 266  
 Haven American Elm, 266  
 Haven Elm, 265, 266  
 Haven Hall, 111, 266, 270, 284  
 Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1, 2, 3  
 Hawaii, 47, 298  
 Hayden, Joseph R., 184, 185  
 Hayler, George, 265  
 Health Service, 132, 135, 136, 137  
 "Heap Tomahawk User," 138  
 Helen Newberry Residence, 160, 161, 225  
 Henderson, William D., 169-71  
 Herbst, Hartwig H., 227  
 Hewett, Waterman T., 55-57  
 Hickey, Mrs. Patrick, 267  
 Higbie, Henry H., 209, 237
- "Higher Education and the People," 282  
 Hilgard, Eugene W., 270  
 Hill, Albert R., 241, 243  
 Hill, Arthur, 97, 108, 109, 110, 111, 119, 129, 293  
 Hill, David J., 115  
 Hill Auditorium, 70, 90, 110, 122, 130, 141, 152, 158, 160, 161, 188, 194, 196, 250, 254, 289, 291, 293, 300  
 Hillsdale, 123, 304, 306  
 Hinsdale, Burke A., 85, 267, 268, 273, 283  
 Hinsdale, Wilbert B., 70, 135, 266, 277, 290  
 History, Department of, 35, 189  
 History and Rhetoric Department, 35  
*History of American Literature*, 36  
*History of Bath*, 6  
*History of Peninsular Chapter*, 26  
*History of the University of Michigan*, 267, 268, 273  
 Hitchcock, Gilbert, 304  
 Hobbs, William H., 188, 191, 194, 198, 213, 214, 284, 300, 302  
 Holbrook, Evans, 99, 285, 306  
 Holt, Elizabeth, 136  
 Homeopathic Hospital, 72, 282  
 Homeopathic Medical College, 76, 81  
 Homeopathic Medical Department, 70, 136, 277  
 Homeopathic Medical School, 200, 290  
 Hooker, Thomas, 40  
 Hoover, Herbert C., 205  
 Hopewell, 3  
 Hopkins, Louis A., 136, 293  
 Horace White collection of gems and medallions, 265  
 Hospital, University, 35, 72, 75, 123, 137, 159, 160, 161, 163, 175, 213, 235, 278, 282, 302  
 Hotel Astor, 223  
 Houghton, 130  
 House Document 2, 77-78  
 House of Morgan, 12  
 Hubbard, Giles, 43  
 Hubbard, Lucius L., 130, 142, 145, 152, 183, 198, 292  
 Hubbard, Crocker & Hutchins, 43  
 Huber, G. Carl, 128, 255



- Hudson, Richard, 27, 87, 167, 168, 226, 280, 298  
 Hudson River, 55  
 Hughes, Charles E., 58, 108, 115, 254, 271-74, 287, 288, 308  
 "Humanistic Series," 283  
 "Hunter in Repose, The," 268  
 Huron River, 159  
 Huron Street, 112  
 Huron Valley, 15, 161  
 Hussey, Mrs. William J., 304  
 Hussey, William J., 143, 144, 180  
 "Huston's," 186  
 "Hutch," 218  
 Hutchings, 264  
 Hutchins, Abigail, 3  
 Hutchins, Miss Amelia, 32, 33  
 Hutchins, Annabel L., 11  
 Hutchins, Carleton B., 7-13, 263, 264, 272  
 Hutchins, Carrie E., 11  
 Hutchins, Charles H., 11, 272  
 Hutchins, Elizabeth, 3, 7  
 Hutchins, Eugene R., 9, 11, 34, 59, 272  
 Hutchins, Frances A., 1, 2, 4  
 Hutchins, Frederick E., viii, 272  
 Hutchins, Georgina M., 275  
 Hutchins, Harry B., vii, viii, xi, xiii, xiv, xv, 1, 3, 7, 11-14, 21, 23, 25-27, 29-35, 37, 38, 40-46, 48-50, 52-54, 56-62, 64-66, 68-71, 73, 74, 77, 80-86, 88-96, 98, 100-104, 106, 108-122, 124, 125, 127-29, 132-36, 140-44, 146-51, 153, 154, 156-59, 162, 163, 166-68, 171-96, 199, 200, 202, 204, 206-8, 210-13, 216-29, 231-35, 237-48, 250-59, 263-86, 288, 289, 293, 295-300, 302-9  
 Hutchins, Harry C., viii, xiii, 7, 58, 59, 263, 264, 274, 279, 300  
 Hutchins, Henry B., 35  
 Hutchins, Henry C., 6  
 Hutchins, James, 7  
 Hutchins, Jeremiah, viii, 3, 6, 7, 13, 264  
 Hutchins, John, 1, 3  
 Hutchins, Joseph, 3  
 Hutchins, Mrs. Louise, viii  
 Hutchins, Mahitable C., 3, 7  
 Hutchins, Mary C., 40, 58, 201, 249, 256, 258, 263, 301  
 Hutchins, May, viii  
 Hutchins, Mitchel, 7, 9, 263  
 Hutchins, Nancy M., 9-11, 264  
 Hutchins, Ralph G., 272  
 Hutchins, Samuel, 2, 7  
 Hutchins and Wheeler, 6  
 Hutchins Avenue, 258  
 Hutchins Car Roofing Company, 9  
 "Hutchins Court of Common Law Pleadings, The," 51  
 Hutchins Hall, xv, 258  
 Hutchins Intermediate School, 258  
 Hutchins Lumber and Storage Company, 272  
 Hutchins Sugar Maple, 266  
 Illinois, 99, 147  
 Illinois Civil Practice Act, 98  
 India, 151, 295  
 Indiana, 304  
 Indianapolis, 127  
 Indians, 15, 16, 298  
 Ingalls Street, xiii, 130  
*Inlander*, 95  
 Intelligence Bureau, 192  
 International Cosmopolitan Club, 300  
 Ionia, 223  
 Iowa, 11, 36, 258, 284, 285, 304  
 Iowa City, 96  
 Iowa State University, 304  
 Ipswich, 10  
 Irving, Pierre L., 37, 38  
 Island Lake, 86  
 Italy, 52, 234  
 Ithaca, 36, 57-59, 62, 274, 309  
 Ives, Percy, 258  
 James, Edmund J., 289  
 James, Henry, 1  
 Japan, 47, 53, 298  
 Jay, John, 272  
 Jefferson, Joseph, 85, 282  
 Jenks, Jeremiah W., 307  
 Jeshurun, 274  
 John Howland Association, 40  
 Johns, William C., 26  
 Johnson, Adna R., 304  
 Johnson, Elias Finley, 67, 68, 73, 276  
 Johnson, Hiram, 274  
 Johnston, Clarence T., 301, 302

- Joint Asylum Board, 85  
 Jones, Mrs. Elisha, 166  
 Jones, "Short," 166  
 Jordan, Myra B., 136, 153, 280, 304  
*Justice's Guide*, 88  
 Juttner, Charles F., 86
- Kahn, Albert, 121, 129, 130, 162  
 Kalamazoo, 24  
 Kansas, 66, 304  
 "Katholepithaph"—H.B.H., 267  
 "Katholeps," 23  
 Keatley, Mrs. Vivien B., 290  
 Kelly, Edward D., 160  
 Kelsey, Francis W., 85, 228, 282, 283  
 Kent, Charles A., 46, 48, 62  
 Kenyon, Herbert A., 208  
 Kiefer, Hermann, 71, 277  
 Killgore, Sarah, 267  
 Kingsbury, Joseph, 2  
 Kingsley, Darwin P., 188  
 Kinkaid, Moses P., 304  
 Kirchner, Otto, 49, 68  
 Kirk, Dick, 138  
 Knappen, Loyal E., 97, 104, 108, 118, 119, 131, 289  
 Knights of Columbus, 212, 216  
 Knowlton, Jerome C., 48, 60, 63-65, 74, 86, 275, 276  
 Koch, Theodore W., 153, 307  
 Koreans, 298
- Labadie, Joe, 255  
 "La Bourgogne," 79  
 Ladies Aid, 271  
 "Lamb of God, The," 285  
 Lamont, Robert P., 143, 144, 227  
 Lamont-Hussey Observatory, 144  
 Landaff, New Hampshire, 10  
 Landscape Design and Civic Improvement, 170  
 Land Utilization Conferences, 265  
 Lane, Victor H., 85, 88, 89, 95, 222  
 Langdell, Christopher C., 62  
 Lansing, 129, 162, 223, 245, 278, 282, 290, 299, 308  
 Lapeer, 98  
 La Plata, 144  
 Latham, Charles K., 254
- Latin, Department of, 99  
 Lauzanne, M. Stephane, 206  
 Law Building, 17, 63, 69, 73, 81, 111, 270, 282, 284  
 Law Department, 11, 17, 21, 46-50, 54, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70-74, 80, 83, 84, 88-90, 92-95, 98, 99, 102-6, 109, 114, 125-27, 272, 273, 275, 276, 278, 283, 284  
 Law Library, 46, 51, 52, 74  
 Law Quadrangle, xv, 266  
 Lawrence Street, 46, 137, 272  
*Law Review*, see *Michigan Law Review*  
 Law School, xiii, 44, 51, 57, 62, 95, 99, 127, 131, 134, 146-48, 157, 186, 193, 196, 228, 256, 258, 275, 278, 284, 286, 296, 308  
 Lawson, Miss Ruth G., viii  
 Lawton, Charles D., 97  
 Lawyers Club, 132, 226, 254, 295, 305  
 League of Nations, 152  
 Legion of Honor, 201  
 Leland, Frank B., 115, 118, 119, 120, 198, 238, 241, 289, 290  
 Lenawee County, 179  
 Levi Barbour Scholarships for Oriental Women, 167  
 Lewis, Henry C., 52  
 Lewis Collection, 52  
 Lewis Institute, Chicago, 38  
 Liberty bonds, 198, 206  
 Liberty Loan Committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, 152  
 Library, General, 17, 46, 71, 131, 153, 158, 170, 175, 181, 204, 249, 265, 266, 276, 282, 284, 297  
 Library Building, 53, 154, 179  
 Library Extension Service, 170  
 Library Towers, 223  
 Lincoln, Abraham, 91, 147  
 Lindbergh, Charles A., 304  
 Lisbon, New Hampshire, 6, 9-11, 13  
 Literary College, 25, 147, 188, 192, 286  
 Literary Department, 17, 19, 24, 39, 40, 50, 83, 95, 99, 280  
 Literature, Science, and the Arts, College of, xiii, 145, 148, 235, 238, 275, 284  
 Literature, Science, and the Arts, Department of, 46, 70, 142, 156, 279



- Little, Clarence C., 142, 256  
 Little Red Oak, 266  
 Livingston, Henry G., 87  
 Lloyd, Alfred H., 142, 148, 255  
 "Logic of Nations, The," 28  
 Lombard, Warren P., 155  
 London, 144  
 Los Angeles, 102, 228  
 Louisiana, 204  
 Lower Peninsula, 303  
 Lowstuter, Mrs. Anna W. T., viii, 11, 263, 264, 274  
 Lowstuter, Mrs. William J., 11  
  
 McAlvay, Aaron V., 89  
 McCallum, George P., 266  
 McCumber, Porter J., 304  
 Mackinac Island, 196  
 McKinley, William, 86  
 McLaughlin, Andrew C., 86, 266, 283  
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Andrew C., 86, 283  
 McLaughlin, James C., 304  
 Macmillan, 114  
 McMillan, James, 52  
 McMurrich, James P., 266  
 McNeil, Orange M., 184  
 Macomb County, 42, 43  
 Madison, James, 28  
 Madison Street, 80, 295  
 Main Street, 101, 269  
 Malaya, 298  
 Manistee, 89, 111, 119, 120  
 Mann, Emmanuel, 35, 269  
 March, Hugh, 1  
 Mark, Edward L., 27, 28  
 Marks, James H., 296  
 Marne, 197  
 Marquette County, 219  
 Marshall professorship, 63  
 Martha Cook Building, 160, 161, 226, 252, 305  
 Martin, Eben W., 304  
 Mary Markley House, 163  
 Mason, Stevens T., 265  
 Mason Hall, 265, 270  
 Massachusetts, viii, 7, 10, 11  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 111, 207  
 Mast, Theodore, 117, 276, 277  
  
*Matin, Le*, 206  
 Maxwell, Lawrence, 224  
 May Festival, 130  
 Mechanical Engineering Department, 193  
 Mechem, Floyd R., 60, 66, 74, 89, 94, 95, 276  
 Medical Building, 17, 163, 266  
 Medical Corps, 202  
 Medical School, 123, 146, 155, 189, 206, 270  
 Medicine and Surgery, Department of, 11, 24, 49, 72, 84, 277, 284  
 Melchers, Gari, 292  
 Memorial Day, 185  
 Menefee, Ferdinand N., 136  
 Mennel, Mark N., 137  
 Merrill, Ebenezer, 10  
 Merrill, Horace, 263, 264  
 Merrill, John, 10  
 Merrill, Nancy W., 10, 11  
 Merrill, Nathaniel, 10  
 Merrill, Peter, 10  
 Merrill, Willard J., 87  
 Merrill family, 10  
 Methodist church, 11  
 Michigamua, 138, 234  
 Michigan, state of, xv, 15, 23, 24, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 47, 52, 59, 62, 64, 74-76, 80, 83, 88, 89, 110, 111, 123, 129, 152, 154, 168, 171, 173, 174, 176, 179, 181, 204, 211, 222, 236, 238, 286, 304; Circuit Court, 41, 75, 286; House of Representatives, 42, 175, 179, 299, *Ways and Means Committee*, 42, 175, 179; Senate, 147, 179, 299  
 Michigan Agricultural College, 234  
*Michigan Alumnus*, 38, 137, 139, 140, 151, 185, 191, 194, 205, 214, 222, 223  
*Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review*, 14, 151, 282, 283  
*Michigan Argonaut*, 49, 50, 273  
 "Michigan" balloon, 143  
 Michigan Bar, 127  
 Michigan Bar Association, 100  
 Michigan Central Railroad, 9, 13  
 Michigan College of Mines, 131, 207; Board in Control, 131  
 Michigan Court Rules, 98

- Michigan Daily*, 60, 64, 70, 73, 74, 93, 94, 96, 100-102, 135, 143, 151, 182, 189-93, 201, 205, 211, 217, 222  
*Michiganensian*, 191, 228, 235, 253  
*Michiganensium*, 258  
 "Michigan for America," 186  
 Michigan Historical Collections, vii, viii, 270  
*Michigan History Magazine*, 191  
*Michigan Law Review*, 89, 95, 99  
 Michigan League Building, 225  
 Michigan Manufacturers Association, 238  
 Michigan National Guard, 86, 193; Ann Arbor Company of, 86  
 Michigan Naval Militia, 184  
 Michigan Naval Reserves, 87  
 Michigan Practice Court, 66  
 Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, 247  
 Michigan's Grand Old Men, 282  
 Michigan State Administrative Board, 177, 299  
 Michigan State Board of Agriculture, 85, 278  
 Michigan State Board of Examiners, 127  
 Michigan State Board of Forestry Commissioners, 109  
 Michigan State College, 155, 207, 234, 278  
 Michigan State Department of Conservation, 109  
 Michigan State Highway Department, 237  
 Michigan State Normal College, 77  
 Michigan State Teachers' Association, 251  
 Michigan State War Board, 211  
 Michigan Supreme Court, 43, 44, 62, 68, 89, 278  
 Michigan Union, 128, 135-37, 139, 140-42, 157, 160, 163, 166, 188, 191, 209, 211, 216, 228, 239, 249, 258, 266, 293, 295, 301; Board of Directors, 253, 293; Building, 140, 141, 210, 225; Committee, 140, 224; Library, 293; operas, 140  
 Michigan War Preparedness Board, 141  
 Middletown, Connecticut, 13  
 Middle West, 173  
 Middle Western states, 19  
 Military Medical Corps, 189  
 Military Science Department, 185  
 Military Training Camps Association of the United States, 182  
 Miller, Walter, 234  
 Milwaukee, 256, 258  
 Minnesota, 149, 150, 204, 243, 304  
 Mississippi River, 204, 270, 297  
 Missouri, 243, 270, 304  
 Moak, Nathaniel C., 57, 58, 74  
 Moffit, John T., 256  
 Monroe, 131  
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 12  
 Morrill Hall, 57  
 Moses, Blanche, 274  
*Moses Coit Tyler*, 270  
 Mosher, Eliza M., 81, 82, 280  
 Mosher-Jordan Halls, 160, 280  
 Mount Clemens, 30, 39, 40, 42, 43, 52, 61, 221, 271, 303  
 Mount Clemens *Monitor*, 43  
 Mount Union College, 90  
*Mr. Crewe's Career*, 299  
 "Mr. Standfast," 122  
 "Mucker Laws," 286  
 "Mugwumps," 297  
 Mullen, George C., 208  
 Municipal Reference Bureau, 170  
 Murfin, James O., 119, 147, 148, 154, 199, 243, 295  
 Murfin Gate, 295  
 Murphy Roofing Company, 9  
 Museum, 17, 53, 153  
 Museum Extension Service for Schools, 170  
 Museums Building, 19, 258, 265  
 Muskegon, 89, 90  
 Muskegon Bar, 90  
 "My Chief Benefactor," 283  
 Myers, George E., 155  
  
 Nancrede, Charles B. G. de, 87  
 Nank, William F., 42, 161  
 National Association of State Universities, 145, 152  
 National Dinner of 1911, viii, 223-25  
 National Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, 188  
 National Research Council, 187



- National Security League, 194, 197-99  
 Natural Resources, School of, viii, 109  
 Natural Science Building, 120, 156, 161, 162, 265  
 "Nature and Purpose of Education, The," 247  
 Naval Hill, 144  
 Naval Reserve, 203  
 Naval Tank, 269, 270  
 Navy, *see* United States Navy  
 Nebraska, 304  
 Needham, James C., 304.  
 Newberry, Mrs. Helen H., 225  
 Newberry estate, 160  
 New Brunswick, 47  
 Newbury, Massachusetts, 1, 3, 10  
 New England, xv, 1, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 47, 110, 157, 263  
 Newfoundland, 151  
 New Hampshire, 3, 7, 9, 13, 31, 263  
 New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, The, 12, 264  
 New Jersey, 304  
 New Orleans, 9, 52, 53, 276  
*New Rules of Civil Procedure in Federal District Courts*, 98  
 New York, state of, 16, 19, 55, 56, 58, 59, 108, 287, 304  
 New York alumni, 200  
 New York Bar, 304  
 New York Central Railroad, 9, 159, 160, 223  
 New York City, viii, 26, 55, 64, 108, 182, 207, 218, 223, 226, 243, 269, 274, 275, 290, 296, 304  
 New York Court of Appeals, 57  
 New York Regents, 55  
*New York Times*, 142  
 New York University of Michigan Club, 142, 223  
 New York *World*, 301  
 Nicholas, Allen B., 276  
 Nichols Arboretum, 15, 113  
 Niebuhr, Reinhold, 291  
 Ninth New Hampshire regiment, 9  
 Nonresident Lecturer Fund, 248  
 Normal Schools Board, 155  
 "Norsk Nightingale, The," 286  
 North Dakota, 304  
 Northwest, 150  
 Northwestern University, 63, 99, 208, 266  
 Norton, Oliver B., 87  
 Noyes, Nicholas, 1  
 Oakland Avenue, 264  
 Oakland County, 266  
 O'Brien, William J., 87  
 Observatory, 17, 143, 161, 204  
 Octavia Williams Bates bequest, 227  
 Officer Reserve Corps, 201  
 Officers Corps, 185  
 Ohio, 67, 123, 304  
 Ohio Bar, 67  
 Ohio State University, 70, 105, 251; Department of Law, 67  
 Ohlinger, Gustavus, viii, 95  
 "Old Guard," 126  
 "Old Judge Harriman House," 163  
 "Old Winchell Property," 160  
 Oliver, John, 87  
 Omaha, 222  
 Ontario, 47  
 Oratorical Association, 188, 293  
 Order for Distinguished Service, 201  
 Order of St. Michael and St. George, 201  
 Oregon, 194  
 Oriental Girls' Scholarships, *see* Barbour Scholarships  
 Osborn, Chase S., 106, 114, 115, 118, 119, 130, 131, 133, 224, 236  
 Ottawa University, 200  
 Owosso, ix, 31, 32, 34, 61, 269, 272  
*Owosso Press*, 31, 33  
 Owosso Union School District, Board of, 32, 33  
 Oxford University, 296  
 Packard Street, 159, 277  
 Palmer, Frederick, 188  
 Palmer, George H., 227  
 Palmer, Thomas W., 112, 160  
 Palmer Field, 112, 160, 280  
 Paris, 207  
 Parker, Edward F., 137, 138, 293; "Bob," 137

- Parker, John C., 237, 307  
 Parkin, George R., 296  
 Parnall, Christopher G., 278, 279  
 Pasadena, California, 137, 228  
 Pasteur Institute, 175  
*Paths to the Present*, vii  
 Pattengill, Albert H., 71, 199, 272  
 Patton, Carl S., 297  
 "Pavilion, The," 296  
 Pawlowski, Felix W., 187  
 Peace Conference at St. Louis, 300  
 Peary, Robert E., 188  
 Pendleton, Mr., 293  
 Peninsular (Michigan) chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, 26  
 Pennsylvania, 19, 304  
 Pepys, Samuel, vii  
 Peterson, Reuben, 222, 293, 302  
 Petoskey, 223  
 Pharmacy, College of, 136, 145  
 Philadelphia, 157, 163, 223  
 Philippines, 68, 276  
 Phillips, Ulrich B., 291  
 Philosophy, Department of, 207  
 Pickering, Edward C., 270  
 Pierce, Roger, 207  
 "Pink-whiskered Dick," 298  
 Pioneer and Historical Society, 251  
 Piscataqua Harbor, 3  
 Pitt, William, 268  
 "Plan for a University Physician and Medical Dispensary," 136  
 Plumley, Frank, 304  
 Plymouth Rock, 294  
 "Polemitactica," 183, 184  
 Political Science, School of, 53  
 Pomeroy, 67  
 Pond, Allen B., 140  
 Pond, Irving K., 140  
 Populists, 44  
 Port Huron, 42-44  
 Post, Mr., 293  
 Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, 304  
 Potomac River, 273  
*Power and Responsibility of the American Bar*, 304  
 Power Plant, 161, 205  
 Practice Court, 51, 98  
 "Preparation, Trial, and Argument of Cases, The," 56  
 President's house, 17, 266, 277  
*President's Report* for 1874, 37  
 Prettyman, Horace G., 159; "Pret's," 159  
 Price, Richard R., 299  
 Price, Silas E., 200  
 Princeton University, 207, 265; Executive Committee, 207  
*Principles of Corporation Law*, 304  
 Pritchett, Henry S., 103, 145  
 Profile House, 12  
 Psychology, Department of, 42  
 Psychopathic Hospital, 122  
 Public Act 257, 76  
 Public Health Service, 170  
 Public Speaking, Department of, 282  
 Puerto Rico, 194  
 "Punky," 265  
 Putman, Anne, 2  
  
 Quarter-Centennial Celebration, 79  
  
 Rankin, Thomas E., 170  
 Rare Book Room, 153  
 Red Cross, 189, 201, 206, 241, 242  
 Redlands, California, 36  
 Reed, George I., 44  
 Reed, John O., 142, 180, 222  
 Reeves, Jesse S., 143, 255, 298  
 Regents, Board of, xv, 21-24, 27, 29, 31, 35, 39, 41, 44, 46-51, 53, 54, 61, 62, 71-76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 90, 94, 95, 97, 99, 103, 104, 106-11, 113-16, 118-23, 126-31, 133, 135-37, 141-50, 152-55, 162, 163, 167-72, 175, 178, 180, 182-85, 187-89, 194, 195, 198-202, 204, 206, 207, 210, 211, 216, 217, 220, 221, 223-25, 231-43, 246-49, 251-56, 258, 269-71, 274, 277-82, 284-89, 291, 296, 302-4, 306-8; Budget Committee, 128, 156, 169, 232; Buildings and Grounds Committee, 73, 81, 111, 129, 269; "Committee on Outside Work," 236; Committee on the Presidency, 108, 113; Executive Committee, 108, 109, 169, 217, 288; Finance Committee, 118; Law Committee, 49, 61; Memorial Committee, 140, 293; Mili-



- Regents, Board of (*continued*)  
     tary Affairs Committee, 184; Military  
     Instruction Committee, 183  
*Regents' Proceedings*, 37, 41, 44, 61, 89,  
     104, 126, 137, 139, 143, 148, 191, 209,  
     210, 278, 281, 292  
 Regents' Room, 97, 119, 284  
*Reminiscences*, 79, 279  
 "Republic," 157  
 Reserve Officers Training Corps, 193,  
     208  
*Res Gestae*, 284  
 "Respect for the Law," 251  
 Revolutionary Records, 3  
 Revolutionary War, 3  
 Rhetoric Department, 35  
 Rhodes committee, 295  
 Rhodes Scholarships Trust, 296  
 Rich, Herbert M., 280  
 Richardson, Mrs. Lois, viii, 264  
 Richardson, Robert C., viii  
 Rist, Edouard, 201  
 Riverside Press, 79  
 Robbins, Frank E., 212, 255  
 Roberts, Thomas B., 137  
 Robinson Crusoe, 131  
 Robson, Frank E., 126  
 Rogers, Henry W., 46, 49, 50, 62-64  
 Rogers, Randolph, 52  
 Romance Language Building, 266  
 Rood, John R., 98, 126  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 29, 183, 285  
 Roosevelt's Rough Riders, 87  
 Ross, Edward A., 274  
 Rotary Club, 295, 301  
 R.O.T.C., 208, 210, 216  
 Roth, Filibert, 128  
 Roth, Walter M., viii  
 Royal Army Medical Corps, 201  
 Russell, I. C., 266  
 Russell, John E., 79  
 Russia, 189, 190  
 Ruthven, Alexander G., 153, 180, 256,  
     258, 266, 291, 297  
  
 Sackville-West, Lionel S., 279  
 Sadler, Herbert C., 255, 266  
 Sage, Frank L., 90  
 Saginaw, 61, 64, 109, 110, 220, 293, 300;  
     West Side High School, 90  
 Saginaw Forest, 109  
 St. Andrew's Church, 40, 253, 258  
 St. Clair, 109, 223  
 St. Clair County, 43  
 St. Johns, 89, 223  
 St. Louis, 13, 300  
 St. Paul, 222  
 St. Petersburg, Florida, 11  
 Salem Village, 2  
 Salisbury, Wiltshire, 10  
 Sanders, Henry A., 276, 283  
 Sanford, Amanda, 267  
 San Francisco, 157, 222, 228  
 San Juan Hill, 87  
 Sarah Caswell Angell Hall, 82  
 Saranac Inn, New York, 287  
 S.A.T.C., 204, 209-11, 213-16  
 Sawyer, A. J., 86  
 Sawyer, Walter H., 108, 109, 114, 119,  
     123, 128, 136, 137, 142, 153, 183, 241,  
     243, 255, 277, 288, 300, 306, 308  
 Scarsdale, New York, 275  
 Schlesinger, Arthur M., vii  
 Schurman, Jacob Gould, 58  
*Scientific Blacksmith*, 290  
 Scott, Fred N., 138, 139, 142, 143, 180,  
     295, 303, 305  
 Sealby, Inman, 157  
 Seavey's Island, 3  
 Semi-Centennial Celebration, 53, 273,  
     296  
 Senate, *see* University Senate  
 Senior Law Class of 1896, 284  
 Seventh Federal Reserve District, 152  
 Seventh Michigan Cavalry, 64  
 Shakespeare Collection, 52  
 Sharp, William G., 234, 304  
 Shaw, Wilfred B., viii, xiv, 139, 140,  
     151, 166, 191, 220, 222, 279, 280, 285,  
     286, 303  
 Sheffield Scientific School, 89  
 Shepard, John F., 42, 121  
 Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, 289  
 Shiawassee County, 31, 269  
 Shields, Edmund C., 275  
 Shively, Benjamin F., 304  
 Shorts, R. Perry, 147

- Siam, 298  
 Sink, Charles A., 272, 299  
*Sjouke Gabbes*, 131  
 Slayton, Victor, 280, 281  
 Sleeper, Albert E., 232  
 Sleepy Hollow, 216  
 Smith, Clement M., 286  
 Smith, Delos G., 26  
 Smith, Samuel W., 304  
 Smith, Sara S. B., vi  
 Smith, Shirley W., ix, 42, 120, 133, 148, 154, 156, 171, 175, 180, 181, 240, 242, 243, 245, 255, 256, 265, 268, 271-75, 283, 285, 286, 290-92, 294, 297-300, 303, 304, 307, 308  
 Smith, Hinchman, and Grylls, 130  
 Smith-Hughes Act, 154  
 Snook, T. W., 43  
 Snow, Neil, 138  
 S.N.T.C., 214  
 Social Service Research Council, 100  
 Society of Mayflower Descendants, 40  
 Solomon, 236  
 "Some Homely Ideals of Education," 247  
 Sorg, 51, 273  
 Soule, Harrison, 53  
 South Africa, 144, 201  
 South Dakota, 304  
 Southern Hemisphere, 143  
 South Ferry Field, 184  
 South Wing, 269, 270, 275  
 Spain, 87  
 Spalding, Volney M., 85  
 Spanish-American War, 86  
 Spanish Department, 208  
 Spanish War, 140  
 Springwells, Michigan, 9  
 Stanford, Mrs. L., 274  
 Stanford University, 99, 274, 286  
 Stanley, Albert A., 180, 223, 272  
 Star Theater, 101  
 Stason, E. Blythe, 278  
 "State College Fellowship," 228  
 State College of Washington, 105  
*Statement of the Organization and History of the University*, 53  
 "Steam Engineers of Detroit," 169  
 Steffens, Lincoln, 188  
 Stephen, 67  
 Stephens, C. A., 11  
 Sterling, William, 2  
*Sterling v. The Regents of the University of Michigan*, 76  
 Stimson, Henry L., 188, 194  
 Stimson, Morris H., 137  
 Stinchfield Woods, 162  
 Stockwell, Miss Madelon L., 24  
 Stockwell Hall, 161, 267  
 Stokes, Anson P., 207, 306  
 Stoneman, Albert A., 280  
 Storm, Colton, viii  
 Stowell, Charles H., 49  
 Student Christian Association, 17, 86, 141, 160, 252  
 Student Council, 157, 185  
*Student Directory*, 235  
 Student Dormitory Committee, 295  
 Student Lecture Association, 140, 293  
 Student Publications Building, 235  
 Students' Army Training Corps, 142, 209-11, 213  
 Students' Naval Training Corps, 214  
*Study of the U. S. Steel Corporation, A*, 67  
 Sumatra, 204, 298  
 Summer Law School, 73  
 Summer School, 71  
 Sunderland, Edson R., 98  
*Support of the University of Michigan from Sources Other than Public Funds or Student Fees*, 166  
 Supreme Court of New York, 56  
 Supreme Court of the Philippines, 68  
 Surgeon General, 201  
 Surveying, Department of, 163  
 Surveying Camp, 160  
 Sussex, 10  
 Sutherland, David, 6, 7, 264  
 Sutherland, George, 224, 304  
 Swan, Timothy, 2  
 Swett, Mrs. Joseph, 1  
 Swift, Lucius B., 234  
 Syracuse University, 270  
 Syria, 298  
 Taber, Henry M., 70  
 Taft, William H., 152, 188, 300



- Talamon, René, 180, 234  
 Tammany, 93  
 Tappan, Henry P., 21, 23, 109, 265  
 "Tappan Oak," 266  
 Tappan Pin Oak, 266  
 Tatlock, Henry, 289  
 Taylor, Edward T., 304  
 Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, 154  
 Teacher Training High School, 179  
 Temple, Shirley, 274  
 Thayer, Rufus H., 26  
 Thieme, Hugo P., 180  
 "Thomas McIntyre Cooley," poem, 96  
 Thomason, S. Emory, 137  
 Thompson, Bradley M., 64-66, 85, 87, 90, 126, 276  
 Thompson, Henry B., 207  
 Thompson, William O., 251, 263  
 Tiffany's *Justice's Guide*, 88  
 Tilley, Morris P., 136  
 Tipton, Michigan, 179  
 "T.M.," 40, 41, 44  
 Toledo Bar, viii, 95  
 Towne, Charles A., 269  
 Townsend, Charles E., 304  
 Trowbridge, J. T., 11  
 Trueblood, Thomas C., 49, 85, 87, 282  
 Turkey, xv, 80, 279, 298  
 Turner, Edward R., 180  
 Tuttle, Herbert, 56  
 Twentieth Century Club of Detroit, 251  
 Tyler, Moses C., 35-37, 41, 56, 59  
  
 United Nations, 28  
 United States, 47, 79, 91, 108, 151, 181, 184, 187-90, 205, 211, 216, 234, 245, 274, 293, 295  
 United States Army, 182, 187, 196, 202, 209, 210, 212, 216, 301, 302, 306; Company I, 197; Ordnance Department, 202, 306  
 United States Congress, 154, 174, 182, 190, 191, 195, 223, 224  
 United States Engineer Corps, 193  
 United States Navy, 184, 194, 202, 203, 214, 216, 289, 302  
 United States Naval Academy, 200  
 United States Senate, 110, 279  
 United States Shipping Board, 157  
 United States Statutes, 58  
 United States Supreme Court, 26, 86, 223  
 United States War Department, 185, 192, 194, 196, 202, 204, 210, 212, 213, 215, 302, 303; Committee on Education and Special Training, 210; General Order No. 48, 185; General Order No. 49, 185  
 United States War Office, 185  
 University Alumni Association, *see* Alumni Association  
 University Arboretum, 159  
 University Band, 156  
 University Club, 188, 286  
 "University Day," 246  
 University Extension Lecture Service, 170  
 University Faculty Club, 128  
 University Glee Club, 258  
 University Hall, 17, 39, 70, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 121, 269, 270, 275, 281, 282  
 University Health Service, *see* Health Service  
 University Hospital, 35, 72, 75, 123, 137, 159, 160, 161, 165, 175, 213, 235, 278, 282, 302  
 "University in War Service, The," 300  
 University Laundry, 160  
 University Library, *see* Library, General  
 University of California, 251, 270, 309  
 University of Chicago, 27, 66, 94, 224, 241  
 University of Colorado, 241  
 University of Illinois, 105, 289  
 University of Iowa, 96  
 University of LaPlata, 143  
 University of Maine, 256  
 University of Michigan, vii, xiii, xiv, xv, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16-21, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 35-37, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 51-55, 60-63, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76-82, 84-86, 88-90, 93, 94, 96-100, 104, 105, 107-10, 112, 114, 117, 119-24, 128-132, 137, 139-42, 145-62, 163, 166, 168-71, 173-87, 189-93, 195, 197, 199, 200, 202, 205-10, 212-29, 231-36, 238-43, 245-48, 250, 252-56, 259, 265-70,

- University of Michigan (*continued*)  
 273, 274, 278, 279, 281, 282, 284-97,  
 299-308  
*University of Michigan, The*, 191  
 University of Michigan Alumni Association  
 of Detroit, 281  
*University of Michigan: An Encyclo-  
 pedic Survey, The*, 139, 140, 191, 278,  
 279, 284, 300, 302  
 University of Michigan, Bureau for Na-  
 tional Service, 188  
*University of Michigan—Its Origin,  
 Growth, and Principles of Govern-  
 ment, The*, 131, 145  
*University of Michigan—Semi-Centen-  
 nial, 1887*, 53  
 University of Michigania, 183  
 University of Minnesota, 105, 241, 243,  
 307; Engineering College, 243  
 University of Missouri, 241  
 University of Nebraska, 70  
 University of Notre Dame, 309  
 University of Oklahoma, 177  
 University of Pennsylvania, 127, 207, 250  
 University of Southern California, 300  
 University of Texas, 105  
 University of Toronto, 206  
 University of Vermont, 13  
 University of Virginia, 304  
 University of Wisconsin, 36, 58, 105,  
 251, 307, 309  
 University School of Music, 299  
 University Senate, 39, 79, 80, 135, 142,  
 150, 183, 199, 224, 232, 233, 246, 285;  
 Senate Council, 135, 149, 150, 180, 216,  
 255  
 Upper Peninsula, 119, 131, 182, 219; Cir-  
 cuit Court, 278  
 Uruguay, 151  
 U.S.S. "Maine," 86  
 Utah, 304
- Vance, Joseph, 46  
 Vander Velde, Lewis G., viii  
 Van Loon, Hendrik W., 188  
 Van Tyne, Claude H., 154, 180, 189, 190  
 Van Wagoner, Murray D., 290  
 Vaughan, Victor C., 13, 49, 85, 87, 135,  
 142, 186, 222, 247, 270, 299
- Verdun, 149, 197  
 Vergil, 14  
 Vermont, 6, 35, 304  
 "Veteran's Scholarships," 234  
 Vibbert, Charles B., 207, 302  
 "Victors, The," 138, 186  
 Victory Mass Meeting, 234  
 Vincent, George E., 307  
 Vineland, New Jersey, 157  
 Vinton, Warren J., 207  
 Voight, Willy C. R., 200  
 Volland Street, 297  
 Voorheis, George P., 26, 43
- WAC's, 201  
 Wade, James H., 53, 84, 97, 281  
 Wagner, Charles P., 208  
 Wahr, Fred B., 196, 198, 234  
 Walker, Charles I., 48, 62  
 Wallcott, Mary, 2  
 Walter, Edward L., 79  
 Walthausen, Charles A. F. von, 87  
 Warner, William, 304  
 Warthin, Aldred S., 293  
 Washburne, Charles L., 136  
 Washington, 9, 181, 182, 185, 201, 211,  
 242, 243, 279, 302, 303  
 Washington, George, 273  
 Washington Conference, 207  
 Washtenaw Circuit Court, 130  
 Washtenaw County, 152, 192, 198, 200,  
 266, 297, 299  
 Washtenaw County Bar Association, 251  
*Washtenaw Evening Times*, 96  
*Washtenaw Post*, 200  
 Waterman Gymnasium, 81, 82, 138, 158,  
 162, 184, 185, 193, 210, 250, 281  
 Watling, John W., 137  
 Watson, James Craig, 143  
 Watson, Robert E., 280  
 Weinberg case, 75  
 Wells, William Palmer, 46, 48  
 Wells River, Vermont, 6  
 Wenley, Robert M., 80, 138, 142, 170,  
 222, 292, 298  
 Wertman, Jackson, 267  
 Wesleyan University, 13, 26, 152, 309  
 West Engineering Building, 111, 144,  
 163, 269



- Western Athletic Conference, 111, 148-50  
 West Medical Building, 111, 178  
 West Point, 302  
 West Quadrangle, 295  
 West Virginia University, 105  
 "When I Was an Undergraduate," 23, 29  
 White, Albert, 238  
 White, Andrew D., viii, 18, 36, 39, 74; *Autobiography*, 18  
 White, E. T., 194  
 White, Horace, 205  
 White, Myrtle, 225, 226, 304  
 White, Peter, 97  
 Whittier, 286  
 Whittier Fellowship in Botany, 166  
 "Wild Man of Borneo Has Just Come to Town, The," 281  
 Wile, Udo J., 181  
 Wilgus, Horace L., 67, 73, 74, 94, 95, 104, 126, 193  
 Willard, George, 35  
 Willett, Charles J., 27, 44, 50  
 Willford, Ruth, 2  
 William and Mary of England, 2  
 Williams, Mrs. Ellen D., 58  
 Williams, Gardner S., 135  
 Williams, George P., 265  
 Williams, George R., 55  
 Williams, Losey J., 208  
 Williams College, 207  
 William W. Cook Foundation, *see* Cook, William W., Foundation  
 Wilson, Clyde E., 185, 193  
 Wilson, Woodrow, 27, 29, 63, 107, 108, 115, 151, 152, 182, 186, 187, 189, 190, 192, 211  
 Wiltshire, 10  
 Winchell, Alexander, 130, 270  
 Winsor, Justin, 270  
 Wistar Institute, 128  
 Women's League, 112, 160, 225, 226, 252  
 Wood, Henry A. E., 188  
 Wood, Leonard, 182, 188, 192, 206  
 Woodford, Stewart L., 55  
 Woodsville, New Hampshire, 6  
 Woodward, A. B., 23, 183  
 Worden, Arthur L., 11  
 Wordsworth, 253  
 World's Fair of 1893, 267  
 World War I, xv, 123, 143, 151, 176, 178, 198, 234, 300, 303, 306  
 World War II, 182, 197, 216, 234, 302  
 Wright, Robert M., 27  
 Wurster, Ernst M., 202  
 Wyoming, 302  
 Xenophon, 14  
 Yale Bowl, 188  
 Yale Law School, 63, 89  
 Yale University, 17, 18, 36, 173, 207, 224, 242, 273, 291, 304, 306  
 "Yellow and Blue, The," 137, 186, 224  
 Y.M.C.A., 202, 212, 216  
 York and Sawyer, 305  
 "Yosemite," 87  
 Yost, Fielding H., 149  
 Young, Brigham, 156  
*Youth's Companion*, 11  
 Y.W.C.A., 212  
 Zane, John M., 199  
 Ziwet, Alexander, 142













13

6-00







